

UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS &c.

1 MILE

5000

4000

Round Top

Hill Peak

Mountain House

Pine Orchard

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

2000

Palisades
Capitol

Shawangunk Mts.
New Beacon

Butterill HIGHLANDS
Crow's Nest

Sugar Loaf

E. Putnam
Brooklyn Heights

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

3000

Adirondack Iron Works

Ramell L.

Bald Peak M.

Chautauque L.
Otsego L.

M^t Defiance

George

T. Ontario

Ft. Washington

400

Miles 50

100

200

300

400

Comparative Length of LAKES, Erie

RIVERS,

Saranae R.

Sen. and Oswego R.

Black R.

Oswegatchie R.

Racket R.

Mohawk R.

Genesee R.

Delaware R.

Hudson R.

Ontario

Champlain

Seneca

Cayuga

George

Crooked

Oneida

Chautauque

CANALS.

Crooked Lake C.

Cayuga and Sen. C.

Oswego C.

Chemung C.

Black River C.

Champlain C.

Chenango C.

Del. and Hudson C.

Genesee Valley C.

Eric C.

Hall Sc.

Emmons del.

G2.894

A
GAZETTEER
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK:
COMPRISING

ITS TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, MINERALOGICAL RESOURCES, CIVIL DIVISIONS, CANALS, RAILROADS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;

TOGETHER WITH GENERAL STATISTICS;

THE WHOLE ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

ALSO,

STATISTICAL TABLES,

Including the Census of 1840;

AND

Tables of Distances.

WITH A NEW

TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE STATE,

ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

52477
26/12/01

ALBANY :

PUBLISHED BY J. DISTURNELL,
AND FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS GENERALLY.

1842.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1842, by JOHN DISTUR-
NELL, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern Dis-
trict of New-York.

STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY
C. VAN BENTHUISEN, ALBANY.

P R E F A C E.

IN collecting information for a new Gazetteer of the State of New-York, it has been the leading aim as well as the earnest desire of the publisher, to make it as accurate and useful as possible. For this purpose, he has not only resorted to the most authentic sources, referring to similar works which have been published, of a like character, but has also availed himself of the assistance of several competent persons, on whose talent and judgment he could fully rely. No pains or expense has been spared to render this publication in every respect deserving of public patronage.

The United States Census, taken in 1840, although not published entire, until January, 1842, has furnished a greater mass of statistical information than usual. It exhibits an astonishing increase of numbers, in this state, and a vast amount of agricultural and manufactured products, produced by the skill, enterprise and capital of its inhabitants.

The State Geologists, appointed by an act of the Legislature in 1836, have also greatly aided in developing the mineral wealth and other resources of the state ; they having made extensive researches, discovered many new localities, and given names to Mountains, Lakes and Rivers, heretofore unnamed and almost unknown : thus, altogether, furnishing a valuable mass of correct information, of the most interesting character, much of which is embodied in this work.

To her extensive and admirable system of Internal Improvements, may be attributed much of the prosperity of the State of New-York, now the most populous, and justly ranking as the most enterprising and wealthy of the confederated states of the Union,—but besides the above, her geographical position by nature, must be regarded as the original and true groundwork of her greatness,—which also led to the development of her present productive artificial advantages. Having on her seaboard one of the finest harbors on the globe, accessible not only by a direct and short approach from the ocean, but also by an arm of the sea extending eastward for more than one hundred miles, and protected by a grand island barrier, constituting a valuable portion of her territory,—with the noble Hudson extending northward, through an

interesting and fertile region of country reaching out, as it were, to receive the tributary waters of the great northern and western lakes, being connected by means of the Champlain and Erie canals. When all these combined advantages are considered as concentrating to advance the great agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the State, and of the Union, well may her citizens be proud of her superiority.

The leading features and the more important statistical details, which belong to such a thriving community; a description of the cities, towns and villages in which its population is distributed, the occupations in which they are engaged, their various public institutions and their actual social condition, as indicated by such facts,—in addition to a brief description of the mountains, lakes, rivers, canals, &c. in which this state abounds, all alphabetically arranged,—constitute the subject matter of this Gazetteer, accompanied by a Township Map, which it is hoped will be found both interesting and useful.

With many thanks for the ready and efficient assistance conferred by numerous individuals, this work is respectfully submitted to the public.

Albany, Feb. 1842.

GAZETTEER OF NEW-YORK.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

THE State of New-York lies between $40^{\circ} 30'$ and 45° north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 05'$ east, and $2^{\circ} 55'$ west longitude from the City of Washington. Its extreme length, east and west, including Long Island, is 408 miles. Leaving Long Island out of view, it is only 340 miles. Its greatest breadth north and south, is 310 miles. The area of the whole surface, excepting the waters of the great lakes, is estimated at 29,220,936 acres, or 45,658 square miles ; the entire area being 46,200 square miles. The State is bounded south-east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by New Jersey and Pennsylvania ; west by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie and Niagara river ; north-west by Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river ; north by the British possessions in Canada, and east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

NATURAL DIVISIONS AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The State of New-York is divided into three unequal parts, by two great valleys. The first, and the one which is of the greatest length, is the valley of the Hudson, which may with propriety be considered as extending the whole length of the state, from north to south : it therefore includes the depression in which Lake Champlain is situated ; it is properly, then, the valley of the Hudson and Champlain united. The second is the valley of the Mohawk, which terminates on the east, rather to the north of the central portion of the valley of the Hudson river : it may be considered as extending west to the valley of the great lakes, by the depression which contains Oneida lake and Oswego river. The state, then, according to these natural divisions, may be considered topographically, under three great divisions, as has been stated above,—the Eastern, Northern, and Southern Divisions.

The *Eastern Division*, is a long narrow belt extending from the Highlands in the county of Putnam to the head of Lake Champlain. Its eastern limits are the borders of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. It slopes from those borders towards the Hudson, with a good degree of regularity, but is traversed longitudinally by rather long, narrow valleys, whose ridges or boundaries have uniformly a direction to the north—a direction parallel to the main chain of the Green

mountains of Vermont. This division of the state comprehends the western slope of the Taghkanic mountains. This range forms the *water shed*, which separates the waters flowing west into the Hudson, from those which flow south into Long Island Sound.

The *Northern Division*, or that division of the state north of the Mohawk valley, presents a combination of features, which contrast remarkably with the preceding, or that of the western slope of the Taghkanic mountains. In giving the details of the topography of this portion of the state, it will simplify the subject to consider it as traversed by one great range of mountains and highlands. This range begins at Little Falls, in the valley of the Mohawk, and pursues a north-east course across the country to Trembleau point, on Lake Champlain: it may be regarded as a great uplift, a portion of which has acquired the greatest altitude in the neighborhood of Mount Marcy, and from which the uplift declines to the great valleys which border this part of the state. This view is not, however, strictly correct in point of fact; for we may distinguish several parallel ranges, by leaving out of view numerous intermediate spurs. These ranges will now be described, commencing with the most easterly.

The first range may be considered as rising in the north part of Saratoga county, in the vicinity of Wilton; it pursues a north-east course through that tongue of land which separates Lake George from Lake Champlain, and terminates on the lake shore south of Ticonderoga. It does not become rugged and steep, till after it is broken through by the Hudson, in the vicinity of Moreau. As it becomes confined between the two lakes, it is then precipitous on both sides, and the whole country appears rough and broken. It is called the *Palmertown range*, though the portion between the lakes is sometimes called Black mountains, or the Tongue mountains.

The second range rises in the north-east part of Montgomery county, and pursues a course parallel with the former, running through Luzerne, and along the western side of Lake George, and terminates at Ticonderoga. Its width is about six miles, and its length not far from sixty. The French mountain, which is not enumerated here, lies between the two preceding ranges; it is only about six miles in length. The second range is usually called the Kayaderosseras, and sometimes the Luzerne mountains. It is broken through by the Hudson, on the line of Warren and Saratoga counties; it also compels the Sacandaga river to take a north-east course around its base to form a junction with the Hudson at Hadley.

The third range rises in Mayfield, or in that section of country north of Johnstown; it passes through the eastern part of Hope, Athol, Chester and Schroon, and terminates on Lake Champlain near Crown Point and Port Henry. Crane's mountain in Athol, and Pharaoh's in Schroon, are remarkable eminences in this range.

The fourth range rises from the Mohawk valley near or at Palatine, and pursues a direction parallel with the preceding, passing through the west part of Hope, or between Hope and Lake Pleasant, thence onward through the west parts of Schroon and Moriah, and finally terminates on the lake at Willsborough. It is a lofty and imposing range. Its most elevated portion is to the west of Pondsville in the town of Moriah. Dix's peak is a little farther north, and is best seen from Johnson's, at Clear pond; it is the highest point in this range.

The fifth and most considerable of the mountain ranges north of the Mohawk, may be called the *Clinton range*, and has already been spoken of as rising at Little Falls, and terminating at Trembleau Point. Where it attains its greatest elevation, there are numerous lofty peaks, which form a remarkable group of mountains. They have been called the *Adirondack group*. Mounts Marcy, McIntyre, McMartin and Santanoni, are the highest in this group. The *Clinton range* is the true water shed of this division of the state. It divides the waters of the Hudson, or those that flow to the south into the Atlantic, from those that flow into the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

To the west of the *Clinton chain*, there is still another, but it is less distinct, less regular in its course, and less perfectly defined. It ranges along the western or the St. Lawrence slope, especially the southern and middle portions. The northern is distinguished by insulated peaks, or groups of mountains. Its termination is a few miles north of the Provincial line, and occupies the northern slope, comprehending the hills of Ellenburgh and Chateaugay. The levels of Lower Canada succeed on the north. From this northern slope, this level and perfectly flat country is in full view, on that portion lying between the Sorel and St. Lawrence. The principal mountains of the northern portion of this range are Mt. Seward, White face, and Lyon Mountain. The former is the highest portion of a distinct cluster, which forms the most remarkable object in sailing down Long lake. The southern portion of this important range is remarkable for its transverse valley in which are situated the Fulton chain of lakes, and which opens a convenient route for a road from the valley of the Black river, to the table land of Racket and Long lakes, and thence to Lake Champlain.

We may now pass to the consideration of the *Southern Division* of the state, situated between Lake Ontario and Pennsylvania. Leaving out of view minor irregularities, and the undulations and swells of the surface, the whole of the territory between the lake and the line of the state, may be considered as rising with a gradual ascent till it reaches its maximum height in the southern tier of counties. We can speak of no range or chain of highlands traversing this section of the state. The depressions of the surface are entirely caused by abrasion in the soft and decomposable shales and sandstones ; or in other words, the valleys which hold these numerous lakes, and through which the rivers flow, are valleys of excavation, the majority of which open to the north. The east and west roads, or those transverse to the valleys, are therefore hilly, and often steep, imparting to the country a mountainous aspect. Turning our attention to the south-eastern part of this division of the state, we find the character of the topography very different from Western New-York. Here we may clearly distinguish three mountain ranges —the highlands of Orange and Putnam counties, with a deviation to the north-east ; the Shawangunk, with a regular ridge, pursuing also a north-east course, and skirting the valley of the Rondout ; and the Catskills, whose direction is to the north-west or towards the Mohawk valley, passing in their course through the counties of Albany and Schoharie, and forming in this prolongation the Helderberg mountains, which, as a whole, forms one of the most interesting topographical features in the state.

It will be perceived from this account, though it is brief and imperfect in its details, that there are three distinct mountain systems travers-

GEOLOGY.

ing the state,—1st, the north-east system of both southern and northern New-York ; 2d, the north system of the eastern ; and 3d, the north-west system, that of the Catskill mountains. The mountain systems have not as yet, however, received that attention which they deserve, and we cannot speak confidently on this interesting subject. Of the north and north-east systems, there is but little doubt ; and taking a general view of the direction of the Catskill, the north-west system, we can see very little reason for doubting the fact we have stated. The subject requires farther investigation ; it is a field rich in phenomena of the most interesting kind, and in which few have labored in this country. For the height of the principal mountain peaks, see *Altitudes and Elevations.*

GEOLOGY.

PRIMARY ROCKS.

In giving a sketch of the Geology of the state of New-York, nothing more will be attempted than a general outline of the main facts. This will comprise a description of the Primitive and Transition rocks, their extent and general features, and the natural groups into which they may be separated. The members of each group will require only brief descriptions.

There are two Primary regions in the state, separated from each other by the intervention of a narrow belt of sedimentary rocks, one in the northern, the other in the southern part of the state. The southern termination of the primary of the northern section is at Little Falls. From this place the boundary extends east to Johnstown, then it pursues a north-easterly course to Northville, thence north to Wells ; passing from Wells to the Fish House, it encloses a narrow tongue of the lower transition rocks. From the Fish House the line extends north-east, until it reaches the Hudson River a little above Sandy Hill, passing east as far as Granville, thence northerly to Whitehall. From Whitehall the eastern boundary is formed by Lake Champlain as far north as Ticonderoga ; from this place the primitive recedes from the shore, sending out spurs only, which reach the lake at Port Henry, Westport, Willsborough, and lastly at Trembleau Point, leaving basins, extending in some instances several miles from the lake, which are occupied by the transition and tertiary rocks. From Trembleau Point, the line of the Primary takes a west course to Clintonville, thence north through the western part of Peru and Saranac, into the south-western corner of Ellenburgh ; thence it passes south-west through the southern part of Chateaugay, Malone, Brandon, Dickinson, the southern part of Hopkinton, Parishville, Potsdam and Canton ; thence passing down the eastern shore of Black lake, from the southern termination of which it passes through Rossie, the north-eastern corner of Antwerp, to the Natural Bridge, then turns south to Carthage ; from Carthage the course of the boundary line is generally south-east, passing through Watson, Greig, the north-east corner of Boonville, the northern part of Russia and Ohio, to Little Falls. This general boundary includes the primitive district of the north, exhibiting nearly a circular form. The rocks comprising it are hypersthene rock, granite, serpentine, primitive limestone, gneiss and sienite. It is enclosed on all sides by transition rocks. The southern primitive region of the state of New-York, is comparatively of small extent. It embraces the south-eastern part of

Orange county, including the towns as far north as Windsor, where the boundary crosses the Hudson river, and extends east as far as Beekman, thence it passes north in a line parallel to the Hudson river, through Stamford, Pine Plains, Hillsdale, Austerlitz, Berlin and Petersburgh. The rocks comprising it are the same as those mentioned as occurring in the northern section, with the addition of mica and talcose slates.

HYPERSTHENE ROCK.

The lofty group of mountains described in the Geological reports as the Adirondack group, and which are the highest in the state, are formed of a peculiar kind of granite. It is a dark colored and coarsely crystalline rock, exhibiting no marks of stratification, but is traversed by natural joints similar to the common granite. This rock has been called Hypersthene rock, from the fact that this mineral constitutes one of its elements; some varieties are of a light color being sometimes nearly white, others are smoke gray and quite dark. The hypersthene rock is not widely extended, being mostly confined to the county of Essex. Its northern termination is at Trembleau Point, on Lake Champlain. From this point the eastern boundary line extends a little west of south, through the western part of Essex, and about half way between Westport and Elizabeth through Moriah, embracing the north-west corner of Schroon, passing through Minerva, the north-east corner of Hamilton, and the south-east corner of Franklin county, passing north-east through Wilmington, and east to Trembleau point. It is only the mountains within this boundary that belong to the *Adirondack group*, for it has been thought proper to include only those which are composed of this rock. This region is mostly in a state of nature, and is not so interesting to the geologist as the transition, but the sublime grouping of its mountains and rugged precipices whose summits are lost in clouds, its placid lakes reflecting the dark, unbroken forest with all the strength of a polished mirror, produce a combination of grand and beautiful scenery which cannot but be admired by every lover of nature.

GRANITE.

Granite occurs in this region of the ordinary form, and of various colors; it constitutes, however, a very unimportant part of the primary district, occurring only in limited areas, and scarcely ever of a quality suitable for building. It is found at Gouverneur, Rossie, Edwards, and at numerous different points throughout the whole region. It is usually associated with primitive limestone, and is often mechanically mixed with it. The granite of the southern district presents all varieties of texture, from a coarse grained to a perfectly compact rock; its common mode of occurrence is in beds interstratified with gneiss; it is found abundant in New-York, Putnam, Westchester and Orange counties. Numerous quarries have been opened in these counties, which are found to furnish a material equal to the Massachusetts or Maine granite, and to possess an advantage over them in the greater facilities for transportation to market.

SERPENTINE.

Serpentine occurs at numerous places in both the primary regions of the state. At Port Henry, on Lake Champlain, it is incorporated with

the primitive limestone; in Edwards, in St. Lawrence county, and Antwerp, in Jefferson county, it is found associated with iron ore. Beautiful varieties also occur at Pitcairn and near Butterfield lake. Several localities in New-York, Westchester, and Putnam counties, furnish it, though it has never been observed to occupy an area exceeding 100 acres. It occurs at New Rochelle, associated with Hornblende rock and limestone; at Phillipstown in Putnam county, and Pine pond.

PRIMITIVE LIMESTONE.

The Primitive limestone is considered by some geologists as a metamorphic rock, but a careful examination of the different phenomena it exhibits, affords conclusive evidence of its Plutonic origin. It is coarsely crystalline, and shows no mark of stratification. It is generally white, but sometimes inclines to a reddish tinge, and even a deep red. It crumbles and disintegrates rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere; it never exhibits the compact or close structure so common in the sedimentary limestones, and is often so loosely aggregated as to be unfit for even the ordinary purposes of marble. The primitive limestone is invariably found in connection with gneiss or granite, more commonly however with the latter. Gneiss and granite frequently rest upon the limestone, and veins of limestone are sometimes injected into them. A great variety of minerals are found incorporated with the limestone, among which are brown tourmaline, spinelle, serpentine, augite, phosphate of lime, brucite, &c. It occurs at Port Henry, having disseminated through its mass, green serpentine, furnishing a material susceptible of a high polish, producing a beautiful variegated marble. The limestone continues south from Port Henry some distance, losing however its serpentine. It may be considered as a wide vein running north and south. It occurs in Minerva and in Schroon, and at several different places along the western shore of Lake Champlain. But its most extensive development is in St. Lawrence county, occurring in the towns of Edwards, Fowler, Antwerp, Rossie, Gouverneur, Hermon, De Kalb, Canton and De Peyster. One fact goes far to prove the igneous origin of this limestone, the remarkable incorporation of various minerals with it; thus, plumbago is very commonly disseminated in thin scales through the mass; serpentine, as at Port Henry; quartz and mica, also, sometimes form a constituent portion, as at Paradox lake in Schroon; augite, in Keene, at Long pond and at Ticonderoga.

GNEISS, OR THE GNEISS SYSTEM.

Gneiss is the predominant rock in both the northern and southern primary districts of the state; it varies greatly in external appearance and composition, in different localities. Much of the gneiss in the Highlands of the southern primitive counties, is a hornblendic gneiss, or more properly called sienite, in which the mica is wholly or in part replaced by hornblende. In other respects it possesses the usual characteristics of gneiss, and therefore needs no description. As a system of rocks, it embraces gneiss, sienite, mica slate, hornblende, talcose slate, and other rocks which may occur in it, in stratified beds. All these rocks are interlaminated with each other, or rather in alternating strata, in a manner which entirely prevents us from determining their relative ages. Of the rocks of this system, mica and talcose slates are entirely wanting in the northern primary district.

Upon the eastern border of New-York, adjacent to Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, is the prolongation of the Appalachian chain of mountains. This portion of the chain is known as the *Taghkanic range*; it rises to an elevation of from 1200 to 2000 feet, and presents a tolerably regular outline throughout its whole extent. Its geological relations are interesting, particularly so, as many of the phenomena, in connexion with these rocks bear upon the doctrine of *Metamorphism*, and probably there is no better field for proving or disproving the doctrine, than the one under consideration. The rocks of course, are situated between the gneiss of Hoosick mountain on the east, and the slates of the transition on the west. They occupy, therefore, geographically as well as geologically, an intermediate position; the rocks on the one hand bearing a very close resemblance to the primary on the east, and on the other, a great similarity to the transition slates on the west. Still, as a whole, the rocks of the Taghkanic range may generally be distinguished from those on either side, their general character being derived from the presence of a large proportion of magnesia, which imparts to the rocks a softer feel and a peculiar greenish color. It is not proposed in this plan to separate these rocks from the primary, but to consider them as belonging to the upper portion, and to speak of them as the *Taghkanic rocks*, or perhaps as the *Taghkanic system*. There may be many objections to this proposition; this is not, however, the place to consider them, but we may inquire whether it may not, upon the whole, be expedient to consider them under a distinct head; and is it not true, that so long as they are merged in the great mass of the primary, or as a portion of the gneiss system, less will be known of them, and less interest be entertained for them. Considering them for the present as belonging to the upper portion of the primary, the Taghkanic rocks will be composed first, of a peculiar talcose slate, or a magnesian slate in part; in other parts it is plumbaginous, which strongly soils the fingers. Its associated minerals are milk-white quartz, in which we frequently find the carbonate, oxide and sulphuret of iron, in a decomposing state, and chlorite in masses of various sizes, sometimes distinct, at other times diffused and coloring the slate of a peculiar green. Second, of white, gray and clouded limestone, varying in texture from fine to coarse granular, often interlaminated with slate, the latter often merely coloring the limestone, so as to impart that clouded appearance. Serpentine is never connected with this variety of limestone. Third, of granular quartz, or a sandstone generally silicious and of a brown color. Some limited beds of beautiful white quartz, in a disintegrating state, occur occasionally. The granular quartz is the lowest of the masses. Silicious slates form beds in the rock, which may be considered as passage beds into the slate, and we often meet with masses of limestone, so silicious that it is difficult to say whether they are to be regarded as rocks of sandstone or limestone. There are two or three facts connected with the subject which require to be stated in this place, inasmuch as they bear on the question of the propriety of separating the Taghkanic rocks, from the gneiss system. The granular quartz, and one of the varieties of the slate, and also the limestone, contain minerals, in a few instances, belonging to primary rocks: thus, feldspar occurs in the first, needle-form schorl in the second, and brown tourmalin in the third. Again, there are masses of the granular quartz, which appear like conglomerates, and the whole Tagh-

kanic system is clearly stratified, and is wholly unconnected with gneiss, serpentine, granite, sienite, steatite or hornblende. Mica slate, with garnets, however, do occur in masses among the rocks of the Taghkanic system, and this may be considered as a strong argument against the separation of the rocks, as proposed. The talcose rocks are, however, clearly different from those of the gneiss system, or those east of the Hoosick mountain, and the mica slate may come up among the Taghkanic rocks, and yet on a careful observation be found to be distinct from them. We believe this will be found to be the fact. On the whole, in regard to those rocks we have denominated "Taghkanic," we believe they ought to be separated from those on the east, being, as a whole, clearly distinct from them.

NEW-YORK TRANSITION SYSTEM.

Having given very briefly the character, extent and position of the primary masses, we are prepared to enter upon the consideration of a class of rocks quite different in their origin, presenting phenomena which contrast remarkably with those described in the preceding pages. The name for these rocks which we have preferred and still prefer, is *Transition*; but for reasons unnecessary to state here, we shall propose the name *New-York Transition System*, including in this designation all the rocks below the old red sandstone. It is perhaps proper to remark that the division of the strata composing the surface of the earth into primary, transition, secondary and tertiary, has been very generally adopted both in this country and in Europe. The secondary rocks are entirely wanting in this state. But the transition have a more perfect development than in any other section of country of which we have an account. No correct knowledge of the geology of the state, had been acquired, upon which to found a correct classification of the New-York rocks, until the geological survey was undertaken. After a tour of five years, and a thorough examination of the rocks by the State Geologists, they have been able to determine the relations and position of the masses which compose the transition system, and to ascertain with some degree of exactness, the subordinate groups into which this system may be divided. It has however been a matter attended with some difficulty to establish clearly and satisfactorily a mode of grouping which should be in all instances conformable to nature. The difficulty arises in part from certain changes which occur in the rocks themselves; thus it is ascertained that a mass which is thick and important in the eastern part of the state, becomes thin and unimportant at the west, or perhaps disappears entirely. By this change, rocks which are separated by thick masses at the east, come in contact at the west. Our limits will not permit us to enter into details of this nature in this place. We need only refer the reader to the Geological reports and the various essays which have appeared in the scientific journals during the last five years. With these preliminary remarks we shall present a tabular view of the rocks composing the New-York Transition System.

NEW YORK TRANSITION SYSTEM.

Erie Group,.....	{ 1. Sandstone and shales of Chemung and Ithaca. 2. Moscow and Ludlowville shales.
Helderbergh Series,	{ 1. Onondaga Limestone. 2. Schoharie Grit. 3. Brown Shales Sandstone. 4. Encrinial Limestone. 5. Oriskany Sandstone. 6. Greenish shaly Limestone. 7. Pentamerus Limestone.
Ontario Group,	{ 1. Onondaga Salt and Plaster rocks. 2. Rochester Shales and Limestone. 3. Argillaceous Iron ore. 4. Medina Sandstone.
Champlain Group,	{ 1. Gray Sandstone and Conglomerate 2. Lorrain Shales. 3. Utica Slate. 4. Trenton Limestone. 5. Birdseye. 6. Chazy Limestone. 7. Calciferous. 8. Potsdam Sandstone.

It is proper to remark in relation to the above grouping, that it appears to be sufficiently exact for all the purposes of the geologist. Where rocks are perfectly conformable as those of New-York, it will never be possible to draw clear lines of distinction between the underlying or overlying masses. So also it is difficult to determine whether certain beds, even those of considerable thickness, ought to be placed in a given group, as they often partake of the characters of two or more groups, and for this reason geologists may very honestly differ. For this reason geographical names are admissible, and perhaps have the preference over those which are descriptive, inasmuch as the latter are rarely applicable to the same mass at different localities, while the former lead the inquirer to those localities where the masses are best developed and the best characterized. The general characters and boundaries of the groups and series of rocks which constitute the New-York Transition System, will now be given.

CHAMPLAIN GROUP.

We commence with the lowest, which is composed of sandstone in the lowest portion : the lowest layers are generally a conglomerate, passing into a fine-grained sandstone, of which there are two varieties; the *sharp angular*, a sub-crystalline sandstone, as at Whitehall, Keeseville and numerous other places, in the north-eastern part of the state, and the *granular variety*, which is more or less porous, as at Potsdam; Malone, Gouverneur, &c. ; the color varies from brown to white. The limestones of this group are the calciferous, Chazy, birdseye, and Trenton. Shales and thin bedded sandstones, terminating in a thick mass of the latter, next succeed the limestones. A bed of conglomerate occurs in this mass as at Utica. The limestones, all of them in different por-

tions, furnish marble and lime of an excellent quality. The sandstone is always a durable building stone, and in many parts of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, furnishes a fine material for building, for the manufacture of glass, sand paper, and for polishing hard bodies. The gray, thick bedded sandstone, forming the highest portion of this group, furnishes a fine, even-grained and sharp-gritted stone, suitable for grindstones. This, on the eastern border, is a more refractory rock, less even-grained, and more indurated. In Quebec, however, it is the principal material for the construction of walls and buildings. This group surrounds the primary north of the Mohawk valley, being well developed on the sides, as along Lake Champlain and in the Mohawk valley, and extending up as far as Rutland, in Jefferson county. Along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, below French creek and the north Provincial line, we find only the lowest part of this group, as the Potsdam sandstone and calciferous sand rock. This group also extends south along both sides of the Hudson to the Highlands. Its south-western border extends to Coeymans, onwards, and through the Mohawk valley to Lake Ontario. On the eastern border of the state it rests upon the Taghkanic system already described. It preserves the same relation through Vermont and Lower Canada. The dip of the upper portion of this group in the eastern counties, is to the east, which appears to have been produced by uplifts extending from the southern Highlands through the eastern counties of New-York into Vermont and Lower Canada. Another uplift accompanied with a fracture, runs north-west one and a half miles west of Coeymans Landing, parallel to the Helderberg, into the Mohawk valley. The north-western portion is but little disturbed ; the shales, limestones and sandstone having only a slight inclination to the south or south-west. Our limits will not permit us to notice the fossils of this or the succeeding groups. I may remark however, that those of the lower portion of the Champlain group are mostly undescribed.

ONTARIO GROUP.

This group consists of three distinct portions : First, a marly sandstone, which is red, brown, green and variegated, or spotted. A large proportion is soft, and disintegrates rapidly, by exposure to the weather. The upper mass is called the gray band, but is only four feet thick, and is hard. Second, a series of soft green shales, with a single layer of argillaceous oxide of iron, succeeding to which are numerous beds of argillaceous and silicious limestones in thin beds, and which alternate with each other, the whole terminating in a limestone remarkably geodiferous, at Rochester and Lockport, and hence called the *geodiferous lime rock*, but from its development on the Niagara river, has been changed to Niagara limestone. Third, the gypsum and salt rocks, consisting of 1st, a red shale ; 2d, gypsum more or less shaly ; 3d, a porous rock, denominated vermicular lime rock ; 4th, limestone, with needleform cavities, or rather columns, with the impression of needleform crystals. The third mass has been called the *Onondaga salt group*. The Ontario group is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario. It extends east to Oswego county, where it meets the Champlain group. It is found a little south of Manlius and Onondaga, in which direction it continues till it reaches Niagara river, by which the lower mass is cut through and exposed. It occupies, therefore, a very

distinct belt, nearly equal in length to Lake Ontario, and about twenty miles wide. This group dips to the south about one foot in eighty-seven; its development is the most perfect in the central part of the state. The whole thickness of the group cannot exceed one thousand feet. The upper part is most important, as it contains the plaster and salt, and beds of water limestone.

HELDERBERG SERIES.

In enumerating the rocks composing this series, we commence with the *pentamerus lime rock*, resting, at the foot of the Helderberg, upon the Manlius water lime. The *pentamerus* rock is a rough, gray and rather irregular thick bedded limestone. Above this is a dingy green shaly limestone, with tough layers of a dark green color, some portion entirely shaly and decomposable. The next mass is the Oriskany sandstone, but only one foot thick; in some places it is a perfect hornstone, in others it contains lime. Succeeding to this is a thin mass of encrinial limestone, above which is the remarkable brown shaly sandstone, with feathery appearances in the upper part, considered by some as fucoidal impressions. The rock has been denominated cocktail grit. The middle portion is a dark shaly sandstone, breaking into short pieces. A calcareous sandstone, about four feet thick, appears above the latter, and is remarkable for the abundance of fossils. The *Helderberg limestone* completes the series. It is a gray, rather thick bedded rock, and contains many cyathophilli syringapores, &c. The upper, is cherty, and is often black, or much darker and more irregular than the lower mass. This series of rocks are more perfectly developed in Albany and Schoharie counties, than in other parts of the state. The *pentamerus*, shaly limestone, and the shaly sandstone, thin out in their progress westward. The fossils of this series are *Atrypa*, *affinis* and *concentrica*, *delthyris*, *pachyoptera*, *pentamerus*, *galeatus*, and several genera belonging to the Crustacea, as *Calymene*, *Asaphus*, *Crypheris*, *Selemenus*, and *Cyathophylli*. Encrinites also abound in the series.

ERIE GROUP.

This group is divisible into two portions; the lower consists of shales upon thin beds of limestone, most of them quite decomposable, and abounding in septaria; the upper, of thin even beds of gray sandstone, with intervening shales, though much less than in the preceding. The first have received the name of Ludlowville shales, the latter Chemung group. The northern boundary of the shales may be considered as extending to York, on the Genesee river; an east and west line through the northern part of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and directly west to Lake Erie, eight or nine miles south of Buffalo, would mark the boundary in question. They occupy a belt nearly twenty miles wide, through the middle of the state. The upper part of the group, consisting in part of a black shale and thin beds of limestone, but mostly of gray, thin-bedded sandstones, occupy the whole of the southern tier of counties. They form beds of passage into the old red sandstone.

The regular succession of these groups constitute a remarkable feature in the geology of New-York. They have a slight dip to the south and south-west; they are scarcely disturbed by uplifts, and succeed each other towards the south until they are lost beneath the old red sandstone. The fossils of this group are very numerous and beautiful;

they belong to the genera, *Orthis*, *Delthyris*, *Leptæna*, *Avicula*, *Pterinea*, *Pecten*, &c.

OLD RED SANDSTONE, OR OLD RED SYSTEM.

As a system, it consists of gritty, micaceous shales, and thick and thin bedded micaceous sandstones, mostly of a deep red color. In addition to these, are conglomerates, brown slaty grits, soft red and green shales. The area occupied by the old red sandstone is confined mostly to the Catskill mountains; which, being traced downwards in the direction of Schoharie and Albany counties, terminates in the flagging stones of the Chemung rocks. All the upper portion of the Catskills are occupied by the red sandstone, which, around the base, are beds of passage from the transition to the old red system. This system is finely developed in part in ascending from Catskill creek to the Mountain House, in a series of terraces which expose the out cropping edges, as they rise one above the other. Their lithological characters have been already given, and very few fossils, if any, have been found in the rocks of the Catskill mountains. The same rock, however, contains the scales and bones of sauroid fish, one of which is the *holoptychus nobilissimus*. To the west the old red sandstone disappears, extending in this state no farther than the county of Allegany, unless it should be proved, and that is very probable, that the conglomerate which occupies some of the highest parts of Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties, is a portion of that rock.

GREENSTONE, TRAP AND PORPHYRY.

In the preceding account of the New-York rocks, we have omitted an interesting class which occur with far less regularity than those which have formed the subjects of remark. We refer to the class denominated *trap*, or *greenstone trap*, and *porphyry*. This class occurs in New-York under two forms. The first, which is the most imposing, and perhaps also the most important, is in the form of columnar masses, as the Palisades on the west side of the Hudson, a few miles above New-York city, on the boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey: second, in narrow veins with parallel sides, and frequently projecting above the rock they traverse; hence they were denominated dykes or walls in Scotland. The forms and varieties we have mentioned differ very little in mineral character; thus they are usually of a dark green, or grayish, or reddish perhaps upon the outside, in consequence of the weather, and generally extremely tough and difficult to break. In the mass they usually present a columnar structure; in the first variety the columns are perpendicular, standing upon and parallel to each other; in the latter, the columns are disposed horizontally, or from one side of the vein to the other. Trap rocks, whether in columnar form, as the Palisades, or in veins, or stony dikes, are now considered by all geologists as of igneous origin; that is, as having been in a melted state, and injected while fluid into fissures, or as having been poured out upon the bottom of a sea, or upon the surface of other rocks, and there cooled under great pressure, which gives the compact structure, and in which respect they differ from lavas. Trap dykes are extremely abundant in the northern section of the state; scarcely a mine of iron exists without being traversed by a dyke, which sometimes deranges the direction of the vein. One remarkable dyke, eighty

feet wide, cuts through almost entirely Mount McMartin, at Avalanche lake, a mountain more than 4000 feet high. This dyke possesses more the character of sienite than the ordinary greenstone. Trap and greenstone are placed among the unstratified rocks. A careful inspection of this stratum will generally convince the most sceptical that it has been a molten mass; and further, that it is impossible that it should have been deposited from a fluid in a mode similar to the sandstones and limestones. One remark seems worthy of particular attention, viz.: that greenstone is rarely a rock which bears the valuable metals, though that form called trap dykes are the most constant associates of the iron veins of the north and south. The earthy minerals, some of which are of great beauty, are very frequently associated with it, as prehnite, stilbite, chabasie, laumonite, &c.; some of the varieties of quartz, as amethyst, chalcedony, and silicious sinter. *Porphyry* is a rock which consists of a compact feldspar, in which crystals or small masses of the same substance, occur imbedded. Any massive mineral or rock, however, in which crystals are disseminated, is frequently called porphyry. This rock is of the smallest extent, probably, of any in the state; the only distinct locality is between the village of Essex and Split Rock on Lake Champlain. It is a compact mass in the slate, of a reddish color, and columnar structure, in which small white crystals of feldspar are imbedded. A beautiful dendritic variety occurs here, which make fine cabinet specimens. The porphyry at this locality extends over thirty or forty acres; it appears also to extend up the lake about four miles, where it occurs, forming a bold, interesting bluff.

POST TERTIARY. CLAYS, SANDS, GRAVELS AND BOULDERS.

Our Geological sketches, thus far, of the New-York system of rocks, have been confined to the indurated or solid masses; it would, however, be left incomplete if we stopped here, for the most superficial observer cannot fail to observe something remarkable in the softer materials, which are spread without order in many instances, over all other formations, without regard to age. These softer materials are composed of clay, sand, gravel, and large loose rounded stones or rocks. They may be divided into three classes,—1st, clays and sands belonging to a formation called *Post Tertiary*; 2d, the gravels and stones of the *Boulder* formation; 3d, clays and sands of the *Alluvial*. The first, or *Post Tertiary*, comprehend the clays and sands which skirt the shores of the River St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain and the Hudson. This formation is divided into three parts, the stiff blue clay beneath, the yellowish brown clay in the middle, and the sands of the upper part of the formation. It differs essentially from the beds of clay of the alluvial, as it is strictly an ancient marine deposit. This becomes evident from the presence of marine shells along the shores of the St. Lawrence and Champlain. The following species may be enumerated: *Mya arenaria*, *Mya truncata*, *Tellina calcarea*, *Balanus miser*. These and several other species are the present inhabitants of the Atlantic. Compared with the Tertiary of Europe, this formation is recent, as the coloring matter of the shells remains. Second, the *Boulder formation or Diluvial*; it may be described as a coating of sand, gravel and boulders, large and small, and rounded by attrition, which have been spread unevenly over the surface, and which in many

places have been heaped up into conical or round hills ; the materials composing them mixed without order or regularity. It was originally formed by powerful currents of water, which swept over the surface in a northerly and southerly direction, carrying along the loose materials, and spreading them far and wide. No fossils are found in this stratum ; sometimes we may observe stratification, but it appears to be due to a subsequent operation. The third class of loose materials termed *Alluvial*, are the gravel, sand, &c. now collecting by the various agencies of nature. The beds accumulating at the mouths of rivers, or in low grounds, and the matters washed up by the sea, all belong to this class. Of course the most extensive and important are found along the sea coast ; islands, in fact, are often formed by these agencies ; but it is important to know also that the same agents which form the alluvial, are also destroying many parts of the same coasts. To illustrate somewhat in detail, the agents now at work in the formation of the alluvial, we present the following brief account of the geology of Long Island, reserved for this place, as it may be considered as composed mostly of materials collected by diluvial and alluvial agencies. This sea-girt portion of the state, although not presenting as much interest and variety to the geologist as some other parts, yet there is probably enough known to warrant the belief of its gradual formation by natural causes, and that a greater part of the island, if not the whole, has been reclaimed from the ocean. It is abundantly demonstrated that very extensive alterations have taken place and are still in progress upon the shores, and within the bays and harbors, by the inroads which the sea is incessantly making in some places, and the large accretions to the land in other localities ; frequently new inlets are formed on the south side of the island, by the action of the waters during storms, communicating with the bays and marshes, and as often fills up other channels.

There is a range of hills running from east to west, nearly through the centre of the Island, extending from New Utrecht to Montauk Point, varying from 100 to 300 feet in height ; the highest point is *Harbor Hill*, in the town of North Hempstead. To the north of this range, erratic rocks and boulders are observed on the surface, and imbedded in a series of strata forming the hills ; on the south they are rarely if ever found, the soil being mostly composed of fine pebbles, gravel and sand. "It would seem," remarks a late scientific traveller, "a natural conclusion that the great body of this island, or perhaps more properly the materials of which it is composed, were at some former period covered by the ocean ; and that by some cause which cannot now be discovered, were thrown up into their present form. That Long Island was once united with the main land, towards its western end, has been believed by a great multitude of persons, from a bare inspection of the scenery. The narrowness and winding of the straits in many places, the multitude of intervening rocks and islands, the projection and course of the points between this island and the counties of New-York and Westchester, and the general aspect of both shores, have produced this opinion in minds which have been formed to very different modes of thinking." For a further and full description of this part of the state, see "*History of Long Island*," by B. F. THOMPSON, Esq.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

IN speaking of the economical geology of the state, our plan will be to consider the valuable productions of each formation separately, beginning with those of the primitive rocks.

IRON ORE.

The most important, and at the same time the most abundant of the valuable minerals found in the primary rocks, is iron ore. Of this there are two varieties or species, the Magnetic and Specular Oxides.

The *Magnetic Oxide* occurs generally in beds or veins, in granite or gneiss. The specular oxide, which is distinguished from the magnetic oxide, by its red powder, and feeble action upon the needle, is found in the primary, and also sometimes in connection with the Potsdam sandstone above, and gneiss below, as at the Kearney and Parrish ore beds in St. Lawrence county. The magnetic oxide is the species so abundant in the counties of Essex, Clinton, Warren and Franklin. Extensive deposits of it are also found in St. Lawrence county, but the specular oxide is the most abundant in this county, so far as observation extends. It also occurs in enormous quantities in the gneiss of the Highlands, in Orange county. A full description of the different veins and beds would occupy more space than we have at our disposal; we give merely a notice of the localities of the principal deposits, and when we have sufficient data, the amount of iron made from them. The development of the magnetic oxide of iron in Essex county, and the south-western part of Clinton county, surpasses that of any other counties in the state, or perhaps of any other district in the world of the same area. There are three mining districts in these counties; one in Moriah and Schroon, another in Adirondack, and another in the valley of the Au Sable, besides numerous minor deposits.

Mines in the Valley of the Au Sable.

The best ore, or that which has acquired the highest reputation, both from the bloomers and in market, is that known as the Arnold ore. There are three veins furnishing this ore, separated from each other by only a few feet of rock running parallel to each north and south. One known as the black ore, is from four to eleven feet wide; another, of a light blue color, is about 8 feet wide; the other, called the gray ore, is about the same width, but not so rich, owing to an admixture of rock in the ore. Although some slight difference exists in appearance, between these veins, yet they each produce iron of the same quality, which is remarkable for toughness and softness. About three miles west from the Arnold veins is a large and important vein, known as the Palmer ore bed. It is about thirty-five feet wide, but is not so rich in the vein as the Arnold ore. It furnishes a valuable, though somewhat harder iron, than the Arnold ore, and is consequently preferable, for some purposes, to that ore. Another vein about three miles north-west from Clintonville, known as the Cook ore bed, is a rich ore, though not so pure as to admit of smelting without washing; it reduces to a very valuable iron. The main vein is about thirteen feet wide, besides which there are two or three smaller ones running parallel to it. The Battie vein is considered as a continuation of the Cook vein, and is about the same width, more or less mixed with white quartz and Hornblende; it produces an iron similar to the Cook vein.

Besides those mentioned, there are two or three other veins, of inferior importance however. An aggregate of all the workable veins of the Au Sable district, furnishes a width of 136 feet ; they all occur within eight miles of Clintonville. Some idea may be formed of the enterprise and success with which mining operations are carried on in this district, when we state that 6,000 tons of malleable iron are annually manufactured in the valley of the Au Sable.

Ores of the Adirondack District.

The veins of iron in this region are produced as the mountains, upon a grand scale ; there are several enormous veins. The Sandford mine is full 500 feet wide, and has been traced 1,600 feet in length, that is, of exposed ore. It is the purest ore of any yet discovered, with the exception of the Arnold ore, and produces an iron equal in quality to any of the Clintonville district. Another vein occurs on the site of the village of Adirondack : it is coarser grained than the Sandford ore, and produces an iron only second to the Russia. This vein is 700 feet wide, and has been traced three quarters of a mile in length. Another vein, about eighty rods east from the last mentioned, having a width of 150 feet, has been traced in the direction of its length over a mile. Several other veins have been discovered in this vicinity, which would be considered of great importance in other localities ; but occurring by the side, as they do, of the enormous, inexhaustible deposites which have just been noticed, these have not received the attention which they would demand in other places. These veins have not been worked to any considerable extent, owing to adverse circumstances, which the proprietors have had to encounter. But when the increasing demand shall require an increase of the supply in market, the beds of this region will furnish a resource, which will be inexhaustible for ages. There are ten or twelve separate veins of iron ore in Moriah. The Sandford mine, situated six miles west from Port Henry, is an important mine, and has been worked quite extensively. The Cheever, Hall, and Everest mines, are each of considerable extent, besides some others which are of minor importance ; these are better for casting than for bar iron. The veins of Moriah, as a whole, are wider, and are capable of furnishing more ore than those of Clintonville. The amount of iron manufactured is considerable, though it is not definitely known. The Penfield vein occurs at Crownpoint ; it is about forty feet wide, and produces an excellent quality of iron. Some veins of minor importance occur in Schroon. The magnetic oxide is found in Warren county, though not of any great extent. In Franklin county there are extensive deposites of this ore. A vein in the vicinity of Malone, has been worked to a considerable extent, and furnishes a very excellent iron. In the vicinity of Duane there are several veins, which have been also worked, though for a few years past the business has not been prosecuted. It is probable that when the southern part of this county comes to be settled, it will prove to be rich in iron ore. The south-eastern part of St. Lawrence county, furnishes some very extensive beds of the magnetic oxide, but they occur in the unsettled portions of the county, and their value and extent is not well determined. Several important deposites of the magnetic oxide occur in Putnam county. One known as the Philips vein varies from three to thirty feet in width, and has been traced for the distance

of eight miles. There is also the Denny mine, about three-fourths of a mile south-west from the preceding, which furnishes annually, according to Mather, 600 tons of ore. Several other veins have been worked to a greater or less extent in this county. Orange county possesses an abundant supply of magnetic oxide, especially in the towns of Monroe, Warwick and Cornwall. A notice of all the separate veins would require too much space : suffice it to say that there are sixteen mines, all of them important, and some of them remarkably extensive.

The *Specular Oxide of Iron*, is the most predominant ore of iron in St. Lawrence county. There are several veins, the most valuable of which are the Kearney and Parrish ore beds. They each furnish a large amount of ore for the works at Rossie. It is principally used for castings, which have obtained a high repute in market.

ORES OF LEAD, ZINC AND COPPER.

No deposits of these ores have as yet been discovered in this state, which have proved of any great value, or that have become profitable to the proprietors, with the exception of the mines of Rossie ; though in almost every county in the state, veins of these minerals have been discovered, but only in quantities sufficient to raise expectation, and lead to a useless expense ; and it is doubtful whether the proprietors of the Rossie lead mine have experienced much profit from their mining operations, although the vein averaged a foot in width, and the quantity raised has been large. In consequence of the enormous cost of the lease for only a limited period, the original capital invested has been expended. Sulphuret of zinc has not been found in quantities sufficient to be of any importance. The same may be said in relation to the sulphuret of copper, though from indications in Canton, St. Lawrence county, where several hundred weight has been obtained in detached masses in the rock, we are led to believe that this ore may yet be found in sufficient quantities to render it of some importance among the useful minerals of the state.

USEFUL MINERALS OF THE TRANSITION ROCKS.

SALT.

In the transition rocks, Salt ranks highest in importance. Springs having in solution chloride of sodium, or common salt, exist in abundance in the western part of the state. In Wayne and Cayuga counties the manufacture of salt has been carried on to some considerable extent ; but the most celebrated salt works are those of Onondaga. Salt was made in Salina at a very early period, in a small way, the amount manufactured having increased with the demand, until it is stated that there are employed in the town of Salina not less than 6,000 kettles, of a capacity of nearly half a million of gallons. In 1797, there were manufactured 7,540 bushels ; in the year 1839, 2,864,718 bushels, yielding to the state a clear revenue of \$134,348.54. The greater part of the state of New-York, Vermont, Canada, and a portion of the western states, receive their supply from this great manufactory. The salt manufactured here is as good and pure, generally, as that obtained from any other source ; and it appears from recent discoveries that the manufacture and profits may be indefinitely increased, and that there is a probability that the salt revenue will become still more important. The base of the Ontario group is the lowest po-

sition in which brine springs have been obtained. The red shale which forms the base of the Onondaga salt rock, is the lowest mass in which, along the Erie canal, salt springs have been found. Some of the most important salt wells are entirely disconnected with the rocks beneath and adjacent to them, the reservoir being formed of the thick gravelly alluvion. Examples of those wells exist at Salina.

In addition to salt, the Ontario group furnishes all the plaster beds which occur in the state. They appear to be co-extensive with this formation, and there is ground for belief that this important material may be obtained to any extent which may be desired. The water lime is also a part of the same group, in fact forming a large proportion of the formation. The water lime may in fact be considered as extending from the Hudson to Lake Erie.

In the lower part of the Ontario group there occurs that remarkable layer of argillaceous oxide of iron. The thickness of this layer varies from one to three feet. It is supposed that there are two distinct strata running parallel with each other, and about twenty-five feet apart; if so, they are not equally persistent as they would appear at the falls of the Genesee. This iron is used for castings, and contains sufficient lime and argillaceous matter to form a flux without addition. It yields thirty per cent. of iron. It may also be employed for the manufacture of Spanish brown. It is a valuable deposite to the part of the state in which it occurs, and can be wrought to an indefinite extent.

USEFUL PRODUCTS OF THE TAGHKANIC SYSTEM.

They consist first of a durable sandstone, but rarely to be obtained except in angular blocks and sharp cornered pieces, a state which is evidently determined by crystallization. The white sand produced by disintegration of this rock, is employed for making glass, polishing marble, &c. It is in this system that the beautiful white, gray and clouded marbles occur. These are more durable, and less liable to decomposition than the unstratified limestone in connection with granite. It is scarcely necessary to add that the best of lime is made from this rock. There are in Westchester about 210,000 cubic feet of marble annually quarried, which vary in price from one to four dollars per cubic foot. But an equally important mineral with the limestone appears to belong to this system, viz. the *hematitic* iron ore, or *limonite*. It occurs, it is true, in a diluvion, or rather in the debris of various rocks; still, from observations which we have made, it appears that the original or parent bed is a talcose limestone belonging to this system. The mode of its occurrence establishes the general fact, that the formation in which it is usually obtained, is not the original place of deposit or occurrence. Observation proves that the present deposite of this ore is along the borders of the Taghkanic system, and the lower primary, or else in the mid-t of this system, and hence the great probability that it is furnished by disintegration and decomposition of the magnesian rocks of this system. It is quite possible to confound the limestone of this system with the unstratified beds in the gneiss system, or those even associated with granite.

VALUABLE MINERALS OF THE CHAMPLAIN GROUP.

The base of this group being a siliceous sandstone, it forms of itself a durable rock for building. At Pot-dam the mass is remarkable for the evenness and beauty in its stratification; it therefore furnishes a

material better adapted for the construction of edifices than any other rock in the state ; it is usually of a light yellowish brown or red, and may be wrought into any form, or obtained of most any size. The same rock furnishes a material for glass making, either in the form of sand or rock, which by burning may be converted into sand ; for this purpose it is used at Redford, Clinton county. It forms, too, good hearth furnaces. The sharp, gritty varieties will make good sand paper, and a material for polishing hard bodies. The middle of this group furnishes the black marble so much esteemed for mantel pieces ; it is wrought at Glen's Falls. The stratum lies between the birdseye and Trenton. The rock denominated calciferous sand rock embraces from 6 to 12 feet of a drab-colored limestone, which has been employed as a water lime. In the upper part of this group, we have the roofing slates ; it is the only mass which furnishes slate sufficiently strong to be employed in this way, and it is only on the eastern section of the state, adjacent to the primary, that we find the slate sufficiently indurated to stand the weather. All the slate in market is furnished by the Hoosic quarries. The Birdseye, and some portions of the calciferous and Trenton limestones furnish a good lime for architecture, husbandry and glass making. The Bald mountain lime is made from a grayish limestone in the upper part of this group, but it is developed only along the eastern border of the state. The fossils of the Champlain group are Lingula, Atrypas, Leptaena, Orthis, Isotelus, Calymene, Orthoceras, Bellerophon, Pterinea, &c.

MINERALS OF THE ERIE GROUP.

The shales of this group are subject to decomposition, or disintegration ; in the arts, therefore, or in building, they cannot be employed. The upper part of this group—the Chemung rocks—furnish excellent flag stones, which are readily wrought and cut out of the quarries, of any desirable size. Some of the layers are suitable for grindstones and whetstones of a good quality. Neither the upper nor lower portion contains imbedded minerals. They lie between the Helderberg series and the old red system, in which it terminates.

OLD RED SANDSTONE.

This rock, in some parts of the earth, furnishes copper ; in this state, it is extensively quarried as a flagging stone.

It will be perceived from the foregoing account of the useful mineral productions of New-York, that they are by no means sparingly diffused. All the great formations which have been noticed as groups or series of rocks, furnish some of the most indispensable materials for the use of man in a state of civilization. In the primary unstratified rocks, what an abundance of iron ores of the first quality, in beds and veins, varying from 2 to 600 feet in width. In the gneiss system, the ore is mostly in veins of moderate width, yet sufficiently thick to be wrought to advantage. The north and the south is supplied with the ore of those rocks. In the county of St. Lawrence, again, the specular ore occurs in a great abundance ; this furnishes the supply for this portion of the state. The counties bordering upon Connecticut and Massachusetts, are supplied with ore, as has been suggested, from the Taghkanic system, in that variety which is called the hematitic ore ; and it is one of an excellent quality, and is extensively employed for

some of the most important purposes. Again, the counties on the south shore of Lake Ontario, are provided with the argillaceous iron ore, an ore, though not adapted for the manufacture of bar iron, yet it is easily converted into cast iron, and therefore becomes a very useful product to all the counties from Oneida to Niagara. The bog ores which have not been particularly noticed, also occur at numerous places in the state, and are wrought to good advantage. Salt and plaster are confined to the more central portions of the state; we do not attempt to estimate their importance and value. Most of the great groups furnish many varieties of marble; but the Taghkanic system, and Champlain group of the Transition, furnish by far a greater proportion of this article than others at the present time. Still the Helderberg limestone is susceptible of a fine polish, and may be employed for furnishing marbles of a good quality.

Of the quarries of marble in New-York, there are few, if any, so valuable as those at Glen's Falls. They are situated on both sides of the river, which at this place presents several precipices of from 60 to 70 feet. The beds are disposed nearly horizontally in those precipices, by which arrangement it is comparatively easy to reach the most valuable layers of the marble. At these quarries there are several varieties; that which is the most esteemed, is the jet black, without white spots. The varieties which are mottled, and in which those spots occur, are, notwithstanding, beautiful and ornamental for mantel pieces. The quarries are owned and wrought principally by two companies, who have shown much enterprize in the prosecution of this business. In 1838 the Glen's Falls company prepared and sent to market 352,500 pounds of marble. This company run 16 gang of saws, and are able to supply to order almost any amount of stone. In addition to the marble business, *lime making* is carried on extensively, which, from its excellent qualities, meets with a ready sale. In the marble quarries, in the water power, and in the manufacture of lime, the enterprising people of this place have great and important facilities for business, which they have turned to good account, and which is shown by the bustle in the streets and along the canal, and the beautiful and substantial dwellings which have been erected within a few years. Few country villages show more prosperity than Glen's Falls. The Geological position of the limestone forming the black marble, is immediately below the Trenton rock: it is a mass which is quite persistent in the Champlain group, though not always present. It is the same as that at Isle La Mott, which is also celebrated as a black marble, and the same as that called at Watertown the *seven foot tier*.

In addition to the preceding list of useful materials, each of which is restricted to certain regions, we find others more generally disseminated, as *peat* and *marl*, each of which are abundant in all sections of the state. To agriculture they are especially to be considered as important gifts, by which the soil that has long been cultivated, may be renewed and made to yield anew its early products. The localities are too numerous to be mentioned in this place, but reference may be made to the annual reports of the State Geologists for information relating to them.

All the groups abound in stones and flags for building, and the various purposes which the wants of civilized life have created. The flags of the old red sandstone, of the Chemung rocks, of the Ontario and

Champlain groups, abound in those which can be adapted to all the purposes of life. A judicious examination before selection is often required, in order to select those which will remain unchanged by the action of the weather, in a changeable climate like ours. Observation of the same character may be made as it regards lime. All the groups except the last, abound in this material. It is not intended, however, to go into a computation of the value to the inhabitants of this state, of all these products; it is sufficient to say that the value of the products beneath the surface, are probably equal to those which can be produced by culture upon it. To a state like New-York, whose public works extend from North to South, and from East to West, these considerations are really important; her products and her means of transportation will ever preserve to her the title of *Empire State* if only her means are put in requisition.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE ROCKS OF NEW-YORK,
Arranged in Systems and Groups.

I. Post Tertiary,	{ Alluvial, Diluvial, Clays and Sands of the Post Tertiary.
II. Old red System.—Old red Sandstone.	
	Eric Group. { Chemung Sandstones and Flags, Ludlowville Shales. Helderberg Series. { Helderberg Limestone, Schoharie Grit. Brown argillaceous Sandstone, Encinal Limestone, Oriskany Sandstone, Green Shaly Limestone, Pentamerus Limestone. Ontario Group. { Onondaga Salt and Gypseous rocks, Limestone and Green Shales, Argillaceous Iron ore, Soft red, green and variegated Sandstone, or Medina Sandstone. Champlain Group. { Gray Sandstone and bed of Conglomerate, Lorraine Shales and Roofing Slates, Utica Slate, Trenton Limestone, Birdseye, Chazy Limestone, Calciferous Sandrock, Potsdam Sandstone.
III. N. Y. Transition System.	
IV. Taghkanic System.	{ Light green Slates, sometimes dark and plumbaginous, Gray and clouded Limestone, Brown Sandstone.
V. Gneiss System.	{ Gneiss, Hornblende and Mica Slate, Talcose Slate and Steatite.
VI. Superincumbent Rock.	{ Greenstone, Trap, Porphyry.
VII. Unstratified Rocks.	{ Granite, Hypersthene Rock, Primary Limestone, Serpentine, Rensselaerite, Magnetic iron ore.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

The State is divided into 59 counties, which are subdivided into 835 towns, 145 incorporated villages, and 9 cities containing 64 wards. These are the *municipal* divisions, and they are civil corporations, with powers more or less extensive according to their charters, as granted and modified from time to time by the Legislature.

There are other divisions more properly termed *political*. These are the 8 Senate Districts; the counties, considered in relation to their representation in the 2nd branch of the Legislature; and the Congressional Districts.

The Senate Districts are arranged, every ten years, by the Legislature, acting under a provision for that purpose in the State Constitution, on the basis of a census taken under the same authority; and at the same time and under the same authority, the Members of Assembly are apportioned among the counties. The necessity of these decennial readjustments, arises from the Constitutional limitation of the whole number of the State Senate to 32 members, and of the Assembly, to 128 members.

The counties respectively comprised in the several Senate Districts are as follow, in the numerical order of the Districts.

1st S. D.—New-York, Kings and Richmond.

2nd S. D.—Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster.

3rd S. D.—Columbia, Rensselaer, Greene, Albany, Schenectady, Schoharie and Delaware.

4th S. D.—Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.

5th S. D.—Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, Oneida, Madison and Otsego.

6th S. D.—Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Steuben, Livingston, Allegany and Cattaraugus.

7th S. D.—Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario and Yates.

8th S. D.—Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Niagara, Erie and Chautauque.

These Senate Districts, each represented by four Senators, one of whom is elected every year, are intended by the Constitution to be as nearly equal in the number of souls as may be, without dividing counties, in order that the people may be represented as equally as possible in the State Senate; and for the same reason the apportionment of Members of Assembly among the counties, is made on a uniform ratio of the number of souls to each Member. The number of Members of Assembly to which each county is entitled under the existing apportionment, is as follows:

Albany,	3	Delaware,	2	Lewis,	1
Allegany,	2	Dutchess,	3	Livingston,	2
Broome,.....	1	Erie,	3	Madison,.....	3
Cattaraugus,.....	2	Essex,	1	Monroe,.....	3
Cayuga,.....	3	Franklin,.....	1	Montgomery,.....	2
Chautauque,.....	3	Fulton and Hamilton,..	1	New-York,.....	13
Chemung,.....	1	Genesee,	2	Niagara,	2
Chenango,.....	3	Greene,	2	Oneida,	4
Clinton,.....	1	Herkimer,	2	Onondaga,	4
Columbia,.....	3	Jefferson,.....	3	Ontario,	3
Cortland,.....	2	Kings,	2	Orange,	3

Orleans,.....	1	Saratoga,.....	2	Ulster.	2
Oswego,.....	2	Schenectady,.....	1	Warren,	1
Otsego,.....	3	Schoharie,.....	2	Washington,.....	2
Putnam,	1	Seneca,	1	Wayne,.....	2
Queens,.....	1	Steuben,	3	Westchester,.....	2
Rensselaer,.....	3	Suffolk, :	2	Wyoming,.....	2
Richmond,.....	1	Sullivan,	1	Yates,	1
Rockland,.....	1	Tioga,	1		—
St. Lawrence,.....	2	Tompkins,	2	Total,.....	128

The Senate Districts, moreover, respectively constitute the regular bounds of the several jurisdictions of the Circuit Judges, as do the counties the jurisdictions of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

The Congressional Districts, by which the representatives of the State in the Congress of the United States are elected every two years, are arranged every ten years, according to the apportionments of the national representatives among the states, made by Congress on the basis of the national census. The arrangements of these districts have thus far been made by the State Legislature, under a clause of the U. S. Constitution, which, while it permits this to be so done, contains also an express provision giving this power to Congress, whenever that body shall see fit to exercise it. [See Congressional Districts in the *Alphabetical arrangement.*]

POPULATION.

The increase of the population of this state, especially of the western portion, has been so rapid as to attract the attention of intelligent men throughout Christendom. Sixty years ago, the whole section of the state from Utica to Buffalo was all a wilderness, occupied only by tribes of roving Indians. It now embraces twenty-eight counties and more than a million of inhabitants, enjoying all the comforts and many of the elegancies of civilized life, distinguished for general intelligence and enterprize, and rapidly advancing in numbers, wealth, and all the elements of social prosperity and power.

On comparing the results of the several enumerations which have been made during the fifty years from 1790 to 1840 inclusive, it is found that the population of this state has nearly doubled in every sixteen years, while that of the whole Union has doubled only in periods of about twenty-four years. The ratio of increase in both cases, however, is gradually diminishing, as the successive masses from which the ratio is drawn become larger, while, at the same time, the positive increase for any given period may not decline.

By the U. S. census of 1840, it will be seen, moreover, that the *white* population of New-York exceeds *one-sixth* of the total *white* population, and is about *one-seventh* of the aggregate mixed population, of the whole Union. Or, in other words, making the comparison with the other states in groups as usually arranged, New-York may be stated, in round numbers, as about equal in population, to the six New-England states—or to the other four middle states—or to the four southern Atlantic states—or to the six south-western states—and is exceeded only by the five western states.

The territory of the state is nearly as large as that of all England; it is about half as large as that of Great Britain and Ireland; about one-third as large as France, and larger than Holland, Belgium, Han-

over and Saxony united. All these countries comprise a population of about sixty-six millions, on a territory in the aggregate about six times as large. When this State shall be as densely peopled as those countries, the same ratio of population to surface will give eleven millions of inhabitants to the state, instead of the two and a half millions at present included within its borders.

[For interesting details connected with the population, occupations, and productions of the state, see the tables in the latter part of this work.]

EDUCATION.

The principal institutions of this state, as recognized by the laws, for educational purposes, are 2 Universities, 4 Colleges, 3 Medical schools, 140 Academies, 1 school for the Deaf and Dumb, 1 for the Blind, and the Common Schools.

1. *The State University.*—This institution has no direct connection with the business of instruction. Its functions are chiefly directive, supervisory and visitorial. It was created by an act of the Legislature, passed May 1, 1784, under the corporate style of "The Regents of the University of the State of New-York." The Regents are twenty-one in number, nineteen of whom are appointed by the Legislature, the other two being the Governor and Lt. Governor, who are Regents by virtue of their offices. The officers of the Board are a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who are all elected by their associates, by ballot and a plurality of votes. The regular meetings of the Board are held in the chamber of the Senate, the 2d Thursday in January being the day of the stated annual meeting; but special meetings may be held elsewhere, on notice. Eight members form a quorum for business. In the exercise of their visitorial power, the Regents are bound annually to ascertain and report to the Legislature the methods of education and discipline in the several colleges and academies within their jurisdiction, including the numbers of their pupils, their courses of study, and the text-books used, their libraries and apparatus of every kind, the names and pay of the instructors, their funds, revenues and debts, the amount and application of the public moneys they receive, and in short, the entire condition and management of the respective institutions subject to their care and oversight. They are also authorized to make ordinances for all purposes within their jurisdiction; to confer degrees above that of Master of Arts; to fill vacancies in the offices of Presidents of Colleges, and Principals of Academies, when left vacant by the Trustees for one year without good cause shown; to apportion the annual income of the Literature Fund among the eight Senate Districts, and in each District among the seminaries therein, according to the number of their pupils respectively, who have, for four months in the preceding year, pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both; the Literature Fund being designed to foster those studies which do not fall within the range of instruction in the Common schools, with which the Regents have no legal connection. The Regents, moreover, have power to incorporate academies. Their annual Reports embody a great many valuable facts and a large amount of useful information of the most practical kind, relative to the actual condition and progress of the higher seminaries.

2. *The University of the City of New-York.*—This institution was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed April 18, 1831. It is authorized to hold property, the annual income of which shall not exceed \$20,000, and it is subject to the visitation of the Regents. Its general affairs are managed by a Council of thirty-two members, who are elected by the corporators from their own body, and one-fourth of whom are renewed annually. The Mayor and four members of the Common Council of the City of New-York, are *ex officio* members of the Council; and no one religious sect is ever to have a majority therein. The Council fills its own vacancies occurring between the annual elections; appoints its own officers, and the members of the Faculty of the institution, and possesses all the usual powers to make by-laws, and to confer degrees. Eleven Councillors form a quorum for ordinary business, but the votes of seventeen are necessary to convey real estate and to appoint officers. The course of study embraces not only all the branches of learning usually cultivated at colleges, but also the whole circle of the sciences, and the liberal and useful arts. The institution was opened for pupils in 1832. Its edifice is superb.

3. The *Colleges* in the state are as follow:—Columbia College, in the City of New-York; Union College, in Schenectady; Hamilton College, in Clinton, Oneida county; and Geneva College, in Geneva, Ontario county; all of which are on the usual model of such institutions, and are severally noticed under the head of the city or village in which each is located.

4. The three *Medical Schools* are the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New-York; the Albany Medical College, in the city of Albany; and the Medical Department of Geneva College, in the village of Geneva: each is noticed separately under the head of the place where it is located.

5. The *Academies* are noticed in like manner. The subjoined list, taken from the last annual report of the Regents, dated March 1, 1841, shows the names and places of the Academies then existing, as distributed through the eight Senate Districts.

Names of Academies.	Towns.	Counties.	Students.	Amount Lit. Fund.
<i>First District.</i>				
Erasmus Hall,.....	Flatbush,.....	Kings,.....	85	\$437 10
Grammar School of Columbia College,.....	New-York city,..	New-York,..	272	1,266 04
Grammar School of the University of the city of New-York,	do.	do.	155	1,124 66
N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,	do.	do.	152	976 85
Rutger's Female Institute,.....	do.	do.	467	1,195 35
			1,131	\$5,000 00
<i>Second District.</i>				
Amenia Seminary,	Amenia,	Dutchess,....	243	\$776 09
Clinton,	Easthampton,	Suffolk,....	25	35 84
Dutchess County,.....	Poughkeepsie, ..	Dutchess,....	78	512 93
Farmer's Hall,	Goshen,.....	Orange,	65	240 85
Hempstead Seminary,	Hempstead,	Queens,	89	454 95
Kingston,	Kingston,	Ulster,.....	65	245 31
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	Orange,	60	334 52
Mount Pleasant,.....	Mt. Pleasant,...	Westchester,..	80	223 01

EDUCATION.

Names of Academies.	Towns.	Counties.	Students.	Amount Lit. Fund.
Newburgh,	Newburgh,.....	Orange,	53	\$280 99
New-Paltz,	New-Paltz,.....	Ulster,.....	47	240 85
North Salem,	North Salem,.....	Westchester,.....	36	240 85
Peekskill,	Peekskill,.....	do.	33	151 64
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School,	Poughkeepsie,	Dutchess,.....	110	365 74
Redhook,	Upper Redhook,.....	do.	26	75 82
Rhinebeck,	Rhinebeck,.....	do.	61	133 20
Ridgebury,	Ridgebury,.....	Orange,	42	155 02
Union Hall,	Jamaica,.....	Queens,	137	330 06
West Town,	West Town,	Orange,	60	187 33
			1,310	\$5,000 00
<i>Third District..</i>				
Albany,	Albany city,.....	Albany,	185	\$505 68
Albany Female Academy,	do.	do.	264	847 27
Albany Female Seminary,	do.	do.	40	120 56
Claverack,	Claverack,	Columbia,	51	170 79
Coxsackie,	Coxsackie,	Greene,	39	80 37
Delaware,	Delhi,	Delaware,	122	592 75
Delaware Literary Institute,	Franklin,	do.	115	525 77
Greenbush and Schodack,	Greenbush,	Rensselaer,	35	90 42
Hudson,	Hudson city,	Columbia,	64	93 84
Jefferson,	Jefferson,	Schoharie,	74	73 75
Kinderhook,	Kinderhook,	Columbia,	115	318 14
Lansingburgh,	Lansingburgh,	Rensselaer,	107	207 63
Schenectady Lyceum and Aca- demy,	Schenectady city	Schenectady,	136	381 76
Schoharie,	Schoharie,	Schoharie,	50	66 98
Troy,	Troy city,	Rensselaer,	41	66 98
Troy Female Seminary,	do.	do.	199	857 31
			1,637	\$5,000 00
<i>Fourth District.</i>				
Ames,	Ames,	Montgomery,	28	\$187 49
Amsterdam Female Seminary,	Amsterdam,	do.	115	239 57
Cambridge Washington,	Cambridge,	Washington,	72	170 12
Canajoharie,	Canajoharie,	Montgomery,	62	215 27
Canton,	Canton,	St. Lawrence,	94	170 12
Essex County,	Westport,	Essex,	57	142 35
Fairfield,	Fairfield,	Herkimer,	150	364 58
Fort Covington,	Fort Covington,	Franklin,	25	45 33
Franklin,	Malone,	Franklin,	40	145 82
Galway,	Galway,	Saratoga,	55	347 22
Gouverneur Wesleyan Sem'ry,	Gouverneur,	St. Lawrence,	77	281 21
Granville,	North Granville,	Washington,	67	249 99
Herkimer,	Herkimer,	Herkimer,	85	118 04
Johnstown,	Johnstown,	Fulton,	25	83 32
Keeseville,	Keeseville,	Clinton,	43	52 28
Kingsborough,	Kingsborough,	Fulton,	59	62 56
Moriah,	Moriah,	Essex,	30	107 63
Ogdensburg,	Ogdensburg,	St. Lawrence,	92	114 57
Plattsburgh,	Plattsburgh,	Clinton,	71	253 46
St. Lawrence,	Potsdam,	St. Lawrence,	150	611 00
Schuylerville,	Schuylerville,	Saratoga,	45	104 10
Stillwater,	Stillwater,	do.	63	291 65
Union Village,	Union Village,	Washington,	65	222 21
Washington,	Salem,	do.	55	319 43
Waterford,	Waterford,	Saratoga,	30	100 68
			1,655	\$5,000 00

Names of Academies.	Towns.	Counties.	Students.	Amount Lit. Fund.
<i>Fifth District.</i>				
Black River Literary and Religious Institute,	Watertown,	Jefferson,	225	\$557 02
Cherry Valley,	Cherry Valley,	Otsego,	55	17 97
Clinton Grammar School,	Clinton,	Oneida,	28	101 87
Clinton Liberal Institute,	do,	do,	84	371 54
De Ruyter Institute,	De Ruyter,	Madison,	74	170 79
Fulton Female Seminary,	Fulton,	Oswego,	76	233 71
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Madison,	117	329 40
Hobart Hall Institute,	Holland Patent,	Oncida,	74	248 69
Lowville,	Lowville,	Lewis,	88	236 70
Oneida Conference Seminary,	Cazenovia,	Madison,	136	590 08
Oneida Institute,	Whitesboro,	Oncida,	92	170 79
Rensselaer Oswego,	Mexico,	Oswego,	100	437 46
Utica,	Utica city,	Oneida,	115	458 44
Utica Female Academy,	do,	do,	165	644 08
Vernon,	Vernon,	do,	87	182 77
Whitesboro,	Whitesboro,	do,	77	248 69
			1,593	\$5,000 00
<i>Sixth District.</i>				
Avon,	Avon,	Livingston,	28	\$129 25
Elmira,	Elmira,	Chemung,	58	148 32
Franklin,	Prattsburgh,	Steuben,	103	339 70
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	Lima,	Livingston,	200	1,464 11
Groton,	Groton,	Tompkins,	35	468 89
Ithaca,	Ithaca,	do,	150	622 01
Livingston co. High School,	Geneseo,	Livingston,	101	301 43
Oxford,	Oxford,	Chenango,	104	799 04
Owego,	Owego,	Tioga,	156	368 41
Sherburne Union,	Sherburne,	Chenango,	60	358 84
			995	\$5,000 00
<i>Seventh District.</i>				
Auburn,	Auburn,	Cayuga,	85	\$308 32
Auburn Female Seminary,	do,	do,	108	196 00
Canandaigua,	Canandaigua,	Ontario,	135	629 15
Cayuga,	Aurora,	Cayuga,	52	174 99
Cortland,	Homer,	Cortland,	143	579 14
East Bloomfield,	East Bloomfield,	Ontario,	95	266 65
Fayetteville,	Fayetteville,	Onondaga,	138	183 39
Manlius,	Manlius,	do,	105	316 65
Moravia Institute,	Moravia,	Cayuga,	75	258 32
Munro,	Elbridge,	Onondaga,	82	512 48
Onondaga,	Onond' a Hollow,	do,	75	258 32
Ontario Female Seminary,	Canandaigua,	Ontario,	113	358 31
Ovid,	Ovid,	Seneca,	71	237 49
Pompey,	Pompey,	Onondaga,	49	220 82
Seneca Falls,	Seneca Falls,	Seneca,	84	212 49
Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Onondaga,	108	289 48
			1,518	\$5,000 00
<i>Eighth District.</i>				
Albion,	Albion,	Orleans,	75	\$104 26
Alexander Classical School,	Alexander,	Genesee,	70	149 29
Aurora,	Aurora,	Erie,	72	312 49
Batavia Female Academy,	Batavia,	Genesee,	40	163 18
Buffalo Literary and Scientific Academy,	Buffalo city,	Erie,	60	156 24
Clarkson,	Clarkson,	Monroe,	55	104 26
Fredonia,	Fredonia,	Chautauque,	123	670 12

Names of Academies.	Towns.	Counties.	Students.	Amount Lit. Fund.
Gaines,	Gaines,	Orleans,	75	\$399 30
Jamestown,	Jamestown,	Chautauque,	38	177 08
Le Roy Female Seminary,	Le Roy,	Genesee,	160	434 02
Lewiston,	Lewiston,	Niagara,	40	177 08
Mayville,	Mayville,	Chautauque,	36	83 32
Mendon,	Mendon,	Monroe,	115	124 99
Middlebury,	Middlebury,	Genesee,	130	361 10
Millville,	Millville,	Orleans,	106	163 18
Monroe,	Henrietta,	Monroe,	40	166 66
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	Rochester city,	do.	230	552 07
Rochester Female Academy,	do.	do.	65	166 66
Seward Female Seminary,	do.	do.	45	204 85
Springville,	Springville,	Erie,	23	156 24
Westfield,	Westfield,	Chautauque,	40	173 61
			1,638	\$5,000 00

6. *Common Schools.*—The general organization of the Common School System may be compendiously described as follows :

The head and centre of the system is the Secretary of State, who is, by virtue of his office, Superintendent of Common Schools.

The other permanent agents directly connected with the legal administration of the system, are the Clerks and Treasurers of counties ; the School Commissioners, Inspectors, Supervisors, District Trustees, Collectors, and Clerks of Towns ; all of whom are elected by the people, except the County Treasurers, who are appointed by the Boards of Supervisors. The Comptroller and Treasurer of the State are also incidentally associated with the financial action of the system.

In the year next following each census of the state, whether taken under the authority of the State, or of the United States, that is, once in every five years, it is the duty of the Superintendent to apportion the moneys arising from the Common School Fund, among the counties, and the *quota* of each county among the towns and cities therein, according to the ratio of the population in each, compared with that of the whole state. He then certifies such apportionment to the Comptroller, and sends notice thereof to each County Clerk, stating the day on which the moneys will be payable. That day is the 1st of February in each year, and the moneys are paid by the State Treasurer, on the warrants of the Comptroller, to the several County Treasurers, who pay over the town quotas to the School Commissioners of the respective towns, to be distributed among the school districts.

Each county Clerk, on receiving from the superintendent, notice of the apportionment, must give notice thereof to the clerk of the Supervisors, to be laid before their Board at their next meeting, and they must thereupon assess an equal amount upon the towns, to be collected by the town collector, with his legal fees, as he collects other town taxes. The levy of this sum is the statutory condition on which the School Fund money is distributed to the districts.

These School Commissioners are now two, (three, until the act of 1841,) in each town, and they are constituted by statute a corporation so far as to enable them to hold property for the use of the schools in the town, and to sue and be sued in their official capacity. They also set off, arrange, and modify the school districts ; and it is their duty

annually, in July, to report in writing to the County Clerk, the number of districts in their town ; the time during which the schools have been kept therein by qualified teachers ; the amount of School Fund money received, as well as the amount received from the Town Collector ; the whole number of pupils actually attending school, distinguishing the number over five and under sixteen years of age ; and in short every thing relating to their duties, and the general legal condition of the schools.

The three Inspectors in each town, together with the Commissioners, constitute a Board for ascertaining, by examination, the qualifications of teachers. Any two of the Board make a quorum, and their certificate of qualification is necessary to entitle a district to the actual receipt of its quota of the School Fund money. It is their duty also to visit the schools.

The Trustees of the Districts are also a corporation so far as to enable them to hold property for the use of the District. They take charge of the school houses, their erection, and repair ; they make the contracts with the teachers ; provide fuel for the school ; call meetings of the taxable inhabitants of the district, for levying whatever assessment may be necessary for district purposes, and apportion such assessments ; direct the manner in which the rate bills for teachers' wages shall be made up, with authority to say who shall be exempted, for poverty ; in short, they have charge of all the pecuniary concerns of the district, and they must make report annually to the school Commissioners, who, as already stated, report to the County Clerk, and he to the Superintendent, thus making the chain of accountability complete.

Such is an outline of the general organization of the Common School system of this state, as it has existed for many years, and as applied to the towns. The cities, and many of the incorporated villages, are accommodated with various modifications, adapted to their peculiar circumstances. Some additions and improvements have been recently engrafted on the system, but without making any essential changes in its machinery. Among these additions is the appointment of a General Deputy Superintendent, who may perform all the duties of the Superintendent, in case of his absence or of a vacancy in his office. By a law of 1841, also, the Board of Supervisors, in each county, is directed to appoint one, and if the number of school districts exceeds 200, two, Deputy Superintendents for the county, who hold their office for two years, and whose duty it is to visit the schools in their several jurisdictions, and examine into all matters relating to the government, instruction, course of study, text-books, discipline, and the entire economy and management of the schools, school-houses, and districts ; to examine the teachers employed, and give, or annul, certificates of qualification ; and by every means in their power to promote sound education and elevate the character of the schools. They are, also, to make annual reports to the Superintendent on all the above named topics. These Deputy Superintendents are paid two dollars per day, for each day of actual service, with the proviso that their entire pay for any one year shall not exceed \$500 to each.

But by far the most important improvement of the system, is the establishment of District School Libraries, by acts passed in 1838 and 1839. Those acts authorize each school district to raise by tax, twenty dollars, in the first instance, and in each subsequent year, ten dollars,

to be exclusively applied to the purchase and augmentation of a library for the use of the school. The district Clerk, or other person to be appointed at the annual meeting of the District, is to be the Librarian, and accountable for the safe keeping of the books, the *property* in which is vested in the District Trustees. To aid these libraries, the sum of \$55,000, being part of the proceeds of the U. S. Deposit Fund, is to be annually distributed, in like manner as the other school moneys, with the proviso that at the end of three years this sum may be applied in support of the library, or to the payment of teachers' wages, at the option of the District. The regulations for the management of the libraries, are to be furnished by the Superintendent of Common Schools, who is also authorized to select the library books, when so *requested* by the Trustees of a district, in pursuance of a vote of a District meeting.

By the last Annual Report of the Superintendent, dated January 5th, 1842, it appears that the number of School Districts in the State, taking Districts and parts of Districts, was, on the 1st of July, 1841, equal to 10,886 full Districts; and the number of these from which, on the 1st January, 1841, reports had been received, was 10,588, in which, schools had been kept open for an average of eight months, in the preceding year. The whole number of pupils instructed, *including* the city of New-York, was 603,583. The whole number, *excluding* New-York, *residing* in the districts, and between the ages of five and sixteen years, was, on the 31st of December, 1840, 583,347; and of these the whole number under *instruction* was 562,198, giving an average of about fifty-five to each district.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The total productive capital of this Fund is..... \$2,036,625.68

The total revenue of this Fund for the year ending on
the 30th Sept. 1841, was..... 96,073.85

The appropriation from the income of the U. S. De-
posit Fund, for benefit of schools, for same year, 165,000.00

7. *New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.*—This institution is pleasantly situated on Manhattan Island, somewhat aloof from the more compact and bustling parts of the city of New-York. Its first annual report to the Legislature, as required by law, was made in 1819. Its corporate Board consists of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary and twenty Directors. The officers charged with the instruction and discipline of the school, are the Principal, six Professors and two Monitors. There are, besides, a Physician, a Matron and a Steward. Manual labor and handicraft employments are also associated with the other pursuits of the pupils. The occupations of this class, at present pursued, are cabinet-making, book-binding, shoemaking, tailoring and gardening, each under the direction of a competent master workman. The large majority of the pupils are placed and supported there by the State; but pupils are also received at the charge of private friends, and different local authorities, while some are the immediate beneficiaries of the institution. The State beneficiaries are designated in just proportion from the several counties, by the Superintendent of Common Schools, who visits the institution and holds an annual examination in July. The whole number of pupils for the year ending on the 31st December, 1841, was 162, being

an increase of ten beyond that of the preceding year, and, with but one exception, a greater number than in any previous year. Of the 162 pupils for 1841, 123, (62 males and 61 females,) were supported by the State; 9, (3 males and 6 females,) by the Institution; 12, (6 of each sex,) by the N. Y. city corporation; 6, (5 males and 1 female,) by the State of New-Jersey: 11, (7 males and 4 females,) by private friends; and 1 (female,) by the Supervisors of Dutchess co.—making in all 83 males and 79 females. The annual charge for a pupil is \$130, which includes board, and *every* thing except clothing and travelling expenses. Clothing is furnished, if desired, for \$30 per year. No applicants under 12 or over 25 years of age are received, unless in special cases, and at the discretion of the Board.

The last annual report of the institution presents a very interesting and important view of the number of deaf and dumb in the several great sections of the United States, as well as in this State, and the ratio they bear to the whole population, as drawn from different enumerations of the people, and other sources. It appears that in this state the whole number of Deaf Mutes is at least 1,308, or a ratio of 1 to 1,820 souls, which is stated to be a lower ratio than in any of the great sections of the Union, except the north-western, where the ratio is stated to be 1 to every 2,197.

8. *Institution for the Blind.*—This institution was incorporated, May 21, 1831, under the name of "The New-York Institution for the Blind," with power to hold property, the annual income of which shall not exceed \$10,000. Its general affairs are managed by a Board, consisting of a President, a Vice-President, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and twenty Managers. The Faculty, having charge of the internal concerns, and the education of the pupils, consists of a Superintendent, a principal teacher of the several branches of a good English education, and of the elements of Latin, a teacher of instrumental music, a teacher of vocal music, a matron, a teacher of basket making, and another of band-box making. These two handicraft employments are the only ones at present introduced. There is, also, a female visiting committee. At the close of 1840, the whole number of pupils was 72, being 46 males and 26 females. The branches of learning taught were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, Latin Grammar, logic, algebra, and geometry. Moral philosophy was also taught during 1840, but chemistry has been substituted for it. The alphabet, spelling and reading, are taught by means of embossed or raised letters, the knowledge of which is obtained by the *touch*. All kinds of instrumental music, as well as singing, are taught; and it is a general fact, derived from experience, that the blind are peculiarly fond of music, and make remarkably rapid proficiency in its acquisition.

The expenses of this institution, for all ordinary purposes, in the year 1840, amounted to \$13,111.52; and the receipts for the same year, to \$11,739.59. The cost of the edifice was \$28,647.00. The institution is well managed, and has been eminently successful.

9. *State Lunatic Asylum.*—This is the legal name of an institution which originated in an act of the State Legislature, passed on the 30th of March, 1836. Under that act, Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, were directed to select the site and purchase

the land for the necessary edifices, determine their plan and dimensions, and take charge of their erection. The site is within the corporate limits of Utica, a little westward from the more compact parts of the city, on a fine swell of ground overlooking that city, the village of Whitesborough, the manufacturing village of York Mills, the Erie canal, and the Syracuse and Utica railroad, and commanding a very extensive view of Mohawk valley and of the hill-country beyond, while, at the same time, it is smooth and easy of access, and permits the establishment to be enlarged, with the utmost convenience, to any extent which the wants of the institution can ever require. The quantity of land appertaining to the institution is about 200 acres, presenting a variety of soil, with a gently undulating surface, most of it cleared and cultivated, but bordered on the western skirt with a fine piece of woodland. In the district thus overlooked, the branches of husbandry pursued being chiefly grazing and the dairy, the landscape is principally made up of meadows, pastures, orchards, woodlands, and sloping hill-sides, enlivened by flocks and herds, and the pleasant aspect of comfortable farm houses and their various appendages. The whole expression of the scenery is, therefore, eminently cheerful and congenial with the purposes and discipline of the institution.

The architectural plan of the Asylum presents a quadrangle of four edifices, each 528 feet long, with three stories above the basement, and having their ends, at the inner angles, connected by latticed verandahs, thus forming an octagon of the enclosed area. The exterior of each edifice consists of five sections ; the centre, or principal section, 120 feet in front by 46 deep, with a curtain, or middle wing on each side, 160 feet in front by 46 feet deep, but falling a little back of the front line of the centre section, with a wing at each end 44 feet in front, by 55 feet deep, and brought forward to the front line of the centre section, which, in the principal edifice has a 4th story, in which is a Chapel 93 by 36 feet, and the front is embellished by a Doric portico, with six columns, supporting a pediment of the same base and elevation as the roof.

The front, or principal edifice, is finished and ready for occupation as soon as the internal economy of the institution can be organized for the reception of patients. A Board of Trustees, appointed under an act of 1841, has reported to the Legislature a plan with a system of regulations for the superintendence and management of the Asylum, which is intended first and chiefly for the insane poor and the criminal lunatics of the different counties. This report has been drawn up from materials obtained during the year, both by much personal examination and inquiry, and by a very extensive correspondence with the managers of such institutions in other states, as well as a very thorough investigation of the history and condition of similar asylums in Europe; and it is a well digested and deeply interesting document, from which it appears, among other things, that the whole number of lunatics in this state must be considerably over 1,000, probably nearer 1,250, besides idiots to the number of about 1,500 ; and of the number of lunatics mentioned, not more than one quarter can be properly accommodated in the edifice already erected. The urgent need for the completion of the other three edifices, and the suitable arrangement of the grounds, is, therefore, very apparent.

STATE PRISONS.

Of these there are two; one at Auburn, Cayuga county, and the other at Sing Sing, in Westchester county.

1. *Auburn State Prison*.—This prison originated in an act of the Legislature, in 1816; and after several experiments and modifications, it was organized on its present plan of discipline and management, in 1823. The general affairs of the establishment are in the charge of a Board of Inspectors; and the Internal economy of the Prison, and the management of the prisoners, are committed to an officer styled the *Agent*, with subordinates. The convicts are each lodged in a separate cell, at night; and in the day time they work in company, in the workshops, but in *silence*, not a word being allowed to be spoken. Many handicraft and mechanical employments are plied in the prison; and those who are without any trade, when committed, are taught some useful occupation. The avails of the labor of the convicts, accruing for the most part on contracts made by the Agent with different citizens, for the articles made in the prison, are applied to defray the expenses of the establishment. In the last annual report of the Inspectors to the Legislature, dated January 8, 1842, the total earnings of convict labor, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1841, are stated at \$64,886.45, and the total expenditure for the ordinary purposes of the prison, at \$47,809.69; showing \$17,076.76 of earnings beyond expenses.

The number of convicts in this prison on the 31st December, 1840, was 695; the number received during the year 1841, was 234; the number discharged during same year, by expiration of sentence, was 168; by *habeas corpus*, 1; by pardon, 35; by removal to House of Refuge in the city of New-York, (youths) 4; to Lunatic Asylum, in same city, 2; to Sing Sing State Prison, (females) 3; died, 9; making 222 discharged; and leaving in prison, on the 31st December, 1841, 707.

The trades plied in the Prison are coopering, cotton weaving, shoe-making, machine making, tailoring, tool making, carpet weaving, stone cutting, spinning, comb making, cabinet making, hame making, carpentry, and silk making.

The manufacture of silk in this prison, was commenced in May, 1841; and the experiment, so far, has proved very successful. The Prison is now a market for cocoons and reeled silk, and the supply comes from various and distant points, both in and out of this state. The article at present made for sale is sewing silk, and it is said to be of excellent quality. With the progress of time, the manufacture of other fabrics will be introduced; and the business promises to become extensive and very important.

2. *Mount Pleasant State Prison*.—This Prison is in Sing Sing village, in Westchester county, on the eastern shore of the Hudson River, and thirty-five miles from the city of New-York. It was opened for the reception of convicts in 1827. It is modelled on the plan of the Auburn Prison, having a Board of five Inspectors for the care of its general affairs, and an Agent, with his assistants, to whom are entrusted the internal economy of the prison, and the management of the convicts. The principal practical difference between the two establishments is in the great amount of labor bestowed by the Mount Pleasant

convicts on the marble quarries at the site of the Prison and its immediate vicinity, which are very extensive. The avails of convict labor, here as at Auburn, are applied to defray the expenses of the institution, to which they are more than equal. The annual report of the Inspectors of this Prison, for the year 1841, had not appeared when this article was prepared, but from the annual Report of 1840, it appears that the total value of convict labor, for that year, was \$83,504.14 ; and the expenditures, \$77,460.00 ; showing a balance in favor of the Prison, of \$6,044 14.

During the year 1840, also, as appears by the same report, there were received into this prison 218 males, and 36 females, making, with the 805 in, at the beginning of the year, the number of 1,059, of both sexes. During the same year there were discharged, by expiration of sentence, 178 males and 14 females ; by pardon, 18 males and 4 females ; by death, 16 males and 1 female ; and 1 male was removed to the Lunatic Asylum in New-York ; making the whole number of 232 discharged during the year 1840, and leaving in Prison, at the end of that year, 827, of whom 767 were males, and 60 were females.

Connected with the Mount Pleasant Prison, is an admirably arranged department for female convicts, in which all the convicts of that sex are to be placed ; but the annual Report of the Inspectors for the year 1841, not having been made when this article was prepared, no accurate details can be furnished.

In both of these Prisons, Chaplains are regularly employed, and by their personal labors, and the distribution of good books, great efforts are made to improve the moral condition of the convicts ; and the results are highly gratifying.

FUNDS OF THE STATE.

1. *General Fund.*—This fund consists of the following principal items, viz : Auction duties, deducting \$33,000 annually paid to certain charities in the city of New-York ; salt duties ; fees received in the various offices of the clerks and registers connected with the courts of law and equity, from other state offices, and from licenses to hawkers and peddlars, &c. and a permanent appropriation of \$200,000 from the surplus revenue of the Erie and Champlain Canal Fund. The revenue from the above sources is applicable to the ordinary expenses of the state government, and the amount, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th Sept. 1841, was as follows :

Auction duties,	\$206,702.11
Salt do.	130,439.34
Fees from legal proceedings, &c.....	54,311.05
Miscellaneous,	19,754.16
From Erie and Champlain Canal Fund,.....	200,000.00

Total amount from the above sources,..... \$611,206.66

The ordinary annual expenses of the state government amount to about \$500,000, leaving for contingent expenses and special appropriations, about \$100,000.

2. *Common School Fund.*—This fund consists of bonds for lands ; bonds for moneys of the fund loaned to counties, towns, &c. ; State stocks issued for moneys of the fund so invested ; stocks in banks ;

moneys of the fund in the Treasury not invested ; and \$165,000 set over to it from the income of the United States Deposit Fund. The revenue from the above sources, for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th September, 1841, was as follows :

Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1840,	\$114,104.28
Interest on bonds for lands,.....	57,697.90
Interest on loans and dividends on stocks,	38,375.11
From income of U. S. Deposit Fund.....	165,000.00

Total revenue for year ending Sept. 30, 1841,.... \$375,177.29

To this fund also belong nearly all the unsold wild lands of the State, amounting to more than 300,000 acres, worth, taken together, probably not far from 30 cents an acre ; and as they are sold, from time to time, the moneys paid, and the bonds given for them, will contribute to the augmentation of the fund.

3. *Literature Fund*.—This fund is set apart chiefly for the benefit of the academies in the State. Its capital consists of State stocks, insurance and bank stocks, and a small quantity of public lands. The whole amount of productive capital is \$268,092.87, exclusive of \$879.70 in cash not invested, and unsold lands valued at \$4,845.80. The income from this fund, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1841, was \$66,919.50.

4. *Bank Fund*.—This Fund, commonly called the Safety Fund, was established, by law, in 1829, to be made up by contributions from such banks as then had their charters renewed, and such as should thereafter be incorporated. The policy of the law and the object of the fund, were to make provision for the payment of the debts, including the circulating notes, of the contributing, or Safety Fund Banks, in case of failure of any of them ; the Fund not to be drawn upon, however, till the assets of a failing bank should have been all applied and found insufficient for the purpose. The contributions, as they accumulate, are, by law, invested, by the Comptroller, in public stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, the interest on which accrues to the benefit of the Fund. The capital of this Fund, on the 30th Sept. 1840, amounted to \$556,486.76, and the increase, from contributions and from interest, amounted, on the 30th Sept. 1841, to \$113,068.23 ; making together the sum of \$669,554.99. But during the same year the drafts upon the Fund amounted to \$184,067.00, leaving, on the 30th Sept. 1841, the sum of \$485,487.99.

5. *United States Deposit Fund*.—This fund consists of moneys deposited with this State by the United States. The entire quota originally apportioned to the State was \$5,352,694.28, to be paid in four instalments. Only three of the instalments were actually paid, amounting to \$4,014,520.71. The apportionment of these moneys among the several counties of the State, was made, however, on the basis of the entire quota ; and to make up the deficit, the sum of \$1,159,836.18 was advanced from the Canal Fund, and from the Treasury the further sum of \$168,718.49, in the expectation that the fourth instalment would be paid to the State ; and the entire amount of the original apportionment was remitted to the Loan Commissioners and loaned in the several counties. But as the abovementioned deficit is not to be made up by the United States, the moneys advanced from the Canal Fund, and the Treasury, are to be reimbursed, under laws passed for

the purpose. Large sums have already been repaid, on account of these advances, and when they shall have been fully replaced, this Deposit Fund will stand permanently at the amount actually received from the United States, and such augmentations as may arise from its proceeds.

6. *Mariner's Fund.*—This fund is derived from the surplus avails, after paying hospital expenses, of the moneys collected from masters of vessels, seamen and passengers, arriving at the port of New-York. It consists of \$22,000 in State stocks; a mortgage from the Trustees of the American Seamen's Fund Society, for \$10,000; and cash not invested \$24,347.89.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The public works of the State, complete and incomplete, for the promotion of trade and intercourse, consist solely of canals and their navigable appendages, and are as follows, with their length in miles.

	Miles.
Erie canal, 363 m. Feeders, 8 m. Albany Basin, 1 m.....	372
Champlain do. 64 m. Glen's Falls Feeder, 12 m. Pond above	
Troy dam, 3 m.....	79
Chenango do.....	97
Oswego do.....	38
Cayuga and Seneca do.....	23
Chemung do. 23 m. Feeder 16 m.....	39
Crooked Lake do.....	8
Genesee Valley do. (41 m. complete, 1841, and Branch to Dansville, 11 m.).....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oneida Lake do. and Feeder,.....	6
Black River do. (no part complete,) including slack water of river,.....	85
Total length, complete and incomplete, in 1841,	868 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct miles not complete, in 1841, of Black River Canal, 85	
do. do. Genesee Valley Canal, not complete in 1841, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ -154 $\frac{1}{2}$	<hr/>
Leaves, of completed and navigated miles,	714

REVENUE FROM CANALS.

The whole amount of revenue, consisting almost wholly of tolls, but including a small sum from penalties, and fees for certified copies of boat clearances, collected from all the canals during the season of navigation in 1841, was as follows :

Erie Canal,.....	\$1,813,650.58
Champlain do.....	117,841.14
Chenango do.....	18,815.48
Oswego do.....	38,344.22
Cayuga and Seneca do.....	23,583.37
Chemung do.	9,396.42
Crooked Lake do.	2,017.32
Genesee Valley do.	9,927.69
Oneida Lake do.	462.02
Seneca River Towing path,	844.58
Total Canal Revenue of 1841,.....	<hr/> \$2,034,882.82

The Erie Canal was begun on the 4th day of July, 1817, and it was opened for navigation through its whole extent in October, 1825. The very next year the tolls exceeded the annual expenses upon it. At the close of 1826, the whole Erie and Champlain Canal debt, excluding the interest of that year, was stated at \$10,272,316.75; and in 1838, the revenue, after having paid all expenses, had regularly paid the interest, and reduced the principal of the debt to \$8,459,069.17.

For details connected with the above named works, see each work under its own head in the alphabetical arrangement; and for a table of distances on the canals, as also the rates of tolls, see appendix.

STATE DEBT.

The entire debt of this state, as set forth in the Comptroller's annual Report, dated January 7th, 1842, and as it stood at the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30th, 1841, was as follows:

Canal stocks on long loans for all the State canals,	\$16,306,374.48
General Fund Debt,	1,255,193.43
Temporary loans for canals,	1,855,000.00
	<hr/>

\$19,416,567.91

Deduct for original Erie and Champlain debt, due in 1845, for which funds have been set apart,	2,021,037.25
	<hr/>

Amount of actual debt, Sept. 30, 1841,	\$17,395,530.66
Add for stocks loaned to railroads, on which interest was not paid, as follows, viz :	
Whole stock loaned to Champlain and Catskill R. R.	\$200,000.00
do. do. Ithaca and Owego Railroad, .	315,700.00
	<hr/>

Making total to be added to debt,	\$515,700.00
	<hr/>

Making the whole debt, in this form,	\$17,911,230.66
The gross amount of annual interest on this debt, in- cluding long stocks and temporary loans,	\$919,704.36

The foregoing statement shows the total amount of what may be termed the positive debt of the State. The other liabilities of the State are contingent merely, and consist of stocks loaned by the State to various railroad companies, to aid them in executing their works. The total amount of these contingent liabilities, at the close of the last fiscal year, viz : on the 30th Sept. 1841, was	\$4,235,700.00
Deduct amount of Stocks loaned to Canajo- harie and Catskill railroad co. because in- cluded in positive state debt,	\$200,000.00
Deduct, for same reason, the amount loaned to Ithaca and Owego railroad Company, . .	315,700.00—515,700.00
	<hr/>

Leaves total actual contingent debt,	\$3,720,000.00
The total amount of revenue for the last fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1841, was	\$2,128,960.35
Deduct payment of interest for same year, on all State stocks, both positive and contingent, and all ordinary expenses of government, and all extraordinary spe- cial payments for same year,	1,323,209.29

Leaves nett proceeds of revenues for same year,.....	\$805,751.06
From this nett balance deduct the further sum paid over to the Treasury for expenses of State government,..	200,000, 00

Leaves clear nett balance, beyond all claims of the year, \$605,751.06

This last named clear nett balance would, in private affairs, be considered as *profits*; and it is applicable either directly to the further prosecution of the public works, or to the payment of interest on new loans for the more rapid execution of those works, or to any other purpose to which the Legislature may see fit to apply it. Or, if the whole of its contingent liabilities were at once to be assumed by the State, this nett balance, with the other portions of revenue included in the foregoing exhibit, would pay the entire interest on the whole aggregate debt, both positive and contingent, and still leave more than \$400,000 of clear income.

MILITIA.

The military force of this state consists of the subjoined number of men in each arm of the Militia, as at present organized, and as stated in the last annual report of the Adjutant General.

Cavalry,.....	5,885
Artillery,.....	8,978
Infantry, including light companies and Riflemen,.....	164,862
Companies of Cavalry and Artillery permanently attached to Infantry Brigades,.....	2,433
Total force,.....	182,158

LIST OF GOVERNORS AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

GOVERNORS.	Elected.	LIEUT. GOVERNORS.	Elected.
George Clinton,.....	1777	Pierre Van Cortlandt,.....	1777
1780,—1783,—1786,—1789,—1792		1780,—1783,—1786,—1789,—1792	
John Jay,.....	1795	Stephen Van Rensselaer,.....	1795
" "	1798	" "	1798
George Clinton,.....	1801	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer,.....	1801
Morgan Lewis,.....	1804	John Broome,.....	1804
Daniel D. Tompkins,*.....	1807	" "	1807
" "	1810	" "	1810
" "	1813	De Witt Clinton, (special election,).....	1811
" "	1816	John Taylor,.....	1813
De Witt Clinton,.....	1817	" "	1816
" "	1820	" "	1820
Joseph C. Yates,†.....	1822	Erastus Root,.....	1822
De Witt Clinton,‡.....	1824	James Tallmadge,.....	1824
" "	1826	Nathaniel Pitcher,.....	1826
Martin Van Buren,§.....	1828	Enos T. Throop,.....	1828
Enos T. Throop,.....	1830	Edward P. Livingston,.....	1830
William L: Marcy,.....	1832	John Tracy,.....	1832
" "	1834	" "	1834
" "	1836	" "	1836
William H. Seward,.....	1838	Luther Bradish,.....	1838
" "	1840	" "	1840

*Resigned in 1817, being chosen Vice President of the United States.

†Elected under the amended Constitution, which went into operation 1st Jan. 1823.

‡Died, while in office, Feb. 11, 1828.

§Resigned in March, 1829, being appointed Secretary of State of the United States.

STATEMENT

Of the aggregate valuations of Real and Personal Estate in the several counties in this state: also the amount of Town and County taxes, and the corrected aggregate valuations for the year 1841.

COUNTIES.	Ass'd value of real estate.	Ass'd value of personal est.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Amount of county taxes.	Amount of town tax. es.	Total taxation.
Allegany,	\$5,275,614	\$234,636	\$5,510,400	\$10,634 91	\$15,952 41	\$26,587 33
Albany,	11,087,141	4,858,290	15,945,431	49,154 43	79,900 01	129,054 44
Broome,	1,979,196	250,021	2,229,217	7,717 34	5,678 73	13,396 07
Cattaraugus,	6,453,053	174,597	6,667,650	11,074 68	15,551 95	26,626 63
Cayuga,	11,372,670	1,617,358	12,996,028	29,279 23	12,353 47	41,632 70
Chautauque,	4,211,771	354,017	4,565,788	14,007 33	16,008 81	30,016 14
Chemung,	2,599,795	379,984	2,979,779	8,100 00	6,468 13	14,568 13
Chenango,	4,035,678	568,318	4,603,996	8,576 36	11,731 82	20,308 18
Clinton,	1,570,000	299,629	1,869,629	12,432 27	12,000 69	24,432 96
Columbia,	6,484,202	2,526,118	9,010,320	21,391 67	17,130 94	38,522 61
Cortland,	3,165,800	258,636	2,370,720	7,112 54	5,945 09	13,057 93
Delaware,	2,112,085	367,252	3,533,752	8,395 27	9,305 75	17,701 02
Dutchess,	15,218,937	4,950,547	20,169,484	32,644 65	27,960 76	60,605 44
Erie,	12,481,996	775,048	13,257,044	29,915 84	5,490 22	45,406 56
Essex,	2,001,000	58,943	2,059,943	6,179 85	8,869 45	14,989 30
Franklin,	1,480,965	174,239	1,665,264	7,000 00	11,393 07	18,393 07
Fulton,	1,166,361	240,287	1,406,648	5,782 75	7,553 11	13,334 86
Genesec,	7,410,626	461,253	7,571,579	14,997 28	10,54 09	25,561 47
Greene,	2,672,903	548,205	3,121,108	16,998 55	8,800 45	25,799 30
Hamilton,	609,500	2,216	611,716	2,349 00	4,926 38	7,275 28
Herkimer,	5,190,385	923,704	6,114,089	17,950 53	12,043 02	29,993 55
Jefferson,	7,178,295	694,718	7,673,013	18,702 41	20,946 53	39,648 94
Kings,	27,943,434	3,666,794	31,610,228	30,000 00	116,375 45	146,375 45
Lewis,	1,591,046	211,454	1,812,500	4,616 25	8,920 78	13,537 03
Livingston,	9,635,696	751,007	10,386,703	11,036 36	12,595 77	23,632 13
Madison,	6,437,246	902,797	7,340,043	8,007 68	11,296 17	19,303 85
Monroe,	15,661,769	1,481,675	17,143,444	32,195 94	20,423 33	52,619 27
Montgomery,	3,428,967	438,092	3,867,659	20,297 00	11,235 68	31,032 68
N. w York,	187,350,948	64,843,972	252,194,920	.....	1,394,136 65	1,394,136 65
Niagara,	5,146,133	159,974	5,306,107	21,261 40	9,734 84	30,996 24
Oneida,	9,872,618	2,351,467	12,294,055	39,049 34	24,340 83	63,390 17
Onondaga,	15,015,827	2,067,359	17,083,186	26,955 21	27,897 27	53,952 48
Ontario,	12,053,419	2,043,298	14,096,717	15,500 00	14,844 27	30,344 27
Orange,	9,462,784	2,057,033	11,519,517	27,000 00	17,251 94	44,261 94
Orleans,	5,530,892	320,969	5,851,861	9,722 79	8,429 82	18,152 61
Oswego,	5,977,085	617,917	6,595,002	16,000 00	20,793 00	36,793 00
Otsego,	4,904,642	971,142	5,875,784	17,695 57	14,693 14	32,388 71
Putnam,	2,601,275	485,797	3,087,072	5,000 00	4,728 43	9,728 43
Queens,	7,780,050	3,323,650	11,112,700	6,762 57	12,025 48	18,788 05
Rensselaer,	8,286,143	3,970,315	12,256,455	26,368 82	18,022 06	44,390 88
Richmond,	1,086,411	185,914	1,272,325	5,661 69	1,666 84	7,268 52
Rockland,	1,839,792	448,368	2,288,160	3,199 58	5,557 07	8,756 65
St. Lawrence,	3,120,760	86,173	3,215,933	17,516 70	23,393 65	40,910 35
Saratoga,	6,024,606	1,112,628	7,137,234	16,470 55	14,992 45	31,463 00
Schenectady,	2,181,933	641,952	2,823,885	12,955 74	10,168 40	23,124 14
Schoharie,	2,004,900	167,731	2,172,631	6,363 66	10,721 63	17,085 29
Seneca,	5,644,256	632,462	6,276,718	10,768 16	7,631 56	18,400 02
Suffolk,	4,615,165	1,139,270	5,754,435	7,704 21	13,573 49	21,277 70
Steuben,	6,155,800	315,352	6,474,152	13,816 00	15,587 89	29,403 89
Sullivan,	2,611,956	77,144	2,659,100	4,510 53	7,882 60	12,393 13
Tioga,	1,614,209	326,362	1,940,571	8,147 46	6,407 63	14,655 09
Tompkins,	3,394,000	854,687	4,248,687	8,467 99	11,197 50	19,665 49
Ulster,	4,457,240	881,636	5,338,876	19,130 40	21,847 33	40,977 73
Warren,	1,035,476	40,076	1,075,552	4,837 03	6,108 59	10,945 62
Washington,	5,294,730	1,004,337	6,289,067	16,524 95	15,816 30	32,341 25
Wayne,	7,557,471	474,692	8,062,063	13,500 00	11,233 35	24,733 35
Westchester,	7,770,979	2,968,115	10,739,094	24,293 23	26,097 01	49,390 24
Wyoming,	4,866,769	247,156	5,113,925	6,726 46	10,533 54	17,260 00
Yates,	6,332,486	324,812	6,657,298	6,852 93	5,136 74	11,989 67

531,987,886 123,311,644 655,299,530 374,513 312,298,842 66,3,173,355 97

NOTE.—The average rate of county and town tax on \$1 of valuation is 4-9-10 mills.

COUNTIES, COUNTY SEATS &c.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS,

In the State of New-York, together with the population of each in 1840.

COUNTIES.	Towns.	Pop.	County Seats.	Pop.
Albany,	10	68,593	Albany,	33,721
Allegany,	30	40,975	Angelica,	900
Broome,	11	22,335	Binghamton,	2,800
Cattaraugus,	26	28,972	Elicottville,	600
Cayuga,	22	50,338	Auburn,	6,000
Chautauque,	24	47,975	Mayville,	500
Chemung,	10	20,732	Elmira,	2,300
Chenango,	19	40,785	Norwich,	1,500
Clinton,	10	28,157	Plattsburgh,	2,600
Columbia,	19	43,252	Hudson,	5,671
Cortland,	11	24,607	Cortland,	1,200
Delaware,	18	35,336	Delhi,	800
Dutchess,	18	52,395	Poughkeepsie,	8,000
Erie,	21	62,466	Buffalo,	18,041
Essex,	15	23,634	Elizabeth,	300
Franklin,	14	16,518	Malone,	750
Fulton,	9	18,049	Johnstown,	1,000
Genesee, (estimated,)	12	29,964	Batavia,	2,000
Greene,	11	30,446	Catskill,	2,800
Hamilton,	7	1,907	Lake Pleasant,	100
Herkimer,	19	37,477	Herkimer,	800
Jefferson,	20	60,954	Watertown,	4,000
Kings,	6	47,613	Brooklyn,	36,233
Lewis,	12	17,830	Martinsburgh,	600
Livingston,	10	35,140	Geneseo,	900
Madison,	14	40,008	Morrisville,	700
Monroe,	19	64,902	Rochester,	20,202
Montgomery,	10	35,818	Fonda,	350
New-York,	312,710		New-York,	312,710
Niagara,	12	31,132	Lockport,	6,500
Oneida,	26	85,310	Rome,	2,500
Onondaga,	18	67,911	Whitesboro',	1,800
Ontario,	15	43,501	Syracuse,	6,500
Orange,	14	50,739	Canandaigua,	2,700
Orleans,	9	25,127	Goshen,	900
Oswego,	21	43,619	Newburgh,	6,000
Otsego,	22	49,625	Albion,	1,400
Putnam,	6	12,825	Oswego,	4,500
Queens,	6	31,324	Pulaski,	700
Rensselaer,	14	60,259	Cooperstown,	1,400
Richmond,	4	10,965	Carmel,	250
Rockland,	4	11,965	Hempstead C. H.,	100
St. Lawrence,	26	56,706	Troy,	19,373
Saratoga,	20	40,553	Richmond,	200
Schenectady,	6	17,387	New-City,	125
Schoharie,	12	32,358	Canton,	600
Seneca,	10	24,874	Ballston Spa,	1,500
Steuben,	27	46,138	Schenectady,	6,688
Suffolk,	9	32,469	Sehenerie,	400
Sullivan,	10	15,629	Ovid,	700
Tioga,	9	20,527	Waterloo,	2,600
Tompkins,	10	37,948	Bath,	1,400
Ulster,	14	45,822	River Head,	450
Warren,	10	13,422	Monticello,	600
Washington,	17	41,180	Owego,	1,800
Wayne,	15	42,057	Ithaca,	4,000
Westchester,	21	48,687	Kingston,	2,300
Wyoming, (estimated,)	13	29,663	Caldwell,	200
Yates,	8	20,437	Sandy Hill,	1,000
	Total Towns,	835	Salem,	600
			Lyons,	1,800
			Bedford,	250
			White Plains,	700
			Warsaw,	900
			Penn-Yan,	1,800

Total Towns, 835 2,428,921

CHARTERED CITIES.

With the date of Charter, or Incorporation; number of wards, counties and towns in which they are located, and the population in 1840.

NAMES.	Char.	Wards	Counties.	Pop. 1840
Albany,.....	1686	10	Albany,.....	33,721
Brooklyn,.....	1834	9	Kings,.....	36,233
Buffalo,.....	1832	5	Erie,.....	18,213
Hudson,.....	1785	2	Columbia,.....	5,672
New-York,.....	1680	17	New-York,.....	312,710
Rochester,.....	1834	5	Monroe,.....	20,191
Schenectady,.....	1798	4	Schenectady,.....	6,784
Troy,.....	1816	6	Rensselaer,.....	19,334
Utica,.....	1832	4	Oneida,.....	12,782

INCORPORATED VILLAGES,

Are the whole or parts of Towns, having Charters granted by the Legislature, similar in some respects to Cities. There were in 1841, 145 incorporated Villages in the State, besides numerous other Unincorporated Villages.

Names.	Inc.	Towns.	Counties.	Pop.
Albion,.....	1828	Barre,.....	Orleans,.....	1400
Alexander,.....	1834	Alexander,.....	Genesee,.....	500
Amsterdam,.....	1830	Amsterdam,.....	Montgomery,.....	1700
Angelica,.....	1835	Angelica,.....	Allegany,.....	900
Arcadia,.....	1839	Arcadia,.....	Wayne,.....	500
Argyle,.....	1838	Argyle,.....	Washington,.....	500
Astoria,.....	1839	Newtown,.....	Queens,.....	600
Athens,.....	1805	Athens,.....	Greene,.....	1300
Attica,.....	1837	Attica,.....	Wyoming,.....	800
Auburn,.....	1815	Auburn,.....	Cayuga,.....	5626
Aurora,.....	1837	Ledyard,.....	Cayuga,.....	500
Auroraville,.....	1836	Aurora,.....	Erie,.....	800
Bainbridge,.....	1829	Bainbridge,.....	Chenango,.....	500
Ballston Spa,.....	1807	Milton,.....	Saratoga,.....	1500
Batavia,.....	1823	Batavia,.....	Genesee,.....	2000
Bath,.....	1816	Bath,.....	Steuben,.....	1400
Binghamton,.....	1813	Chenango,.....	Broome,.....	2800
Black Rock,.....	1837	Black Rock,.....	Erie,.....	1800
Bloomingburgh,.....	1833	Mamakating,.....	Sullivan,.....	500
Bridgewater,.....	1825	Bridgewater,.....	Oneida,.....	400
Brockport,.....	1829	Sweden,.....	Monroe,.....	2000
Brownville,.....	1828	Brownville,.....	Jefferson,.....	1000
Camden,.....	1834	Camden,.....	Oneida,.....	700
Canajoharie,.....	1829	Canajoharie,.....	Montgomery,.....	1300
Canandaigua,.....	1815	Canandaigua,.....	Ontario,.....	2700
Canastota,.....	1835	Lenox,.....	Madison,.....	750
Carthage,.....	1841	Wilna,.....	Jefferson,.....	600
Castleton,.....	1827	Schodack,.....	Rensselaer,.....	350
Catskill,.....	1806	Catskill,.....	Greene,.....	2800
Cazenovia,.....	1810	Cazenovia,.....	Madison,.....	1600
Cherry Valley,.....	1812	Cherry Valley,.....	Otsego,.....	1100
Clarkville,.....	1834	Brookfield,.....	Madison,.....	450
Clintonville,.....	1825	Au Sable,.....	Clinton,.....	750

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Names.	Inc.	Towns.	Counties.	Pop.
Clyde,	1835	Galen,.....	Wayne,.....	1000
Columbiaville,.....	1812	Stockport,.....	Columbia,.....	600
Constantia,.....	1836	Constantia,.....	Oswego,.....	350
Cooperstown,.....	1812	Otsego,.....	Otsego,.....	1400
Delhi,.....	1821	Delhi,.....	Delaware,.....	800
De Ruyter,.....	1833	De Ruyter,.....	Madison,.....	400
Dunkirk,.....	1837	Pomfret,.....	Chautauque,.....	1000
Ellicottville,.....	1837	Ellicottville,.....	Cattaraugus,.....	600
Elmira,.....	1815	Elmira,.....	Chemung,.....	2300
Esperance,.....	1819	Schoharie,.....	Schoharie,.....	450
Fairport,.....	1837	Elmira,.....	Chemung,.....	500
Flushing,.....	1837	Flushing,.....	Queens,.....	2000
Fort Ann,.....	1820	Fort Ann,.....	Washington,.....	500
Fort Plain,.....	1832	Minden,.....	Montgomery,.....	1400
Fredonia,.....	1829	Pomfret,.....	Chautauque,.....	1000
Fulton,.....	1835	Volney,.....	Oswego,.....	1600
Gaines,.....	1832	Gaines,.....	Orleans,.....	600
Galway,.....	1838	Galway,.....	Saratoga,.....	500
Geddes,.....	1832	Salina,.....	Onondaga,.....	700
Geneseo,.....	1832	Geneseo,.....	Livingston,.....	900
Geneva,.....	1812	Seneea,.....	Ontario,.....	3600
Glen's Falls,.....	1839	Queensbury,.....	Warren,.....	1800
Goshen,.....	1809	Goshen,.....	Orange,.....	900
Greenbush,.....	1815	Greenbush,.....	Rensselaer,.....	900
Greenport,.....	1838	Southold,.....	Suffolk,.....	700
Hamilton,.....	1816	Hamilton,.....	Madison,.....	1500
Havana,.....	1836	Catherine and Catlin,	Chemung,.....	700
Herkimer,.....	1807	Herkimer,.....	Herkimer,.....	800
Homer,.....	1835	Homer,.....	Cortland,.....	1300
Hoosick Falls,.....	1827	Hoosick,.....	Rensselaer,.....	500
Honeoye Falls,.....	1838	Mendon,.....	Monroe,.....	1060
Ithaca,.....	1821	Ithaeca,.....	Tompkins,.....	4000
Jamaica,.....	1814	Jamaica,.....	Queens,.....	1500
Jamestown,.....	1827	Ellieott,.....	Chautauque,.....	1500
Johnstown,.....	1809	Johnstown,.....	Fulton,.....	1000
Jordan,.....	1835	Elbridge,.....	Onondaga,.....	1200
Kinderhook,.....	1838	Kinderhook,.....	Columbia,.....	1400
Kingston,.....	1805	Kingston,.....	Ulster,.....	2300
Knowlesville,.....	1836	Ridgeway,.....	Orleans,.....	450
Lansingburgh,.....	1801	Lansingburgh,.....	Rensselaer,.....	3000
Laurens,.....	1834	Laurens,.....	Otsego,.....	400
Le Roy,.....	1834	Le Roy,.....	Genesee,.....	1500
Lewiston,.....	1822	Lewiston,.....	Niagara,.....	900
Little Falls,.....	1811	Little Falls,.....	Herkimer,.....	2500
Liverpool,.....	1830	Salina,.....	Onondaga,.....	1000
Lockport,.....	1829	Lock port,.....	Niagara,.....	6500
Lyons,.....	1831	Lyons,.....	Wayne,.....	1800
Madison,.....	1816	Madison,.....	Madison,.....	500
Manlius,.....	1813	Manlius,.....	Onondaga,.....	1200
Mayville,.....	1830	Chautauque,.....	Chautauque,.....	500
Medina,.....	1832	Ridgeway,.....	Orleans,.....	800
Mendon,.....	1833	Mendon,.....	Monroe,.....	250
Monticello,.....	1830	Thompson,.....	Sullivan,.....	500
Montgomery,.....	1810	Montgomery,.....	Orange,.....	1000
Moravia,.....	1837	Moravia,.....	Cayuga,.....	600
Morrisville,.....	1819	Eaton,.....	Madison,.....	700

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

47

Names.	Inc.	Towns.	Counties.	Pop.
Mount Morris,.....	1835	Mount Morris,	Livingston,	1200
Nassau,.....	1819	Nassau,.....	Rensselaer,	400
New-Berlin,.....	1816	New-Berlin,.....	Chenango,	700
Newburgh,.....	1800	Newburgh,.....	Orange,	6000
Norwich,.....	1816	Norwich,	Chenango,	1500
Ogdensburg,.....	1817	Oswegatchie,.....	St. Lawrence,	2600
Oneida Castle,.....	1841	Vernon,	Oneida,	400
Oswego,.....	1797	Oswego,	Oswego,	4500
Ovid,.....	1816	Ovid,.....	Seneca,	700
Owego,.....	1827	Owego,.....	Tioga,	1800
Oxford,.....	1808	Oxford,.....	Chenango,	1300
Palmyra,.....	1819	Palmyra,.....	Wayne,	2000
Peekskill,.....	1827	Cortland,.....	Westchester,	2000
Penn-Yan,.....	1833	Benton and Milo,...	Yates,	1800
Perry,.....	1830	Perry,	Wyoming	1200
Pittsford,.....	1827	Pittsford,	Monroe,	700
Plattsburgh,.....	1815	Plattsburgh,.....	Clinton,	2600
Pleasant Valley,.....	1814	Pleasant Valley,.....	Dutchess,	650
Port Byron,.....	1837	Mentz,	Cayuga,	1000
Port Chester,.....	1823	Rye,	Westchester,	800
Port Ontario,.....	1837	Richland,	Oswego,	300
Potsdam,.....	1831	Potsdam,	St. Lawrence,	800
Poughkeepsie,.....	1801	Poughkeepsie,.....	Dutchess,	8000
Pulaski,.....	1832	Richland,	Oswego,	700
Rhinebeck,.....	1834	Rhinebeck,.....	Dutchess,	1200
Rome,.....	1819	Rome,	Oneida,	2500
Sackett's Harbor,.....	1814	Houndsfield,	Jefferson,	2000
Salem,.....	1803	Salem,.....	Washington,	700
Salina,.....	1824	Salina,.....	Onondaga,	2600
Sandy Hill,.....	1810	Kingsbury,.....	Washington,	1000
Saratoga Springs,.....	1826	Saratoga Springs,...	Saratoga,	2500
Schuylerville,.....	1831	Saratoga,	Saratoga,	600
Seneca Falls,.....	1831	Seneca Falls,.....	Seneca,	3000
Sherburne,.....	1830	Sherburne,	Chenango,	600
Sing-Sing,.....	1813	Mount Pleasant,....	Westchester,	2500
Skaneateles,.....	1833	Skaneateles,	Onondaga,	1400
Smyrna,.....	1834	Smyrna,	Chenango,	400
Springville,.....	1834	Concord,.....	Erie,	1000
Stillwater,.....	1816	Stillwater,	Saratoga,	450
Syracuse,.....	1825	Salina,.....	Onondaga,	6500
Tompkinsville,.....	1823	Castleton,.....	Richmond,	1400
Trenton,.....	1819	Trenton,	Oneida,	400
Ulster,.....	1831	Saugerties,.....	Ulster,	2300
Unadilla,.....	1827	Unadilla,	Otsego,	500
Union Village,.....	1809	Easton & Greenwich,	Washington,	1300
Vernon,.....	1827	Vernon,.....	Oneida,	700
Waddington,.....	1839	Madrid,	St. Lawrence,	600
Waterford,.....	1805	Waterford,.....	Saratoga,	1500
Waterloo,.....	1824	Waterloo,.....	Seneca,	2600
Watertown,.....	1816	Watertown,	Jefferson,	4000
Weedsport,.....	1831	Brutus,	Cayuga,	800
Westfield,.....	1833	Westfield,.....	Chautauque,	1000
West Troy,.....	1836	Watervliet,	Albany,	5000
Whitehall,.....	1806	Whitehall,	Washington,	2400
Whitesborough,.....	1813	Whitestown,	Oneida,	1800
Williamsburgh,.....	1827	Williamsburgh,.....	Kings,	5000

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

CANALS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FINISHED OR IN PROGRESS—1841.

NAMES.	From	To	Miles
Black River Canal,*.....	Rome,	High Falls,	35
Feeder do.	Boonville,	Williamsville,	10
Cayuga and Seneca,.....	Geneva,	Montezuma,	23
Champlain,.....	Junction,	Whitehall,	64
Glen's Falls Feeder,.....	Hudson River,	Champlain Canal,	12
Chemung,.....	Jefferson,	Elmira,	23
Feeder do.	Fairport,	Corning,	16
Chenango,.....	Utica,	Binghamton,	97
Crooked Lake,.....	Penn-Yan,	Dresden,	8
Delaware and Hudson,†....	Eddyville.	Honesdale, Penn.	108
Eric,.....	Albany,	Buffalo,	363
Navigable Feeders,.....	Rochester,	Olean,	9
Genesee Valley,*.....	Shakers' Sett.	Dansville,	107½
Dansville Branch, do.	Erie Canal,	Oneida Lake,	11
Oneida Lake,.....	Syracuse,	Oswego,	6
Oswego,.....			38
		Total miles,.....	930½

PRINCIPAL RAILROADS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
FINISHED OR IN PROGRESS—1841.

NAMES.	From	To	Miles.
Albany & West Stockbridge,	Greenbush,	Mass. State Line,	33
Auburn and Rochester,	Auburn,	Rochester,	79
Auburn and Syracuse,	Auburn,	Syracuse,	26
Buffalo and Black Rock, ...	Buffalo,	Black Rock,	3
Buffalo and Niagara Falls, .	Buffalo,	Niagara Falls,	23
Catskill and Canajoharie,* ,	Catskill,	Canajoharie,	78
Corning and Blossburg,† ...	Corning,	Blossburg, Pa.	40
Hudson and Berkshire,	Hudson,	Mass. State Line,	33
Ithaca and Owego,	Ithaca,	Owego,	29
Lockport and Niagara Falls,	Lockport,	Niagara Falls,	24
Long Island, *	Brooklyn,	Greenport,	93
Mohawk and Hudson,.....	Albany,	Schenectady,	16
New-York and Erie,*.....	Piermont,	Dunkirk,	446
New-York and Harlem,	New-York,	White Plains,	28
Rensselaer and Saratoga,....	Troy,	Ballston Spa,	23½
Rochester,.....	Rochester,	Carthage,	3
Saratoga and Schenectady, .	Schenectady,	Saratoga Springs,	21½
Schenectady and Troy,*....	Troy,	Schenectady,	20
Skaneateles,	Auburn & S. R. R.	Skaneateles,	5
Syracuse and Utica,.....	Utica,	Syracuse,	53
Tonawanda,*	Rochester,	Attica,	42
Utica and Schenectady,.....	Schenectady,	Utica,	77
		Total miles,.....	1,181

* For a particular account of the above unfinished Canals and Railroads, see description in the alphabetical arrangement.

† A part of the above works extend into the State of Pennsylvania.

GAZETTEER

OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Abbreviations and Explanation.

Co. for County; t. for Town; v. for Village; p. o. for Post-Office; l. for Lake; r. for River; Mt. for Mountain.

Every County, Town, Village, Post-Office, Canal, Rail-Road, Creek, River, Lake, Bay, Island, Mountain, &c. is arranged in strictly alphabetical order. The distance from County Seats is given centrally; and the distance from Albany, by the usual mail route, except when otherwise mentioned.

ACCORD, post-office, town of Rochester, Ulster county, is situated on the Rondout creek; at this place is a settlement containing 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

ACRA, p. o. Cairo, Greene co.; here are located 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 tannery, and 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

ADAMS, town, Jefferson co.; situated 12 miles south of Watertown, and distant 149 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,996 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, and the soil sandy loam of excellent quality; it is watered by Sandy and Stony creeks. The names of the post offices in the town are Adams, Adams Centre, Appling, North Adams and Smithville.

ADAMS, village and post-office, Adams, Jefferson co. situated on both sides of Sandy creek, where there is a fall of about 15 feet, affording a good water power. It

contains about 750 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; a seminary for young ladies; 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works and a chair factory, besides many other mechanical establishments.

ADAMS BASIN, p. o. Ogden, Monroe co. situated on the Erie canal; here are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 2 saw mills and 25 dwelling houses.

ADAMS CENTRE, p. o. Adams, Jefferson co. here are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 10 or 12 dwelling houses.

ADAMSPORT, v. Jasper, Steuben co. situated on the Tuscarora creek; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 2 saw mills, and 1 tannery.

ADAMSVILLE, p. o. Kingsbury, Washington county.

ADDISON, t. Steuben co.; situated 18 miles south of the village

of Bath, and 225 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,920 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and most of the soil of indifferent quality, though well timbered; it is watered by the Canisteo river and Tuscarora creek. The names of the post-offices in the town are Addison, Rathbunville and West Addison.

ADDISON, v. and p. o. Addison, Steuben co.; on the north side of the Canisteo river, on the line of the New-York and Erie rail-road, contains about 600 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 3 taverns, 10 stores and 1 saw mill.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, is the name given by the State Geologists, to the cluster of mountains in the neighborhood of the upper Hudson and Au Sable rivers. This group, taken as a whole, is more lofty than the *White Hills* of New-Hampshire, although the main summit, Mt. Washington, exceeds Mt. Marcy by 767 feet; yet there remain unmeasured, many peaks which will exceed or come up to 5,000 feet. These mountains are strictly Alpine in their essential features; but in fact, when absolute height is considered, only so in miniature. In an extended view, the eastern division of this range, commences within a few miles of Lake Champlain, and extends to near the valley of the St. Lawrence, in a southern direction from Clinton co. through Franklin and Essex, into Warren and Hamilton counties. In the co. of Essex, this chain attains its greatest elevation, there being several peaks 5,000 feet above tide waters; Mt. Marcy is the highest as yet measured, being elevated 5,467 feet above tide water of the Hudson. There are probably few places in North America, where nature is invested with more magnificence and solitude, than on these

lofty mountains. The western division of this elevated tract presents a surface diversified with plains and hills, dotted with numerous lakes and ponds. "In addition to the height and Alpine appearance of these mountain peaks, there are other circumstances worthy of attention, such as deep gorges and high precipices; and this leads us to speak of a pass or notch five miles from the Iron Works in the town of Newcomb. It is just at the source of the north branch of the Hudson and Au Sable rivers. The precipice which we measured, and over which we looked, is from one station, 1,200 feet high; taking its height from another station it is 1,000 feet. This precipice extends about a mile, though it does not preserve this great elevation the whole distance; at the bottom it is passable for its whole distance. This is probably the greatest natural curiosity in the state if we except the Falls of Niagara, and well worthy of a visit by the lovers of magnificent scenery. The fragments of rock lying in the notch are wonderful for size; one, which was measured is 43 feet long and 41 wide, and 35 high; it was of a quadrangular form and weighed about 10,000,000 pounds or 5,000 tons; this is only one among hundreds of about the same size. It is from facts like these, that we learn what mighty forces have operated in former times." It has been proposed to call the above notch the "Great Adirondack Pass." The following are the reasons assigned for giving the above name to this range of mountains, of which until recently, but little was known as to their height and true character. "It appears from historical records that the Adirondacks or Algonquins, in early times, held all the vast country over which this range extends, as their beaver hunting grounds; but were fi-

nally expelled by the superior force of the Agoneseah, or Five Nations. Whether this is literally true or not, it is well known that the Adirondacks resided in and occupied a part of this northern section of the state, and hence the name may be considered just and very appropriate."

ADIRONDACK RIVER, is the name given to one of the head branches of the Hudson, rising in the Adirondack Mountains of Essex co. It may be considered about 20 miles in length, flowing through Lakes Henderson and Sanford, which are elevated 1900 feet above the Atlantic ocean, surrounded by Alpine scenery and inexhaustible beds of iron ore.

ADIRONDACK, v. Newcomb, Essex co., is situated at the head of the valley on the middle (now named the Adirondack,) branch of the Hudson river, within five miles of its source, and is about 1800 feet above the level of the ocean. This place has lately become much celebrated, from the discovery in its immediate vicinity, of a number of veins of extraordinary size and extent of the richest and purest magnetic oxide iron ores, as particularly described in the State Geological Reports. Such vast deposits of this valuable material, coming up to the surface of the ground, and only required to be wrought out as stone is from a quarry, having water power to any desired extent, and dense forests to furnish an ample supply of fuel for the reduction of the ores, induced the proprietors, (Archibald McIntyre of Albany, David Henderson of Jersey City, and Archibald Robertson of Philadelphia,) to open up that wilderness, and to make a settlement here, with a view to prepare it for the establishment of extensive iron works. A clearing has been made of about 300 acres, where there is

a forge with two fires and a trip hammer, a saw-mill, a store, five dwelling-houses and various other buildings. The iron made from these ores has been tested and proved, and found to be of the very best description. The Geological Report for 1840, says, "probably no portion of the world can vie with Adirondack in its ores of iron; even the far-famed *Iron Mountains of Missouri*, are eclipsed by the rich ores of this region of the state." As to the extent of the coarse grained black ore vein at the village, the Report says, "with our present knowledge, it is impossible to assign definite boundaries to this vein. On a line measured east and west, and commencing at the supposed eastern limit of the vein, and terminating at excavations near the western limit of the cleared fields on the west, it gives a width of more than 700 feet. By measurement, on a line running nearly north and south or in the direction of its strike, it is found to extend 3,168 feet." And of another, the Lake Sanford vein, (about two miles south of the village,) the following is a description:—"This vein is situated upon a hill which rises 6 or 700 feet above the lake; the distance of the middle portion of the vein from the lake is about 80 rods. The ore occupies the western face of the hill, down which the slope is so equal, that an inclined plane might be constructed from the mine to the lake. The color of the ore is black, and is moderately coarse grained. In regard to the dimensions of this vein, the width of the ore in the main line of excavation, is 514 feet, and the length, along a line nearly in the centre of the vein, is 1,667 feet; it then passes beneath tabular masses of rock. That it is not then discontinued, is proved by excavations at numerous places, at the northern and south-

ern extremities where the ore may be seen passing beneath masses of hypersthene rock." There are many other veins in the neighborhood, one of which, of great extent, runs

Dutchess co. is situated in a settlement called *Hopewell*.

— along the face of the hill within 50 rods of the village, and contains a rich, small grained ore. The legislature granted a charter in 1839, to a company called "The Adirondack Iron and Steel Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000, but the proprietors have not yet acted upon it. There is also a charter obtained for a rail-road to the Schroon state road, a distance of about 26 miles. The distance from Adirondack to lake Champlain, is about 40 miles. A good route, it is said, can be had for a rail-road, running to the above lake on the east. Adirondack embraces so many natural advantages that it must sooner or later, possess a large population, and its manufactures become of great importance to the country.

AKRON, v. and p. o. Newstead, Erie co.; situated on Muddy cr. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 chuches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 clothier's works.

ALABAMA. t. Genesee co.; situated 12 miles north-west from the village of Batavia, and 257 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,798 inhabitants. The soil is mostly clay and gravelly loam, well adapted to the growth of wheat; it is watered by the Tonawanda creek, from whence there is in the north-west part of this town a feeder of the Erie canal, near which, on the creek, are falls of about 30 feet. The Tonawanda Reservation is in part situated in this town, where is an Indian settlement containing about 300 inhabitants. *Alabama* p. o. is situated in this town, where is a settlement consisting of 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

ADRIANCE, p. o. Fiskhill,

ALBANY COUNTY, organized in 1683, centrally distant 150 miles north from the city of New-York, is bounded on the east by the Hudson river, which divides it from Rensselaer county; on the north by Saratoga and Schenectady counties; on the west by the county of Schoharie, and on the south by the county of Greene. The surface is uneven, and in the southwestern part hilly and mountainous. The soil in the vicinity of the Hudson river is good and much of it highly cultivated; but sandy and rather unproductive in the interior. The most important mineral productions are bog iron ore, which is found in various places; marl and water limestone is found in the town of Bethlehem, and in the city of Albany is a mineral spring which evolves carbonic acid, and contains ingredients similar to those found in the celebrated springs of Ballston Spa and Saratoga. There are, also, several sulphur springs in this county, but none of them have acquired much celebrity. In the limestone of the Helderberg hills are several extensive caverns, in which are found crystals and stalactites of various beauty. This county is tolerably well watered; the most important streams which belong to it, in addition to the Mohawk, which bounds it in part on the north, and the Hudson, which bounds it on the east, may be named Normanskill, Vlamanskill, Haivankrauskill, and Coeymans creek, emptying into the Hudson river, and Fox creek, which empties into Schoharie creek on the west. The area of Albany co. is about 515 square miles, or 325,590 acres. The *Erie* and *Champlain* canals form a junction in the north-east part of this county; the uni-

ted canals then run through the town of Watervliet, passing the village of West Troy, where are two side cuts communicating with the Hudson river, thence to the city of Albany; where the above great works terminate in a spacious basin. The *Mohawk and Hudson Railroad*, traverses this county in its route from Albany to Schenectady, where it unites with the Saratoga and Utica line of railroads. A railroad is also constructing to extend from West Troy, opposite the city of Troy, to Schenectady, running through the towns of Watervliet and Niskayuna.

The following are the names of the towns in the county of Albany, with the population in 1840.

ALBANY CITY,.....	33,721	New-Scotland,	2,912
Berne,	3,740	Rensselaerville,	3,705
Bethlehem,	3,238	Watervliet,	10,141
Coeymans,.....	3,107	Westerlo,.....	3,096
Guilderland,	2,790		
Knox,.....	2,143	Total inhabitants,.....	68,593

ALBANY CITY, the capital of the state, one of the oldest cities in the Union, is elegantly situated on the west side of the Hudson river, 145 miles north of the city of New-York, and in $42^{\circ} 39' 3''$ N. Lat. and $3^{\circ} 12'$ E. Lon. from Washington. It was originally called "Beaver Wyck" (i. e. Beaver town,) and afterward "Williamstadt." It received its present name in 1664, in honor of James, duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II., in whose reign the original city charter was granted by Governor Dongan, July 22, 1686, and the government vested in "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany," consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, ten Aldermen and ten Assistants. The charter has been materially altered by recent enactments of the Legislature; the assistant aldermen are merged in ten aldermen, but the corporate name is still preserved. It is now divided into 10 wards; in 1840, its population was 33,721.

It is indebted for its prosperity to the enterprise of its inhabitants, and the impulse given to its trade by the Erie and Champlain canals, which enter the Hudson river at the north end of the city. A basin has been formed in front of the city, protected from the river by a

pier one mile and a quarter in length, furnishing a safe harbor, for vessels of all descriptions, and securing them from injury by the ice, which in the spring freshets, comes down the river in immense quantities, sometimes causing great damage. The city is commanding in its situation, and appears to great advantage from the river. There are three ravines running from east to west, known as the Foxes Kill, the Ruttens Kill, and the Beaver Kill, on either side of which the land is high, being at an elevation of from 140 to 160 feet above, and gradually ascending, from the river.—The view from either of the heights is picturesque in the highest degree. To the north may be seen the city of Troy and the adjacent villages, and in the distance the hills of Vermont. To the east the beautiful extent of country lying beyond the Hudson river, and to the south the Helderbergs, and Catskill mountains, with the river gliding at their base. The public buildings are of the most beautiful and tasteful character. The Capitol, occupied by the Legislature and the state courts; the State Hall, just completed, for the accommodation of the public offices; the City Hall, occupied for city and county purposes, and by the United States

Courts; and also the Albany Academy, having 400 pupils; face the public squares at the head of State-street. This square is formed by the Capitol and Academy Parks, which are enclosed with substantial iron fences, erected on stone copings, and are laid out with walks lined with ornamental trees of the choicest species. A more delightful spot in summer, is not to be found in any inland city in the Union. A few rods south of the square, on Eagle-street, is the County Jail and the Medical College. This college was incorporated in 1839, and occupies a building granted to it by the corporation of the city, admirably adapted for the purposes of its design. The College already possesses one of the most valuable museums in the country, which has recently been greatly enlarged and enriched, by specimens imported direct from Germany and France. In addition to the Academy spoken of, there is a Female Academy, which has annually from 300 to 350 pupils.—This institution ranks high, and occupies a handsome and convenient edifice, in North Pearl-street. Connected with it is the Albany Library, numbering 9000 volumes. There is also the Female Seminary, an excellent institution, though not large, in Division-street. The Albany Exchange, situated at the foot of State-street, is a large and commodious building, constructed of granite. It is occupied for stores, and the post office. The Young Men's Association, established for "Mutual Improvement," also occupies rooms in this building; it was the pioneer institution of its kind in the state, and embraces all ranks and professions, now numbering 1500 members. It has an extensive reading room, supplied with the leading newspapers of this country and England; also a room, furnished with the most

popular and standard periodicals and reviews, native and foreign; an excellent library of about 3200 volumes, and a lecture room capable of seating 500 persons, in which two lectures a week are delivered, from the first of December to the first of March. Strangers have free access to all except the lecture room and library.

The Poor House is located one mile from the river on the south line of the city, and consists of four extensive and convenient buildings, forming a square, and has connected with it a farm of 150 acres cultivated by the inmates; there is a hospital and insane department connected with this establishment. One mile west of the City Hall is the Albany Orphan Asylum, a private incorporated institution under the government of a board of managers, which contains generally between 80 and 90 male and female children, who enjoy the benefits of education, and moral and religious instruction; it is dependent on the benevolent for its support. Connected with St. Mary's church, is St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, a Catholic institution, for females only, which contains about 40 inmates, and is under the charge of *Sisters of Charity*. It is expected that a similar institution for boys will soon be established. In addition to the above, Albany contains 11 public squares, 24 public buildings owned by the city, viz. 3 Markets, 10 District School Buildings with dwellings attached for teachers, 11 engine houses, all built of brick in a substantial manner and convenient in their arrangement. There are 4 Presbyterian, 1 Associate do. 3 Dutch Reformed, 4 Methodist Episcopal, 1 African do. 2 Baptist, 1 colored do. 2 Lutheran, 3 Episcopalian, 1 Universalist, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Independent church, 1 Mission House, 2 Jewish Synagogues, 1 Bethel and 1

Friend's Meeting House. The old State Hall, recently occupied for state offices, is to be converted into a museum for the reception of the geological cabinet formed under the direction of the state geological surveyors, and when completed, will be an attractive and highly interesting and instructive place of resort. Among the public institutions whose meetings are held at Albany, are the New-York State Temperance Society, the State Agricultural Society, and the State Medical Society. There are also, in addition to those mentioned, in the city various benevolent, religious and scientific institutions; among them the Albany Institute, with a valuable library and extensive museum, occupying a room in the Albany Academy. In addition to the public buildings, are the Museum, Stanwix Hall, Knickerbacker Hall, the Atheneum, the Commercial Buildings, and the Dow Building, the latter recently erected at the corner of State and Market-streets, chiefly occupied for stores and offices, which have connected with them spacious halls for the accommodation of public assemblages. The ball room in Stanwix Hall is one of the largest in America, and is lighted by a dome 60 feet in height, supported by 4 columns and 8 antae. The ceiling and walls of Knickerbacker Hall are tastefully ornamented in the Italian manner.

That the trade, commerce and manufactures of Albany may be known, we subjoin the following statement, gathered from the most authentic sources, which may be relied on, viz.: There are 53 commission houses; 137 wholesale houses; 35 importers; 440 retail dry goods and other stores; 612 groceries and provision stores, not included in the above; 30 lumber yards; 40 hotels and taverns, several of the highest reputation; 8 banks, with

a capital of \$2,751,000; 4 insurance companies, with a capital of \$700,000; 10 printing and publishing offices, from which issue 17 daily and other newspapers and periodicals; 20 hat, cap and fur manufactories, producing annually over \$900,000 worth of manufactured articles; 4 extensive and several minor tobacco factories; 2 morocco factories; 5 ropewalks; 15 soap and candle factories; 1 sperm and whale oil and sperm candle factory; 5 musical instrument manufactories; 15 carriage manufactories, one of which is as large as any in the Union; 9 breweries; 1 bell foundry; 33 blacksmith's shops; 2 comb manufactories; 20 copper, tin and sheet iron manufactories; 2 die cutters; 3 engraving establishments; 2 type foundries, and 1 stereotype foundry; 4 gun manufactories; 1 grate and fender factory; 5 jewelry manufactories; 1 organ builder; 2 oil cloth manufactories; 8 stove manufactories; 15 brass foundries; 2 brush manufactories; 1 Burr mill stone do.; 4 carpet do.; 3 dye wood mills; 10 furnaces; 2 file cutters; 2 fire brick manufactories; 2 glue do.; 3 steam sawing and planing machines; 2 lamp manufactories; 4 plaster mills; 4 plane manufactories; 6 steam engine do.; 1 philosophical instrument do.; 2 coach lace manufactories; 3 malting houses; 10 confectioners; 29 merchant tailors; 3 looking glass manufactories, besides many other kinds of mechanic establishments. In addition to the manufactories enumerated in the city, the Troy and Albany Nail Factories, the most extensive works of the kind in America, are principally owned by citizens of Albany, and also an extensive satinet factory, situate on the Patroon's creek. In the year 1840, 27 steam boats and 51 tow boats plied regularly between Albany and New-

York and the intermediate places on the Hudson river. In the same year, 166 schooners, 202 sloops, and 1 brig arrived at Albany, the total tonnage of which was 39,016 tons. The Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road, among the first roads built in the country, and connected with the Utica and Schenectady and Saratoga and Schenectady Rail Roads, terminates at Albany. An arrangement is about to be made by which the inclined planes, which form so great an objection to this road, are to be dispensed with. The Albany and West Stockbridge Rail Road connects with the Western Rail Road at the state line between Massachusetts and N. York, forming a continuous line of rail roads from Albany to Boston. In addition to the rail road and steamboat lines, there are 18 lines of stages running from Albany to different places. It is estimated that 1100 passengers arrive and depart daily. In 1840, 1,355,603 barrels of flour arrived at Albany by the canal, and 26,147 by the rail road; 310,752 tons of freight were cleared at the collector's office. The termination of the canals and rail roads at Albany, renders it the centre of trade and transhipment, and has opened to the enterprise of her merchants and artisans an extent of country unsurpassed in its wealth and resources.

Distances from Albany to Boston, by Railroad route. Miles.
 To West Stockbridge, 38
 State Line to Pittsfield, } 11 49
 Springfield, Western r. r. } 52 101
 Worcester, do. } 54 155
 Boston and Worcester r. r. 44 199

Distances from Albany to the City of Washington, by steam-boat and rail-road route. Miles.
 New-York, by steam-boat, 145
 Philadelphia, by Rail-road, 86 231
 Baltimore, " 96 327
 Washington, " 38 365

Distances from Albany to Buffalo, by rail-road route; finished to Batavia.

	Miles.
Mohawk and Hudson R. R.	16
Utica and Schenectady,	77 93
Syracuse and Utica,	53 146
Auburn and Syracuse,	26 172
Auburn and Rochester,	79 251
Tonawanda, (Batavia,) "	32 283
Proposed route to Buffalo,	35 318

Distances from Albany to Montreal, via. Saratoga Springs and Lake Champlain.

	Miles.
To Troy, by stage,	6
Ballston Spa, by rail-road,	24 30
Saratoga Springs,	7 37
Whitehall, by stage,	39 76
St. John's, Can. steamboat,	150 226
La Prairie, by rail-road,	16 242
Montreal, by steamboat,	9 251

Distances from Albany, the capitol of the state, to the several county seats, by the usual mail route, except when otherwise mentioned.

	Miles.	Miles.	
Albion,	257	Malone,	212
Angelica,	256	Mayville,	336
Auburn, by r. r..	172	Martinsburgh, ..	142
Ballston Spa,	20	Monticello,	113
Batavia, by r. r. 283		Morrisville,	101
Eath,	216	Newburgh,	85
Bedford,	130	New City,	122
Binghamton,	145	New-York,	145
Brooklyn,	146	N'th Hempstead,	167
Buffalo, by r. r. route,	318	Norwich,	110
Caldwell,	62	Oswego,	167
Canandaigua, by rail-road,	222	Ovid,	197
Canton,	206	Penn-Yan,	167
Carmel,	106	Piseco,	72
Catskill,	35	Plattsburgh,	162
Cooperstown,	66	Poughkeepsie, ..	73
Cortland,	140	Pulaski,	153
Delhi,	77	Richmond,	158
Elizabeth,	126	Riverhead,	234
Ellicottville,	292	Rochester, r. r..	251
Elmira,	198	Salem,	46
Fonda, by r. r..	42	Sandy Hill,	50
Genesee,	238	Schenectady,	15
Goshen,	105	Schoharie,	32
Herkimer, r. r..	80	Syracuse, r. r..	146
Hudson,	29	Troy,	6
Ithaca,	170	Utica, r. r.	93
Johnstown,	45	Warsaw,	303
Kingston,	58	Waterloo, r. r.	191
Lockport,	300	Watertown,	160
Lyons,	181	White Plains,	131
		Whitesboro, r. r.	97

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAIL ROAD, extends from Greenbush, opposite the city of Albany, to the state line in the town of Canaan, Columbia county, connecting with the "Western" and "Housatonic" railroads, which terminates at the state line in the town of West Stockbridge, Mass. It is 38 miles in length, running through the towns of Greenbush, Schodack, Kinderhook, Chatham and Canaan, and is graded for two tracks to Chatham, 23 miles, where it joins the Hudson and Berkshire railroad; from thence a favorable route has been surveyed for its prolongation to the city of New-York. The remaining 15 miles from Chatham to the state line, is graded for one track, excepting the rock cuts and a tunnel 600 feet long, which are excavated for two tracks. The maximum grade is 40 feet to the mile; the grade with one exception ascends toward the east; the point of crossing the state line, being 895 feet above high water in the Hudson river at Albany. The superstructure is of the most approved and permanent character. The estimated cost of the whole road is \$1,412,000, being about \$37,000 per mile. This road, (which is just finished, January, 1842,) connects the city of Albany with the city of Boston, by one continuous line of railroads. The following are the distances from place to place, on the above road:

Albany to Schodack,	miles, 7½
Kinderhook,	7½ 15
Chatham,	8 23
Canaan,	10 33
State Line,	5 38

ALBION, t. Oswego co., situated 25 miles east of the village of Oswego, and distant 147 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,503 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and the soil good, producing white pine, hemlock, maple and beech timber; it is watered by

Salmon river on the north, and Salmon creek on the south. Salmon river, Sand Bank and Spruce are names of post offices.

ALBION, v. and p. o. Barre, Orleans co., is handsomely situated on the Erie canal 257 miles west of the city of Albany; it was incorporated in 1829, and now contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, a court-house, jail and county clerk's office; 2 banking houses; an incorporated academy and Phipp's female seminary, both in a flourishing condition, to each of which is attached large brick edifices; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 3 taverns, 18 stores and groceries, 7 warehouses and 1 flouring mill. Here is a collector's office and a convenient landing for canal boats.

ALDEN, t. Erie co. situated 18 miles east of the city of Buffalo, and distant 272 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,984 inhabitants; the surface is undulating, and the soil adapted to grass, and with proper cultivation to different kinds of grain. Through this town passes the proposed route of the Buffalo and Batavia railroad; it is watered by the Cayuga and Ellicott's creek. The names of the post offices in the town, are Alden and Reservation.

ALDEN, v. and p. o. Alden, Erie co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 tannery, and 1 ashery.

ALDER CREEK, p. o. Boonville, Oneida co.

ALEXANDER, t. Genesee co. situated 8 miles south of the village of Batavia, and distant 247 from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,242 inhabitants; the surface is a little uneven and the soil mostly clay loam, producing large crops of grain and grass. The Tonawanda creek flows through the cen-

tre of the town, nearly north and south; the names of the post offices are Alexander and Brookville.

ALEXANDER, v. and p. o. Alexander, Genesee co. is situated on the Tonawanda creek; it was incorporated in 1834, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Universalist church, an incorporated classical school in a flourishing condition, 1 bank, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 clothier's works and 1 tannery.

ALEXANDRIA, t. Jefferson co. situated on the St. Lawrence river, 20 miles north of the village of Watertown, and distant 190 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,475 inhabitants; in 1841 this town was divided by an act of the legislature, and a new town formed of the eastern portion, called Theresa. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil clay and marly loam; belonging to this town are several islands in the St. Lawrence, comprising a part of the "Thousand Islands." Alexandria, Plesis and Redwood are names of post offices in this town, on the east boundary of which lies Clear, Crystal and Butterfield lakes.

ALEXANDRIA, v. and p. o. Alexandria, Jefferson co. is situated on the east side of the St. Lawrence river; it is a port of entry and a convenient steamboat landing, containing about 150 inhabitants, 25

dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 3 store-houses and 1 ashery.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Ticonderoga, Essex co. is situated on the outlet of Lake George, at the upper falls, one mile below the steamboat landing, and three miles above the landing on Lake Champlain; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, 5 saw mills, and 1 trip hammer works. This place is chiefly owned by Edward Ellis, Esq. of the city of London; it was formerly a flourishing place of business, but like most places owned by foreigners, it has been suffered to go to decay and now presents a dilapidated appearance. Here is a water power, mostly unoccupied, probably unsurpassed by any in the state, there being within the distance of a mile, a fall of upwards of 200 ft., affording a supply of water in the dryest seasons of 400 cubic feet per second.

ALFRED, t. Allegany co. situated 12 miles south-east of Angelica, and distant 244 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,630 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and hilly, and the soil well adapted for grazing. Through this town runs the line of the New-York and Erie rail road; it is watered by several small streams, and contains *Alfred* and *Vandermark* post offices. Baker's Bridge is the name of a settlement.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, taken from Genesee in 1806, is centrally distant 250 miles from the city of Albany; it is one of the southern tier of counties, being bounded on the south by the Pennsylvania state line; on the west by Cattaraugus county; on the north by the counties of Genesee and Livingston, and on the east by the county of Steuben. This county embraces two distinct ranges of high table land, running north and south; one in the eastern, the other in the western part of the county; these ridges are elevated from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson river; the valley of the Genesee, which lies between these ridges, embraces much fine and cultivated land. The soil of the uplands is also of a good quality, well adapted to grazing. The principal streams that belong to this county, in addition to the Genesee river, which flows nearly through the centre, may be named Black

creek, Dike creek, East and West Koy creeks, Cold creek, Caneadea creek, and Campen's creek, all of which run into the Genesee river. The mineral productions of this county of value, are but few; it contains, however, several beds of bog iron ore, and the Oil Spring, on the west line of the county, belonging to the Seneca tribe of Indians, yields large quantities of Seneca oil, and is an object of considerable interest. The area of Allegany co. is about 1,185 square miles, or 758,380 acres. The Genesee river, which rises in Pennsylvania, flows through the centre of this county from south to north. The *Genesee Valley Canal* also passes through it, terminating at Olean, Cattaraugus county, where it intersects the Allegany river; and when completed the *New-York and Erie Rail Road* will extend across the county from east to west.

The following are the names of the towns in Allegany county, with the population in 1840.

Alfred,	1,630	Genesee,.....	578
Allen,.....	867	Granger,	1,064
Almond,	1,434	Grove,	623
Amity,	1,354	Hume,	2,303
Andover,	848	Independence,.....	1,440
ANGELICA,.....	1,257	New Hudson,	1,502
Belfast,	1,646	Nunda,.....	2,637
Birdsall,.....	328	Osian,.....	938
Bolivar,.....	408	Pike,	2,176
Burns,.....	867	Portage,.....	4,721
Caneadea,	1,633	Rushford,.....	1,512
Centreville,	1,513	Scio,.....	1,156
Clarksville,	326	West Almond,	808
Cuba,	1,768	Wirt,	1,207
Eagle,	1,187		
Friendship,	1,244	Total inhabitants,.....	40,975

ALLEGANY CITY, v. Olean, Cattaraugus co. is situated on the north side of the Allegany river, 3 miles below the village of Olean. This is a newly projected place, and derives its importance from its being on the line of the New-York and Erie rail road, where it first approaches the Allegany river; it now contains 1 tavern, 1 steam saw mill and a few dwellings. The site of this place is owned by capitalists, who intend to make extensive improvements on the completion of the rail road.

ALLEGANY RIVER, rises in Pennsylvania and enters the state of New-York near the south-east angle of the county of Cattaraugus, through which it runs in a circuitous route about 45 miles, when it again re-enters Pennsylvania, emp-

tying its waters into the Ohio river, at Pittsburg. This stream is navigable for boats of small draft of water, from the village of Olean, the terminating point of the Genesee Valley Canal, to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, a distance of 230 miles, by water. The United States government have recently made surveys, preparatory to improving its navigation for boats of a larger class, which, when finished, will afford uninterrupted navigation for steam-boats from Olean to New-Orleans, during high water. The whole length of the river is 300 miles, and by its union with the Monongahela at Pittsburg forms the Ohio.

ALLEN'S CREEK, rises in Wyoming co., and flows through the eastern part of Genesee into Monroe county, where it empties into the

Genesee river; this is an important mill stream, on the banks of which are situated a great number of factories and mills, and several flourishing villages.

ALLEN'S HILL, p. o., Richmond, Ontario co. Here are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 12 dwellings.

ALLEN, t. Allegany co. situate 7 miles north of Angelica, and distant 244 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 867 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and the soil clay and sandy loam; it is drained by several small streams. *Allen* and *Allen Centre*, are names of post offices; at both of which there are small settlements.

ALLOWAY, v. and p. o. Lyons, Wayne co., is situated on the east side of the Canandaigua outlet, 3 miles south of the village of Lyons; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 2 distilleries, and 2 cloth dressing works.

ALLUVIAL WAY, or **RIDGE ROAD**, is a work of nature, extending from the Genesee river, near Rochester, to the Niagara river, near Lewiston; it presents the appearance of a ridge composed of beach sand and gravel stones, apparently worn smooth by the action of water. Its general width is from 6 to 8 rods, and raised in the middle; on the top of which is located an excellent road, called the "Ridge Road," extending a distance of upwards of 80 miles, being from 6 to 10 miles south of the present shore of Lake Ontario, whose boundary it once no doubt formed.

ALMOND, t. Allegany co. situated 14 miles east of Angelica, and distant 240 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1434 inhabitants; the surface is somewhat hilly, being broken by several streams, which water this town,

forming the head branches of the Canisteo river; the soil is mostly clay loam, of good quality. The names of the post offices in the town are Almond, Centre Almond, and North Almond.

ALMOND, v. and p. o. Almond, Allegany co. is situated on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and one Baptist church, 2 taverns, 6 stores of different kinds, 1 grist mill, 2 sawmills, & 1 tannery.

ALPS, v. and p. o. Nassau, Reusselaer co., is situated on the Sandlake turnpike, 14 miles east of the city of Albany; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 taverns and 1 store.

ALTITUDES & ELEVATIONS, above the Atlantic Ocean and the tides of the Hudson river.

	Feet.
Harbor Hill, Long Island,.....	319
Richmond Hill, Staten Island,.....	307
Fort Washington; N. York Island,.....	236
Palisades, highest part of the range,.....	550
Anthony's Nose, lower entrance of the "Highlands,".....	1,128
Fort Putnam, near West Point,.....	500
Butter Hill, of the "Highlands,".....	1,520
Breakneck Hill, or upper Anthony's Nose, "Highlands,".....	1,187
New Beacon, or Grand Sachem, do.	1,685
Shawangunk Mountain,.....	1,866
Catskill Mountains, Round Top,.....	3,904
Do. High Peak,.....	3,718
Do. Pine Orchard,.....	3,000
CAPITOL, at Albany,.....	130
Mount Defiance, near Ticonderoga,.....	720
Mount Seward,.....	4,000
Mount Marcy,.....	5,467
Mount M'Intyre,.....	5,188
Dial Mountain, or Nipple Top,.....	4,900
Whiteface, N. part of Essex co.,.....	4,855
Adirondack Iron Works,.....	1,889
Highest source of the Hudson and Au Sable rivers, on Mt. Marcy,.....	4,747
Avalanche Lake, of Essex co.,.....	2,900
Lake Colden,.....	2,850
Racket Lake, of Hamilton co.,.....	1,731
Lake Champlain,.....	93
Lake George, or Horicon,.....	243
Otsego Lake,.....	1,189
Cayuga Lake,.....	407
Seneca Lake,.....	447
Crooked Lake,.....	718
Canandaigua Lake,.....	668
Chautauque Lake,.....	1,291
Lake Erie,.....	565
Lake Ontario,.....	231
Lakes Huron and Michigan,.....	596
Lake Superior,.....	648

ALTON, v. & p. o. Sodus, Wayne co. is situated on the Ridge Road; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 1 store, 3 saw mills and 1 tannery.

AMBER, v. and p. o. Otisco, Onondaga co. is situated near Otisco lake; it contains about 100 inhabitants, 15 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

AMBOY, t. Oswego co. situated 30 miles east of the village of Oswego, and distant 137 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 1070 inhabitants; the surface is level and the soil rich loam, producing grass and grain in abundance. It contains several small lakes, and is drained by Salmon and Scriba creeks. *Amboy* is the name of a post office, where is situated a small settlement.

AMBOY, v. Camillus, Onondaga co. is situated on Nine Mile Creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 3 saw mills, 1 plaster mill, 1 lathe machine, and 2 tanneries.

AMEGANSETT, v. and p. o. East Hampton, Suffolk co. This is the most eastern settlement on Long Island; it contains about 35 dwellings; the inhabitants are mostly engaged in farming and fishing.

AMENIA, t. Dutchess co. situated 20 miles north-east of Poughkeepsie, and distant 86 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2179 inhabitants. The surface of this town is very much diversified; on the east extends the Taghkanic Mountains, and on the southwest it is pierced by the Fishkill range; through the intervening valley flow the Wassaic and Ten Mile creeks, tributaries of the Housatonic river. On the north there are two ponds of considerable size, and in the town is found marble of good quality, magnetic iron ore, and some mineral springs. *Amenia*, Amenia Union, City, Leedsville, and

South Amenia, are names of post offices. *Ameniaville* is the name of a village.

AMENIA UNION, p. o. Amenia, Dutchess co. Here is a settlement called *Hitchcock's Corners*, containing 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, 1 saw mill, and about 35 dwelling houses.

AMENIAVILLE, v. Amenia, Dutchess co. is situated on the Poughkeepsie and Sharon turnpike, twenty-five miles from the former place; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, an incorporated academy, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 plaster mill. One or two miles north of this place is situated the ponds which are the sources of Wassaic creek; in the vicinity is also a bed of iron ore, and extensive iron works, giving employment to about 100 workmen.

AMESVILLE, v. Canajoharie, Montgomery co., contains about 175 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 churches, an academy, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, and the *Ames* post office.

AMHERST, t. Erie co. situated 10 miles north-east from the city of Buffalo, and distant 283 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2451 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and the soil of rather indifferent quality. The Tonawanda creek flows on the north boundary of this town, and Ellicott's creek runs nearly through the centre.— Williamsville village and post office is situated on the stage road from Buffalo to Batavia.

AMITY, t. Allegany co. situated 6 miles south of Angelica, and distant 255 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1354 inhabitants. The surface is high and rolling on the east and west boundaries; nearly through the centre

flows the Genesee river in a north-easterly direction; the soil is various; the uplands are adapted to grazing, while on the river are fertile flats, producing grass and grain in abundance. The names of the post offices in the town are Genesee valley, Hobbieville and Phillipsville.

AMITY, v. and p. o. Warwick, Orange co. contains about 100 inhabitants, 15 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, a select school, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

AMSTERDAM, t. Montgomery co. situated on Mohawk river, 31 miles west of the city of Albany, and 11 miles east of the village of Fonda; it contained in 1840, 5,333 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, and the soil clay loam and rich mould; the latter, mostly confined to the valley of the Mohawk, is very productive and easily tilled; besides being watered by the Mohawk on the south, several small streams flow through the town in a southerly direction, the principal of which is the Chuctanunda creek. In this vicinity are extensive stone quarries, where are quarried in large quantities a fine quality of building stone; it is also used in the construction of locks and culverts, on the enlarged Erie canal, which passes on the opposite side of the river. The names of the post offices in this town, are Amsterdam, Cranesville, Haganman's Mills, and Tribes Hill.

AMSTERDAM, v. and p. o. Amsterdam, Montgomery co. is situated on the north side of the Mohawk river, 31 miles west of Albany, where is a substantial toll bridge, connecting it with Port Jackson on the Erie Canal. It was incorporated in 1830, and now contains about 1700 inhabitants, 250 dwelling houses, 1 banking house, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist church; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition, and a

female seminary; 5 hotels and taverns, 14 stores and groceries, 2 grist mills, 1 scythe factory, 1 carpet factory, 2 furnaces, 2 plaster mills, 1 planing machine, 1 machine shop and 1 printing office, besides many other mechanical establishments. The Utica and Schenectady railroad passes thro' this place, where is a convenient depot; stages also leave here, for the Fish House and other places in Fulton county. One or two miles west of the village, on the turnpike road, are situated two of the stone mansions of the Johnson family, who figured in the early history of this part of the country. Some rude paintings of human figures upon the rocks in this vicinity, are said to have existed when first settled by the whites.

ANALYSIS OF MINERAL WATERS. See *Avon*, *Bullston Spa*, *Saratoga Springs*, *Lebanon Springs*, *Chittenango*, *Rosendale* and *Sharon*.

ANCRAM, t. Columbia co. situated in the extreme south east part of the county, 21 miles from the city of Hudson, and distant 51 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1770 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, the soil gravelly loam and clay, underlaid by slate and limestone; it is watered by Ancram and Punch creeks, on the former of which are extensive iron works; galena, or ore of lead, is found in several places in this town. The names of the post offices are *Ancram* and *Ancram Lead Mines*.

ANCRAM IRON WORKS, Ancram, Columbia co. is situated on Ancram creek; here are located 1 furnace and 2 forges, which manufacture wrought iron of every description, but principally iron for the manufacture of gun barrels; a store and some 30 or 40 dwelling houses. The ore which is used in the above works is principally

brought from the Copake iron mine and some from Salisbury, Conn. which yields a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for its strength and purity.

ANCRAM LEAD MINES, p. o. Ancram, Columbia co. is situated on Punch Creek; here are located a public house, a store, and some few dwelling houses. The lead ore found in this vicinity is of a rich quality, although the mine has not been worked for the last few years.

ANCRAM, OR ROELOFF JANSEN'S CREEK, rises in Hillsdale, Columbia co. and flows in a circuitous direction into the Hudson river, 8 miles below the city of Hudson; this is a good mill stream.

ANDES, t. Delaware co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Delhi, and distant 87 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,176 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and the soil adapted to grazing; it is timbered with beech, maple and hemlock. Through this town flows the Papacton branch of the Delaware river and Temper's kill; the names of the post offices are *Andes*, Cabin Hill and Shavertown; at the former there is a small settlement, consisting of 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 18 or 20 dwellings.

ANDOVER, t. Allegany co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Angelica, and distant 266 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 848 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, and the soil clay loam; Dyke creek, a tributary of the Genesee river, passes through this town; also the line of the New-York and Erie rail road.

ANDOVER, v. and p. o. Andover, Allegany co. is situated on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns and 2 stores; near by

there are several saw mills on Dyke creek.

ANGELICA CREEK, rises in West Almond, Allegany co. and flows west through the town of Angelica, where it empties into the Genesee river.

ANGELICA, t. Allegany co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, which is centrally located; it contained in 1840, 1257 inhabitants. The surface is rolling, declining west towards the Genesee river, which crosses the south-west angle, into which flows Angelica creek; soil, clay loam, and sandy alluvion, mostly very productive.

ANGELICA, v. and p. o. Angelica, Allegany co. is situated on Angelica creek, 250 miles west of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1835, and now contains about 900 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, and county clerk's office, 1 banking house, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 8 stores, 1 woollen factory, 2 flouring mills, 1 saw mill, and 1 tannery.

ANGOLA, p. o. Collins, Erie co.

ANNAQUASCOOK, p. o. Jackson, Washington co.

ANNSVILLE, t. Oneida co. situated 25 miles north-west of the city of Utica, and distant 118 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1765 inhabitants; the surface is undulating, the soil gravelly loam and sandy; it is well watered by Fish creek and its tributaries, and contains post offices named *Annsville* and Taberg.

ANNSVILLE, v. Cortlandtown, Westchester co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, at the mouth of the Peekskill, one mile north of the village of the same name. Here are situated an extensive snuff factory and a wire factory, both propelled by water power, also about 20 dwellings.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, or the "Nose," as commonly called, on the north bank of the Mohawk river, in the west part of Montgomery county, is on the extreme point of the hill or mountain called the "Klips;" sloping down toward the river; from an elevation of about 500 feet, is a good imitation of a nose, some 3 or 400 feet in length.

ANTHONY'S OR ST. ANTHONY'S NOSE, situated on the south side of Breakneck Hill in the town of Philipstown, on the east bank of the Hudson. Its name is derived from a resemblance to a huge human face, as seen from the river, at the north entrance of the Highlands. There is also another, though less remarkable, promontory of the same name, opposite the site of old Fort Montgomery, below West Point, near the south entrance of the Highlands.

ANTWERP, t. Jefferson co. situated 20 miles north-east of the village of Watertown, and distant 164 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,109 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam of good quality and well suited for grass; it is watered by Indian river on the south, and the Oswegatchie on the north, which here takes a turn called the "Oxbow." Antwerp and Oxbow are names of post offices.

ANTWERP, v. and p. o. Antwerp, Jefferson co. is situated on Indian river; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 scythe factory and 1 pocket furnace.

APALACHIN, p. o. Owego, Tioga co.

APPLING, p. o. Adams, Jefferson co.

APULIA, p. o. Fabius, Onondaga co.

AQUEBOGUE, v. and p. o., Ri-

verhead, Suffolk co. contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 15 dwellings.

ARCADE, v. and p. o. China, Wyoming co. is situated at the junction of Clear and Cattaraugus creeks, where is a valuable water power; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 clothier's works and several saw mills. The post office is called *China*.

ARCADIA, t. Wayne co. situated 5 miles west of the village of Lyons, and distant 190 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,980 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy and calcareous loam; gypsum is found in this town and extensively quarried, thro' which also passes Mud creek. The names of the post offices are Fairville and Newark.

ARCADIA, v. Arcadia, Wayne co. is situated on the Erie canal; it was incorporated in 1839, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, besides several groceries, 1 flouring mill and 1 tannery.

ARGYLE, t. Washington co. situated equi-distant between Salem and Sandy Hill, and distant 46 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,111 inhabitants. The surface is uneven but generally arable; soil, gravelly loam and sandy, underlaid by lime and slate. In the south part are situated two ponds, the largest of which is called Long Pond, and through the centre of the town flows the Moseskill. The names of the post offices are Argyle, North Argyle, and South Argyle.

ARGYLE, v. and p. o. Argyle, Washington co. is situated on Moseskill; it was incorporated in 1838, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, a county clerk's office, 1 Scotch Presby-

terian, 1 Cameronian and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 fulling mill and carding machine.

ARIETTA, t. Hamilton county, is situated 8 miles west of the village of Lake Pleasant, and distant 72 miles from Albany; the town contained in 1840, 209 inhabitants. This is a large town in extent, as yet but partly settled on the south, while the north remains a wilderness; it contains several lakes, and is drained by numerous small streams. Piseco is the name of a lake and a post office.

ARKPORT, v. and p. o. Hornellsville, Steuben co. is situated on the Canisteo river at the head of ark navigation; it contains about 175 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern and 1 store.

ARKVILLE, p. o. Middletown, Delaware co.

ARKWRIGHT, t. Chautauque co. situated 16 miles north-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 346 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,418 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly, lying on a dividing ridge, sending its waters east, west, north and south; soil, gravelly loam, suitable for grass or grain. *Arkwright* is the name of a post office centrally situated in the town.

ARNOLD HILL MINE. See Clintonville.

ARSENALS and CANTONMENTS, U. States. See *Buffalo*, *Fort Hamilton*, *Governor's Island*, *Plattsburgh*, *Rome*, *Oswego*, *Sackett's Harbor*, *Watervliet* or *West Troy* and *West Point*.

ARSENALS and MAGAZINES, State. See *Albany*, *Batavia*, *Cannandaigua*, *Elizabethtown*, *Fort Richmond*, *Staten Is.*, *Malone*, *New-York*, *Russell* and *Watertown*.

ARTHURSBURGH, p. o. La Grange, Dutchess co.

ASHFORD, t. Cattaraugus co.

situated 10 miles north of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 300 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,469 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam; it is drained by Cattaraugus creek and its tributaries.

ASHFORD, v. and p. o. Ashford, Cattaraugus co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill.

ASHVILLE, v. Harmony, Chautauque co. is situated on Goose creek, near Chautauque lake; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery. Here is a post office called *Harmony*.

ASTORIA, v. and p. o. Newtown, Queens co. is situated on the East river, near Hell Gate, 6 miles from the city of New-York; it was incorporated in 1839, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church, a female seminary called the *Astoria Female Institute*, which is in a flourishing condition; 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 large turpentine factory, 1 carpet factory, 1 extensive hat factory, 1 oil factory, and the *Astoria Botanic Garden*, consisting of four acres, and a range of greenhouses 200 feet in length. Here are situated a number of delightful country residences, overlooking the river, and in full view of New-York island, with which it is connected by a steam ferry; a steam boat also runs from this place to the city of New-York several times daily, and stages run to and from the city hourly.

ATHENS, borough, Bradford co. Penn. is situated at the junction of the Chemung river with the Susquehannah, formerly called Tioga Point. It contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling hous-

es, 1 Presbyterian church, an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition, 2 taverns and 11 stores of different kinds. At this point terminates the North Branch canal of Pennsylvania, which renders it, in connection with a branch railroad to be constructed to intersect the New-York and Erie railroad, a distance of 4 miles, a place of considerable importance, and in its trade is closely allied with the interests of the state of New-York, as will be seen by a reference to the map. The mail stage from Owego to Elmira passes daily thro' this place; stages also leave here for the interior of the state of Pennsylvania.

ATHENS, t. Greene co. situated 5 miles north of the village of Catskill, and distant 29 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,387 inhabitants. The surface is hilly on the west, but more level as you approach the Hudson river; soil, a mixture of clay, sand and loam, generally fertile when well cultivated. In the interior of the town are some high ridges of graywacke slate, from which large quantities of flagging stones are obtained and carried to market.

ATHENS, v. and p. o. Athens, Greene co. is situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, directly opposite the city of Hudson, with which it is connected by a steam ferry; it was incorporated in 1805, and now contains about 1,300 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Lutheran and 1 Baptist church, and a Friends' meeting house, 2 taverns, 18 stores of different kinds and 9 warehouses; 1 extensive stone and earthenware, portable furnace and fire brick manufactory; 1 glue factory, where is manufactured 25 tons of glue annually; 10 large brick yards; 3 dry docks and ship yards for building and repairing vessels; 5 lime kilns, 4 hay press-

es and scales and 1 tannery. There is owned and sails from this place from 20 to 25 sloops, which annually carry to the New-York market a large amount of produce and manufactured products.

ATHOL, t. Warren co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Caldwell, and distant 71 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,210 inhabitants. This is a large town, but partially settled on the east on the border of the Hudson river, while on the west extends a sterile tract of country, mostly valuable for its timber. It is watered by the Hudson and some of its tributaries. *Athol* is the name of a post office.

ATLANTIC BASIN. See *City of Brooklyn*.

ATLANTIC OCEAN; this immense body of water extends along the coast of Long Island on the south, running into Long Island Sound, thence into the East river or arm of the above ocean, communicating with its own waters again through the "Narrows" and the lower bay of New-York, thus forming Long Island, which may be considered a *breakwater* for the noble harbor of New-York.

ATTICA, t. Wyoming co. situated 8 miles north-west of the village of Warsaw, distant 250 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,710 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam, producing grain and grass in great quantities. It is watered by Tonawanda creek and its tributaries. The names of the post offices are Attica, Attica Centre and Vernal.

ATTICA, v. and p. o. Attica, Genesee co. is situated on the Tonawanda creek; it was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, a female seminary, 1 bank, 2 taverns, 8 stores and groceries, 2 grist mills, 1 tannery and 1 clo-

thier's works. It is contemplated to extend the railroad from Batavia to this place, thence to Buffalo.

ATTLEBURY, p. o. Stanford, Dutchess co.

ATTWATER'S FALLS. See *Norfolk village*.

AUBURN, t. Cayuga co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, distant 172 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,626 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven; soil, clay loam and very fertile, underlaid with limestone, much of which is quarried and affords a valuable building material. The whole town is included in the chartered limits of the village, through which flows the outlet of Owasco lake, affording a great amount of hydraulic power.

AUBURN, v. and p. o. Auburn, Cayuga co. is situated on the outlet of Owasco lake, 172 miles west of the city of Albany, and 8 miles south of the line of the Erie canal. It was incorporated in 1815, and contained in 1840, 5626 inhabitants, 800 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, and county clerk's office.—The *Auburn State Prison*, located on the north side of the Owasco outlet, is a splendid edifice of the kind; it was founded in 1816, and cost over half a million of dollars; here is inclosed 10 acres of land, surrounded by a solid stone wall, from 16 to 40 feet in height and 3 feet thick. The main building, facing the east, is 3 stories in height, besides the basement, surmounted by a turreted cupola, in which is an alarm bell; the wings are two stories, the whole front being 276 feet long, and the wings 242 deep by 45 feet wide, enclosing on three sides a court in the rear, of about 190 feet square. The cells in the interior are built within the exterior front and are 5 stories in height, surrounded by galleries; in all they amount to 770

separate cells, each cell being 7 feet long by 3½ feet wide, and 7½ feet high, calculated to accommodate one prisoner during his relaxation from labor. In addition to the cells, the main building contains a chapel, a hospital, dining-room for the prisoners, cooking apartments, and store rooms; besides apartments which are in the main front building, used for offices for the clerk and agent, and the residence of the principal keeper. Here are now confined about 700 convicts, mostly engaged in different kinds of mechanical pursuits, which is carried on in workshops and under large sheds within the outside prison walls. Of these convicts, 570 are natives of the U. States, and 130 foreigners.

The *Auburn Theological Seminary*, is a large stone edifice, 4 stories in height, above the basement, and will be 200 feet front, when fully completed as designed; there is now, 1841, a front of 160 feet finished and occupied, under the charge of four professors; here are now about 80 students. It was chartered in 1820, and first went into operation in 1821. In addition to the above, the Auburn Academy and the Auburn Female Seminary are incorporated institutions; here also is a town hall, and market, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist church; a museum, 2 banking houses, 7 hotels and taverns, 80 stores and groceries, 1 large cotton factory 4 flouring mills, 3 saw mills, 1 French burr mill stone factory, 1 card factory, 1 tobacco factory, 1 sash factory, 1 planing machine, 1 distillery, 1 brewery, 1 plaster mill, 3 iron foundries, 1 machine shop, 2 large tanneries, 1 morocco factory, 3 carriage manufacturers, 2 extensive cabinet ware factories, and 4 printing offices, besides most every other kind of

mechanical pursuit, many of which employ water power. The outlet of Owasco lake is a large and durable stream; within the limits of the village, there is a fall of about 100 feet, affording hydraulic power of great magnitude, much of which is as yet unoccupied. The *Auburn and Syracuse railroad*, terminates at this place, and extends to the village of Syracuse, a distance of 26 miles; the *Auburn and Rochester railroad* commences at the termination of the above road and runs to the city of Rochester, in rather a circuitous line, a distance of 79 miles. Stages also leave Auburn for the villages of Ithaca and Cortland on the south and Oswego on the north, all of which connect with other lines of travel, running to different places. Auburn justly stands pre-eminent, as one of the finest inland villages in the state; its public and private buildings are generally constructed in the most finished style of architecture, combining elegance and durability, and is altogether a very desirable place of residence.

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD, extends from the village of Auburn, west, to the city of Rochester; passing through the towns of Aurelius, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, Seneca, Phelps, Manchester, Hopewell, Canandaigua, Farmington, Victor, Pittsford, and Brighton, thence crosses the Genesee river, and enters Rochester. It also crosses the foot of Cayuga lake, by a new and substantial bridge, upwards of one mile in length. This road was incorporated in 1836, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and completed in 1841, at a cost of about \$1,250,000. The following are the distances from Auburn:

Miles.

Cayuga Bridge,.....	10
Seneca Falls,.....	5 15
Waterloo,	4 19

Geneva,.....	8	27
Oak's Corners,.....	5	32
East Vienna,.....	3	35
West Vienna,.....	1	36
Clifton Springs,.....	3	39
Short's Mills,.....	5	44
Chapinsville,.....	3	47
Canandaigua,	3	50
Victor,.....	9	59
Pittsford,.....	12	71
Brighton,.....	4	75
Rochester,.....	4	79

AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, extends from the village of Syracuse, west, to the village of Auburn; passing through the towns of Salina, Camillus, Elbridge and Sennet, thence into Auburn. This road was incorporated in 1834, with a capital of \$400,000, about which sum it cost to construct it. A branch railroad extends from this road, a distance of 5 miles south to the village of Skaneateles. The following are the distances from Syracuse :

	Miles.
Camillus,.....	8
Nine Mile Creek,.....	3 11
Elbridge,	5 16
Skaneateles Junction,...	1 17
Sennet,.....	4 21
Auburn,.....	5 26

AUGUSTA, t. Oneida co. situated 18 miles south-west of the city of Utica, and distant 110 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2175 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, medium quality; it is drained by Oneida creek and its tributaries on the west, and the Oriskany creek flows through the south-east angle, where is a fall of about 30 feet, affording a fine water power; the Chenango canal also runs parallel to the creek, thro' the village of Oriskany Falls.—The names of the post offices are Augusta and Oriskany Falls, both of which are villages.

AUGUSTA, v. and p. o. Oneida co. is situated on Skanandoa creek; it contains about 350 inhab-

bitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, an academy, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 1 grist mill.

AURELIUS, t. Cayuga co. situated 5 miles west of the village of Auburn, and distant 178 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,645 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam of a good quality; the Owasco outlet flows through the north-west angle of the town, and several streams run west into Cayuga lake and its outlet, which bounds it on the west. The names of the post offices are *Aurelius*, Cayuga, and Fosterville; also a village called Clarksville. At the former there is a small settlement.

AURIESVILLE, p. o. Glen, Montgomery co.

AURORA, t. Erie co. situated 15 miles south-east of the city of Buffalo, and distant 276 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,908 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam; it is drained by Seneca and Cazenove creeks. Griffin's Mills and Willink are names of post offices.

AURORA, v. and p. o. Ledyard, Cayuga co. is delightfully situated on the east bank of Cayuga lake; it was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist church, the Cayuga Academy, a chartered flourishing institution, 2 public houses, 4 stores and 2 large warehouses, for the transhipment of grain and other produce; a boat yard where are built lake craft and canal boats; 1 carriage manufactory, 1 tannery and an extensive nursery, abounding in fruit and shade trees. No place probably in western New-York, exceeds this village in beauty of location; the ground rises gradually from the water, and is seen to great advan-

tage from the lake. Steamboats stop several times daily, at the landing at this place, on their route between Ithaca and Cayuga Bridge.

AURORAVILLE, v. Aurora, Erie co. is situated on a branch of the Seneca or Buffalo creek; it was incorporated in 1836, and now contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 2 churches, an incorporated academy, in a flourishing condition, 4 taverns, 6 stores, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 clothier's works, 2 asheries, 1 tannery, 1 furnace and 1 pottery.

AU SABLE, t. Clinton co. situated 15 miles south of the village of Plattsburgh, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,222 inhabitants. The surface is undulating on the east, and hilly on the west; the soil is sandy and clay loam; it is drained by the Great and Little Au Sable rivers, the former of which streams bound it on the south. The names of the post offices are Clintonville and New-Sweden.

AU SABLE, p. o. Jay, Essex county.

AU SABLE FORKS, v. and p. o. Jay, Essex co. is situated at the junction of the east and west branch of the Au Sable River; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 extensive forge, 1 rolling mill, 1 nail factory, 2 saw mills and an establishment for the manufacture of nail kegs. In this vicinity are extensive and valuable iron ore beds, from which iron is manufactured to a great extent in the valley of the Au Sable.

AU SABLE RIVER, sometimes called the Great Au Sable, rises in Essex county, near the head waters of the Hudson, and empties into Lake Champlain in the south part of Clinton county; it has two main branches, which unite at the village of Au Sable Forks; the

united stream then passes through the manufacturing villages of Clintonville, Keesville and Birmingham, affording hydraulic power to an immense extent. At Birmingham, two miles below Keeseeville, are a succession of picturesque falls, in all of about 150 feet descent; immediately below the lower falls the river enters a deep ravine of singular and romantic beauty; through the chasm thus formed by the wearing of the waters, or some convulsion of nature, the rocks rise from 75 to 150 feet, almost perpendicular, for a distance of about 2 miles, averaging about 50 feet in width, altogether forming a great natural curiosity. In addition to the above, there are other ravines in this vicinity of singular formation.

AU SABLE RIVER, LITTLE, rises in Clinton county, and flows into Lake Champlain a few miles north of the Great Au Sable.

AUSTERLITZ, t. Columbia co. situated 14 miles north-east of the city of Hudson, and distant 30 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,091 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken, and in some places mountainous; soil, gravelly and clay loam; it is watered by several small streams. The names of the post offices are *Austerlitz*, and Spencertown. At the former are located 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 20 dwellings.

AVA, p. o. Boonville, Oneida county.

AVALANCHE LAKE, is a small body of water, lying in the town of Newcomb Essex co. situated between Mts. McIntyre and McMartin. This is by far the highest body of water in the state, that deserves the name of a lake; being elevated 2,900 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, and is one of its tributaries. It takes its name from an avalanche that must have

occurred many years since, on the west side of Mt. McMartin.

AVOCA, v. and p. o. Bath, Steuben co. is situated on the Conhocketon river; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill & 2 sawmills

AVON, t. Livingston co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Geneseo, and distant 220 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,999 inhabitants. The surface on the west is hilly, rising from the Genesee valley, but on the east more level; soil, sandy, clay and loam of a rich quality; the alluvial flats on the borders of the streams are very fertile, producing grass and grain in great abundance. In this town there are several mineral springs, which deserve a particular description; it is watered by the Genesee river, the outlet of Conesus lake and other small streams. The names of the post offices are Avon, East Avon and South Avon.

AVON, v. and p. o. Livingston co. is delightfully situated about half a mile east of the right bank of the Genesee river, on an elevated terrace about one hundred feet above the river, commanding an extensive prospect of the Genesee valley and surrounding country. Connected with the village, on the south-west, are the justly famed medicinal springs, giving celebrity to this place, which contains about 600 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, an incorporated and flourishing academy, 3 hotels and taverns, 3 public boarding houses and 3 bathing houses situated near the springs for the accommodation of visitors, 4 stores and a number of mechanic shops. The mineral springs are distinguished as the Upper and Lower Springs, distant from each other sixty or eighty rods, possessing similar pro-

perties, differing only in the relative quantities of the same mineral affinities. Analysis and experience have fully tested the sanative properties of these waters; they are found peculiarly efficacious in disorders of the digestive organs, rheumatic complaints and gout, and in many of the most formidable cutaneous affections. The accommodations for bathing are extensive and handsomely arranged, affording altogether, for the invalid and seekers of pleasure, unrivalled attractions.

The water, on analysis, is found to contain the following properties:

Upper Spring,

As analyzed by Professor James Hadley, of Fairfield. One gallon contains,

Carbonate of lime,	8	grs.
Sulphate of lime,	84	"
Sulphate of magnesia,	10	"
Sulphate of soda,	16	"
Muriate of soda,	18.4	"

Am't of saline ingredients, ..	136.4	grs.
Per volume, sulphuretted hydrogen gas,	12	cub. in.
Carbonic acid do.	5.6	"

Lower Spring,

As analyzed by Samuel Salisbury, Jr., M. D., of Avon. One gallon contains,

Carbonate of lime,	29.33	grs.
Chloride of calcium,	8.41	"
Sulphate of lime,	57.44	"
Sulphate of magnesia,	49.61	"
Sulphate of soda,	13.73	"

Am't of saline ingredients, ...	158.52	
---------------------------------	--------	--

Carbonic acid, 3.92 cubic inches.

Per volume, sulphuretted hydrogen gas,	10.02	cub. in.
Nitrogen do.	5.42	"
Oxygen do.	56	"

The temperature of these waters is 45 degrees, Fahrenheit; specific gravity, 10.018; quantity of water discharged, 54 gallons per minute. There are within a circumference of one square mile, ten other springs, some of which are more highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas than the two above analyzed.

AXEVILLE, p. o. Connewango, Cattaraugus co.

BABYLON, v. and p. o. Huntington, Suffolk co. is situated between Sampawan's and Babylon creeks, near Great South Bay; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 3 taverns, 4 stores and 4 mills. This is a very desirable place of resort during the summer months, for those fond of fishing and fowling.

BAILEYTOWN, v. Romulus, Seneca co. situated on east side of Seneca lake, is a small settlement, containing 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 warehouse and 12 or 15 dwellings. A steam ferry boat plies across the lake from this place to Dresden.

BAINBRIDGE, t. Chenango co. situated 16 miles south of the village of Norwich, and distant 110 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,324 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, soil of good quality for grass or grain; it is watered by the Susquehannah river and some of its tributaries. The names of the post offices are Bainbridge, Bainbridge Centre, North Bainbridge and South Bainbridge.

BAINBRIDGE, v. and p. o. Bainbridge, Chenango co. is situated on the west side of the Susquehannah river; it was incorporated in 1829, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill and 2 tanneries.

BAINBRIDGE CENTRE, p. o. Bainbridge, Chenango co.

BAITING HOLLOW, p. o. Riverhead, Suffolk co.

BAKER'S BRIDGE, v. Alfred, Allegany co. is situated on the Caneasco river, on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 2 grist mills and 1 saw mill.

BALD MOUNTAIN, is a high range of hills in Petersburgh, Rensselaer co. extending into the towns of Hoosick on the north and Berlin on the south.

BALDWIN, p. o. Elmira, Chemung co.

BALDWIN'S CREEK, rises in the town of Erin, Chemung co. and flows south into the Chemung river.

BALDWINSVILLE, v. and p. o. Lysander, Onondaga co. is situated on the north side of Seneca river; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 8 stores, 1 large woollen factory; 3 flouring mills, one of which is very extensive; 3 saw mills, 1 iron foundery, 2 machine shops, 1 sash factory, 1 veneering machine, 3 turning establishments, besides various other kinds of mechanics' shops, many using water power, which is here afforded in great abundance. Canal navigation is extended to this place by means of a towing path on the bank of the river, running into the Oswego canal. Here are located the Baldwinsville Seminary, a flourishing school for males and females, and the Onondaga Mutual Insurance Company.

BALLSTON, t. Saratoga co. situated 4 miles south of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 26 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,044 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, chiefly strong gravelly loam; it is watered by several small streams; on its east boundary, lies Ballston or Long lake, a body of water about 4 miles long, on the west of which runs the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad. Ballston Centre, Burnt Hills and East Line are names of post offices.

BALLSTON CENTRE, p. o. Ballston, Saratoga co.; here is situated an agricultural settlement, consisting of 1 Presbyterian church, 1

tavern, 1 store and 10 or 12 dwellings.

BALLSTON, or **LONG LAKE**, situated in the town of Ballston, Saratoga co. is about 4 miles long and half a mile wide; it abounds in pickerel, perch and other fish.

BALLSTON SPA, v. and p. o. Milton, Saratoga co. is situated in a valley near the Kayaderosseras creek, 30 miles north of the city of Albany, by railroad; it was incorporated in 1807, and now contains about 1,500 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, a court house and jail constructed of brick, and a county clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 1 banking house, several select schools, 6 hotels and taverns, and several private boarding houses, which accommodate visitors during the summer months; 20 stores of different kinds; 1 printing office, besides a number of mechanic shops; 2 flouring mills, 1 saw mill, 1 iron foundery, 1 machine shop, 1 distillery and 2 tanneries. The *Sans Souci Hotel*, erected by the late Nicholas Low, Esq., in 1803, is an old and popular boarding house, delightfully situated near the centre of the village; it is thronged during the warm weather with visitors from every section of the Union and Europe.

This place has long been justly celebrated for the mineral springs, which here flow to the surface, through several channels. The oldest and still the most esteemed fountain is known as the "*Public Well*," on the flat west of the Sans Souci. It is said to have been first discovered by the whites, in 1769, during the survey and partition of the Kayaderosseras patent; it issues from a bed of stiff blue clay and gravel, nearly on a level with the brook which runs through the village. Besides the above spring, there is the new Washington Spring, and some five or six other

mineral fountains, possessing properties of a similar character.— During the summer of 1817, a new spring was discovered in the channel of the brook, below the Public Well, which for a time bid fair to eclipse all the other springs in this vicinity; it issued from a circular opening of several feet in diameter, affording an immense quantity of water and carbonic acid gas, attended with all the characteristics of strong mineral impregnation. This singular fountain continued about two years, the wonder and admiration of all who saw and drank of its waters; at length, however, the abundant carbonic acid seemed to be exhausted, and its other mineral qualities diminished, or to have taken some other course, and all attempts to reclaim it have proved fruitless, although there is still an abundant supply of water. This was called the *Washington Spring*. After the losing of the above valuable spring, attempts were made by boring to obtain a further supply of mineral waters in this place, which has been attended with partial success; of which the *New Washington Spring* and the *Park Spring* are the most noted. All these waters evidently belong to the same class with those of Saratoga Springs; and if they do not contain quite so large a proportion of the saline properties as some of the fountains at the latter place, which is very manifest both from the taste and the effects, they are unquestionably entitled to rank among the best acidulous chalybeate waters, which this or any other country affords.

The following is the late Dr. Steel's analysis of the New Washington Spring. One gallon contains the following articles, viz.
 Chloride of sodium, 89.83
 Bi-carbonate of soda, 18.057
 Bi-carbonate of magnesia, 42.042
 Carbonate of lime, 41.51

Hydriodate of soda,.....	0.7
Carbonate of iron,.....	3.71
Silex and alumine,.....	1.25

Solid contents in gall. grs. 197.099

The gas which it emits in great abundance is purely carbonic acid, probably combined with a small quantity of atmospheric air.

The *Rensselaer* and *Saratoga Railroad*, which extends from the city of Troy, terminates at Ballston Spa; and the *Schenectady* and *Saratoga Railroad* passes through the village, uniting with the above road, and continues its route to Saratoga Springs, a further distance of 7 miles. Two depots are located here, to accommodate travellers and for merchandise.

BANGALL, v. Stanford, Dutchess co. situated on the east side of Wappinger's creek; contains 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 15 dwelling houses.

BANGOR, t. Franklin co. situated 6 miles west of the village of Malone, and distant 220 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,289 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy loam, producing good crops of grass and grain; it is underlaid with rock and limestone, both affording excellent material for building, and is watered by Little Salmon river and some of the tributaries of Salmon river, which flow through Malone on the east. The name of the post office is *Bangor*, where is a small agricultural settlement, surrounded by a rich farming country.

BARBOURSVILLE, p. o. Tompkins, Delaware co.

BARCELONA, v. and p. o. Westfield, Chautauque co. situated on Lake Erie, is the westernmost village in the state, 51 miles southwest of the city of Buffalo. It contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 taverns and 10 stores and storehouses. This is a

port of entry, and is much resorted to by steamboats and large vessels navigating the lake; it is susceptible of being made a good and secure harbor; a large amount of agricultural products is exported from this place. Here is situated a lighthouse, which is lighted by inflammable gas; it escapes from the bed of a creek about a mile distant, and is carried in pipes to the lighthouse.

BARE MOUNTAIN, is one of the western peaks of the "Highlands," lying in the towns of Cornwall and Monroe, Orange co.

BARKER, t. Broome co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Binghamton, and distant 135 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,259 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil, well adapted to grazing; it is watered by the Tioughnioga and some of its tributaries. The names of post offices in the town are Chenango Forks and Hyde Settlement.

BARNEGAT, v. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 4 miles south of the village of Poughkeepsie; it contains about 180 inhabitants, 1 tavern, 1 store and 25 or 30 dwellings. Here are several extensive lime kilns, producing a large amount of lime, which is sent to market by sloops engaged in that trade.

BARNHART'S ISLAND, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Massena, St. Lawrence co.; being the most northern island in the above river belonging to the U. States.

BARN ISLAND, GREAT, lies in the East river, on the north side of "Hell Gate," in the county of New-York, 7 miles from the City Hall. It is about 2 miles in circumference.

BARN ISLAND, LITTLE, lies immediately north-east of the above, separated by a narrow chan-

nel called "Little Hell Gate," and at the junction of Harlem and East rivers.

BARRE, t. Orleans co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of Albion, and is distant 257 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,539 inhabitants. Surface undulating; soil loam, well adapted to grass and grain. Thro' this town passes the Erie canal; it is also watered by several small streams. The names of the post offices are *Barre*, Barre Centre, Albion, Farmington and South Barre.

BARRE CENTRE, p. o. Barre, Orleans co.; here are situated 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 steam flouring mill and about 20 dwellings.

BARREN ISLAND, attached to Flatlands, Kings co. lies at the mouth of Jamaica Bay, between Plumb Inlet and Rockaway Inlet.

BARRINGTON, t. Yates co. situated 8 miles south of Penn-Yan, and distant 193 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,868 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil mostly gravelly loam of good quality, well adapted to grass and grain. It lies on the east of Crooked Lake, and is drained by several small streams. *Barrington* and East Barrington are names of post offices.

BARRYTOWN, p. o. Redhook, Dutchess co., commonly called *Redhook Lower Landing*, is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 94 miles north of the city of New-York; here is located a convenient landing, 1 tavern, 2 stores and several dwellings. In this vicinity are a number of splendid country residences, overlooking the river and surrounding country.

BARRYVILLE, p. o. Forrestburgh, Sullivan co.

BARTON, t. Tioga co. situated 15 miles west of the village of Owego, and distant 181 miles from

Albany; contained in 1840, 2,324 inhabitants. The surface hilly; the uplands are rather sterile, while the valleys are very fertile. It lies in part between the Susquehannah and Chemung rivers, which form a junction a few miles below, at Tioga Point, in Penn.; the Cayuta creek also runs along near its west boundary. *Barton*, Factoryville and North Barton are the names of post offices. At the former there are situated 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 15 or 20 dwellings.

BATAVIA, t. Genesee co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 244 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 4,219 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil sandy and calcareous loam of a good quality. The Tonawanda creek flows through the town in its circuitous route towards the west.

BATAVIA, v. and p. o. Batavia, Genesee co. is pleasantly situated on a plain, through which flows the Tonawanda creek, 283 miles west of the city of Albany, by railroad. It was incorporated in 1823, and now contains about 2,000 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, a court house, jail and county clerk's office, a state arsenal, the general land office of the Holland Land Company; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; a female seminary, in a flourishing condition; 2 banking houses; 7 hotels and taverns; 30 stores, shops and groceries; 1 flouring mill, 2 furnaces, 1 tannery and 3 printing offices; besides several other kind of mechanics' shops. The *Tonawanda Railroad*, which now extends a distance of 32 miles from Rochester, terminates at this place; a continuous railroad will no doubt soon be constructed from this point to Buffalo, a distance in a straight line of 35 miles. There now being a continuous rail-

road from Albany to Batavia, the public convenience requires an early completion of this road, which is the last link to complete a chain of railroads from the city of Boston to Buffalo. Stages run from Batavia to Buffalo, west; Lockport and Albion, north; and Warsaw, on the south.

BATH, t. Steuben co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name; it contained in 1840, 4,915 inhabitants. The surface although hilly and broken, embraces much good arable land, especially in the valleys; the soil is mostly clay loam; it is well watered by the Conhocton river and some of its tributaries. The names of the post offices are Avoca, Bath, Campbell's Creek, Kennedyville, Mud Creek, and Pineville.

BATH, v. and p. o. Bath, Steuben co. is handsomely situated on the north-east side of the Conhocketon river, 216 miles west of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1836, and now contains about 1400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, and county clerk's office, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 African church, a female seminary, 1 banking house, 4 hotels and taverns, 16 stores of different kinds, 2 printing offices, 1 flouring mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 tannery, 1 plaster mill, 1 oil mill, and 1 furnace.

BATH, v. Greenbush, Rensselaer co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, opposite the north part of the city of Albany, with which it is connected by a ferry; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store and 1 tannery. Near this place is located a sulphur spring of some celebrity.

BATH HOUSE, New-Utrecht, Kings co. is situated on the west end of Long Island, facing the

lower bay of New-York, distant 10 miles south of the city. This is a convenient and fashionable place of resort during the summer months, for those wishing to enjoy the luxuries of bathing, and the pure sea breeze; which can here be enjoyed in great perfection. Here is a well kept house, called the "Bath House," besides several others of less note in the vicinity. Stages during warm weather, run several times daily between this place and Brooklyn.

BATTEN KILL, a good mill stream, that rises in Vermont and flows westerly through Washington county, into the Hudson river, 1½ miles below Fort Miller bridge.

BATTENVILLE, v. and p. o. Greenwich, Washington co. is situated on Batten kill; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed church; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and a carriage manufactory.

BEACON HILL, commonly called the *Old Beacon*, one of the highest of the Highlands of the Hudson, is situated near the southern boundary of the town of Fishkill; it rises close on the borders of the Hudson, above which its summit is elevated 1,471 feet.

BEACON, New, or *Grand Sa-chem*, an adjoining hill, half a mile south, the highest point of the Highlands or Matteawan mountains, is elevated 1,685 ft. above the tide waters of the Hudson. From the summit of this mountain, the river may be seen from West Point to Tappan bay on the south, and on the north for an extent of 50 miles; the surrounding country, lying as a map before the observer, affording a grand panoramic view, embracing a rich and highly cultivated region, chequered with villages and every thing that gives interest to a landscape so extensive and diversified.

BEAR CREEK, the outlet of Bear Lake, rises in Stockton, Chautauque co. and flows south into Cassadaga creek.

BEAREN ISLAND, lying in the Hudson river opposite the town of Coeymans in Albany county; lay on the south bounds of the old colony of Rensselaerwyck, and was fortified and garrisoned by one of the early Patroons, in 1644. All foreign traders were here obliged to come to, and learn the terms on which the port of the colony might be entered.

BEAR LAKE, is a small body of water in Chautauque county, lying partly in the town of Pomfret, and partly in Stockton.

BEAVERKILL, p. o. Rockland, Sullivan county.

BEAVERKILL, a mill stream that rises in Ulster county, and flows through Sullivan into Delaware co. where it empties into the Papacton branch of the Delaware.

BEAVER LAKE, is a small body of water lying in Hamilton county, emptying into Moose river.

BEAVER RIVER, rises in Hamilton co. runs west into Lewis co. where it empties into Black river.

BEDFORD, t. Westchester co. is a half shire town with White Plains, which is situated 15 miles south; the county buildings are in the village of the same name. The surface is hilly and broken, yet with little waste land; soil, light loam, stony, yet productive when well cultivated, producing good crops of grain and grass. It is drained by Croton river on the south-west, and several other small streams. Bedford, Cantato and Whitlocksville, are post offices.

BEDFORD, v. and p. o. Bedford, Westchester co. is a half shire village, 130 miles south of the city of Albany. It contains a court house, 2 churches, a female seminary; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 40 dwellings, and about 250 inhabitants.

BEDLOW'S ISLAND, in the bay of New-York, is fortified and belongs to the United States government; it is situated near Ellis' Island, 2,946 yards south-west from the Battery. Here is located Fort Wood, a strong fortification, which with the works on Governor's Island, form the inner defence to the harbor of New-York.

BEEKMAN, t. Dutchess co. situated 14 miles south-east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 87 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,400 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly; soil, generally rich gravelly loam; it is drained by the Fishkill and several other small streams. *Beekman* and Poughquag are names of post offices.

BEEKMANTOWN, t. Clinton co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Plattsburgh, distant 170 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,769 inhabitants. This town extends across the county, a distance of 37 miles; on the east it is level or undulating, and on the west hilly and mountainous; the soil is diversified; Chazy and Chateaugay lakes both lie on the west, while several small streams flow through the eastern part. *Beekmantown* and Farrel Place, are names of post offices.

BEEKMANTOWN, v. Mount Pleasant, Westchester co. is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, adjoining the village of Tarrytown; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses; the Irving Institute, a school of much celebrity; 1 church, 1 tavern and 3 stores. Half a mile north of this place is situated an old and venerable Dutch Reformed church, erected about the middle of the 17th century.

BEEKMANVILLE, v. Beekman, Dutchess co. situated on the Fishkill; contains the *Beekman* post office, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store,

1 grist mill, 1 plaster mill, 20 dwellings and about 125 inhabitants.

BEERKILL, rises in Sullivan county and flows east into Ulster county, where it empties into the Rondout creek.

BELFAST, t. Allegany co. situated 6 miles west of the village of Angelica, and distant 262 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,646 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy loam; it is watered by the Genesee river and some of its tributaries. The Genesee Valley Canal here leaves the river and passes in a south-west direction up the valley of the Black Creek. *Belfast*, Rockville and Summer Valley, are post offices.

BELFORT, p. o. Croghan, Lewis county.

BELGIUM, v. Clay, Onondaga county, is situated on Seneca river; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, and the *Clay* post office.

BELLE ISLE, p. o. Camillus, Onondaga co. is situated on the Erie Canal; here are located 2 taverns, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings.

BELLEVILLE, v. and p. o. Ellisburgh, Jefferson co. is situated on Sandy Creek; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, an incorporated academy, 1 church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works and 1 ashery.

BELLEVUE, See *N. York city*.

BELLONA, v. Benton, Yates co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores and some mills; also the *Benton* post office.

BELLPORT, p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. is situated near Fireplace Bay; here is a small settlement of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

BELLVALE, v. Warwick, Orange co. contains about 100 inha-

bitants, 16 dwelling houses, 1 store, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill. Here is an abundant supply of water power, afforded by Longhouse creek; only a small part is as yet occupied for manufacturing purposes.

BELMONT, t. Franklin co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Malone, and distant 202 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 472 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, clay and sandy loam; it contains several small lakes, and is watered by Chateaugay and Trout rivers. *Belmont*, is the name of a post office.

BEMUS' HEIGHTS, p. o. Stillwater, Saratoga co.; near this office is the ground on which Gen. Burgoyne was defeated by the American army under Gen. Gates, in 1777. The battle ground is one or two miles west of the Hudson river. Burgoyne surrendered Oct. 17, 1777, at Fort Hardy, now Schuylerville, 8 miles north.

BENNETT'S CORNERS, p. o. Lenox, Madison co.

BENNETT'S CREEK, rises in the south part of Steuben co. and flows north into the Canisteo river.

BENNINGTON, t. Wyoming co. situated 15 miles north-west of the village of Warsaw, and distant 256 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,368 inhabitants. Surface rolling and deeply indented by the streams; soil, moist clay, fruitful in grass and summer crops; it is drained by the Cayuga and Tonawanda creeks. *Bennington* and Cowlesville are names of post offices; at the former there are located 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 saw mill, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

BENSON, p. o. Hope, Hamilton county.

BENSONVILLE, p. o. Groton, Tompkins county.

BENTON, t. Yates co. situated 4 miles north of the village of

Penn-Yan, and distant 207 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,911 inhabitants. The surface consists of gentle swells, and large plains; soil, clay, sandy and gravelly loam, underlaid with slate and limestone, containing but few small streams. *Benton*, Benton Centre, Cashong, and Dresden, are names of post offices; the former is located in the village of Bellona.

BENTON CENTRE, p. o. Benton, Yates co.; here are located 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and some 30 or 40 dwellings, being a scattered agricultural settlement.

BERGEN, t. Genesee co. situated 14 miles north-west of the village of Batavia, and distant 241 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,832 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, clay and calcareous loam; watered by Black creek. The Tonawanda railroad runs through the town. Bergen, North Bergen, and Stone Church are names of post offices.

BERGEN, v. and p. o. Bergen, Genesee co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns and 5 stores.

BERKSHIRE, t. Tioga co. situated 13 miles north of the village of Owego, and distant 168 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 956 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but mostly arable; soil, gravelly loam, and very productive in the valleys; it is drained by East and West Owego creeks.

BERKSHIRE, v. and p. o. Berkshire, Tioga co. is situated on East Owego creek; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, an academy, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, and a large chair and cabinet factory.

BERLIN, t. Rensselaer co. situated 18 miles east of the city of Troy, and distant 24 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,794

inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, a branch of the Taghkanic mountain covers the east and the Peterborough the western portions; the great valley thus formed has a good soil and is well cultivated; it is drained by Little Hoosick creek on the north, and by the Kinderhook creek and Poestenkill on the south and east. Berlin and Berlin Centre are post offices.

BERLIN, v. and p. o. Berlin, Rensselaer co. is situated on Little Hoosick creek; it contains about 900 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 4 stores and 2 mills.

BERLIN CENTRE, p. o. Berlin, Rensselaer co.; here is an old settlement first made by some German families in 1764; it now contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings.

BERNE, t. Albany co. situated 16 miles west of the city of Albany, contained in 1840, 3,740 inhabitants. The surface is in part covered by the Helderberg hills, composed of calcareous rocks, which rise precipitously from 100 to 500 feet, in which are a number of curious natural caverns. The valleys have a fine soil of calcareous loam, and are very productive. The lands are holden by the Van Reusselaers, and are leased at the rent of from 10 to 15 bushels of wheat the 100 acres. There are two large ponds on the east, and on the west it is watered by Foxes creek, which flows into Schoharie creek. *Berne*, East Berne, and Readsville, are names of post offices; Bernville is the name of a village.

BERNVILLE, v. Albany county, is situated on Foxes creek; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Lutheran church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works and fulling mill, 1 tannery and 1 axe

factory. The *Berne* post office is situated in this place.

BETHANY, t. Genesee co. situated 6 miles south-east of the village of Batavia, and distant 241 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,286 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy loam and clay; it is drained by Little Tonawanda and Black creeks. The names of the post offices are Bethany, East Bethany and Linden; it also contains the county poor house.

BETHANY, v. and p. o. Bethany, Genesee co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, and 2 stores; surrounded by a fine agricultural region of country.

BETHEL, t. Sullivan co. situated 8 miles west of the village of Monticello, and distant 121 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,483 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil gravelly loam, resting on slate; in this town are several small lakes; it is drained by the Mongoup river and several other small streams, all of which flow into the Delaware river. *Bethel* and White Lake are names of post offices.

BETHEL, v. Gorham, Ontario co. is situated on Flint creek; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill.

BETHLEHEM, t. Albany co. situated 5 miles south of the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 3,238 inhabitants. The surface is diversified; soil, various; along the Hudson river are some extensive alluvial flats; it is watered by Normanskill, Vlamanskill and Coeymans creek. *Bethlehem* and Cedar Hill are names of post offices.

BETHPAGE, Oyster Bay, Queens co. is an agricultural settlement, containing a Quaker meeting house and 12 or 15 dwellings.

BETHUNEVILLE, Morehouse, Hamilton co. is an agricultural settlement situated on the east branch of the West Canada creek, where there is a good water privilege for manufacturing purposes; here are now erected some 10 or 12 dwellings and 1 saw mill.

BETTS' CORNERS, Lysander, Onondaga co. is a thriving agricultural settlement; it contains 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, 30 or 35 dwellings and the *Lysander* post office.

BIG BROOK, p. o. Western, Oneida co.

BIG FLATS, t. Chemung co. situated 5 miles west of the village of Elmira, and distant 203 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,375 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly, with the exception of extensive flats on the Chemung river, which gives the name to the town; soil on the uplands generally loam, the valleys fertile alluvion; it is watered by the Chemung river and some of its tributaries. The navigable feeder of the Chemung canal and the New-York and Erie railroad both pass through this town. Big Flats and North Big Flats are names of post offices.

BIG FLATS, v. and p. o. Big Flats, Chemung co. is an agricultural settlement, situated on the north side of the Chemung river; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

BIG HOLLOW, p. o. Windham, Greene co.

BIG STREAM POINT, p. o. Starkey, Yates co.

BINGHAMTON, v. and p. o. Chenango, Broome co. lies at the junction of the Chenango river with the Susquehannah, 145 miles south-west of the city of Albany, and 180 miles north-west of the city of New-York; it was incorporated in 1813, and now contains about

2,800 inhabitants, 450 dwelling houses, a court house and jail and county clerk's office; a new incorporated academy; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic and 2 African churches; 1 banking house, 5 hotels and taverns, 45 stores of different kinds, 4 warehouses, 2 flouring mills, 4 saw mills, a boat yard and dry dock, 1 extensive steam furnace, 1 steam stave factory, 1 steam turning establishment, 2 plaster mills, 2 tanneries, 1 lath manufactory, 1 extensive plough factory, 1 gun and rifle factory, 2 cloth dressing establishments, 2 printing offices; besides almost every other kind of mechanic work shops. Here terminates the Chenango canal, which runs northerly and unites with the Erie canal at Utica; the New-York and Erie railroad, which is now building, will pass directly through this place, where is now erecting a commodious depot and machine shop for the use of the railroad company. Stages leave this village daily, running east, west, north and south, which tends to make it a great thoroughfare for travellers. Binghamton is surrounded by a rich agricultural and grazing country; lumber and other products here find a ready market, which is mostly re-shipped by canal to the Hudson river, and by the Susquehannah river to Philadelphia and Baltimore. No place in the state probably exceeds this village in rapid and permanent growth, and it bids fair to become a large and important inland town. It was named Binghamton after the late Wm. Bingham, Esq. of Philadelphia. A bridge here crosses the Susquehannah, and another the Chenango river, both of which are toll bridges and constructed of wood.

BIRD ISLAND, a small rocky island at the foot of Lake Erie, op-

posite the city of Buffalo; here commences the great Black Rock Pier, which extends to Squaw Island, opposite Black Rock, a distance of 2 miles, affording an inexhaustible feeder for the Erie canal, and hydraulic power to an immense extent.

BIRDSALL, t. Allegany co. situated 8 miles north-east of the village of Angelica, and distant 260 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 328 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam; it is drained by Black creek and some other small streams. *Birdsall* is the name of a post office; around it is a small settlement.

BIRMINGHAM, v. Au Sable and Chesterfield, Clinton and Essex cos. is situated on both sides of the Au Sable river; this is a manufacturing place, containing about 200 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 tavern; 1 extensive forge, containing four fires; 1 woollen factory, 1 paper mill and 1 saw mill. Here are a succession of falls in the river, of about 150 feet, affording hydraulic power to a great extent, but little of which is as yet occupied for manufacturing purposes. The Au Sable river, immediately below the lower falls at this place, which is two miles below Keeserville, runs through a ledge of rocks, forming a chasm for about 2 miles, averaging from 75 to 150 feet in depth and about 50 feet wide, with perpendicular sides, forming altogether a great natural curiosity.

BLACK BROOK, t. Clinton co. situated 20 miles south west of the village of Plattsburgh, and distant 154 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,064 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, mostly covered with forests, and abounds with iron; it contains several small lakes, and is drained by the Saranac river on the north, and the Au Sable river and Black brook on the south, and the Little

Au Sable on the east. *Black Brook* and Union Falls are names of post offices; at the former are situated 2 forges, with 4 fires each; 2 saw mills, 1 store and about 15 dwellings.

BLACK CREEK, p. o. New Hudson, Allegany co.; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 12 or 15 dwellings.

BLACK CREEK, rises in the town of New Hudson, Allegany co. and runs north-east into the Genesee river; the Genesee Valley canal for a considerable distance follows the valley of this creek, after diverging from the Genesee river.

BLACK CREEK, a good mill stream, rises in Genesee county, and flows into Monroe co., where it empties into the Genesee river.

BLACK LAKE, lies in St. Lawrence co. nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence river; this lake, which is about 20 miles in length, and from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, seems a mere expansion of Indian river, which flows into it from the south. Its outlet enters the Oswegatchie river, after running 2 or 3 miles.

BLACK RIVER, so called from the color of its water, is the third in magnitude that has its whole course in the state of New-York. It rises in Herkimer co. while some of its tributaries extend into Hamilton co. and interlock with the head waters of the Hudson. Its whole course is about 120 miles, and is navigable from the High Falls in Leyden, where it has a fall of 63 feet, to the Long Falls at Carthage, a distance of 40 miles; thence, by a succession of rapids and falls, it continues a circuitous route, until it empties into *Black River Bay*, near the foot of Lake Ontario. It is a deep sluggish stream, but the navigation is much obstructed by falls; affording, however, fine water power. The land on the borders of the lower part of

the river is very fertile and thickly settled.

BLACK RIVER, p. o. Rutland, Jefferson co.

BLACK RIVER BAY, is an expansion of Black river at its mouth; it is 5 miles long by about one mile wide, communicating with Lake Ontario.

BLACK RIVER CANAL, and **ERIE CANAL FEEDER**, was commenced during the summer of 1836, in conformity to a law passed April 19, of the same year, instructing the canal commissioners to proceed, with all reasonable diligence, to construct and complete a navigable canal, from or near the foot of the High Falls on the Black river, in Lewis county, by the most advantageous route, to the Erie canal at Rome, in Oneida county; and also a navigable feeder from the Black river to the summit level near the village of Boonville. The Black river is to be improved from the High Falls to the village of Carthage, in Jefferson county, so as to be navigable for steamboats drawing 4 feet of water. The length of the canal will be 34 miles, of the navigable feeder 11 miles, and of the improvement in the navigation of the Black river, 40 miles, making a total of 85 miles of canal and steamboat navigation. The estimated cost of this canal and feeder exclusive of the river improvement is \$2,287,374.80. The amount of work put under contract is \$1,626,701.00, and on which for work performed, there has been paid up to the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1841, \$1,591,076.90. This canal is in such a state of forwardness, as to justify the expectation that the Erie canal may receive through it a supply of water, at Rome, from the Black river, during 1842; and that at least some 15 or 20 miles of the canal will be opened for navigation. A large part of the expense

of this canal is involved in the construction of locks, there being no less than 108 locks on the line of the main canal. The locks are to be constructed of stone. The elevation from the Erie canal to the summit level, is 696 feet, and the descent to the Black river, is 387 feet, making in the whole 1083 feet to be overcome by lockage. This work when completed, will furnish a safe mode of transportation for the products of the northern part of Oneida co Lewis, Jefferson and part of St. Lawrence.

BLACK ROCK, t. Erie co. extends on three sides of the city of Buffalo, from which it is centrally distant 3 miles; in 1840, it contained 3,625 inhabitants. The surface is mostly undulating, with an alluvial soil, mingled with clay; it is watered by Buffalo creek and other small streams which flow into the Niagara river. Squaw and Strawberry islands, each containing about 100 acres, belong to this town, which is bounded on the west by the dividing line between the United States and Canada. Black Rock and Eleysville are the names of post offices.

BLACK ROCK, v. and p. o. Black Rock, Erie co. is advantageously situated on the east side of the Niagara river, near the foot of Lake Erie, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the city of Buffalo, with which it is connected by a rail-road; and is distant from Albany by the nearest route, 287 miles, and by the Erie canal 316 miles. It was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 1800 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 church, 5 taverns, 10 stores and groceries, 5 warehouses, 4 flouring mills with 25 run of stones; 2 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 2 distilleries, 1 iron foundry and forge, 1 machine shop, 1 plaster mill, 1 stove manufactory, several large cooperage establishments, 1

ship yard, a marine floating dock of "Thomas' Patent," 1 rope walk, 1 clothier's works and carding machine and 2 turning shops, together with various other manufacturing establishments. The water power at this place, which is furnished by means of the *State Pier*, is immense. In a business point of view, Black Rock is more properly a continuation of the city of Buffalo, of which it forms an integral part; being connected by two railroads, and having a spacious and commodious harbor on the Niagara, and possessing an almost unlimited water power, which is drawn through the harbor directly from Lake Erie; it is capable of an indefinite application to milling and manufacturing purposes. The inner harbor is formed by a substantial stone pier or mole, constructed by the State of New-York, for the double purpose of creating a safe and convenient basin for the transaction of the lake and canal commerce, and securing to the Erie canal an abundant supply of water, eastward to Montezuma, nearly half its entire length. This pier is built in the channel of the river upwards of a mile in length, and is an average width of 50 feet at its base, and 30 feet on the surface; erected at an expense of \$300,000. It can be approached on either side by steam and sail vessels and canal boats. A steam ferry boat here plies across the Niagara, to Waterloo, Canada. The Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroad also passes through this place.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, lies in the East river, distant 4 miles from the City Hall, and belongs to the city of New-York; it is 1 3-4 miles long, and quite narrow. On it are situated the City Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylum, two massive stone buildings; the latter constructed in a most beautiful style of architecture.

BLAUVELTVILLE, p. o. Orlangetown, Rockland co.

BLEECKER, t. Fulton co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Johnstown, and distant 55 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 346 inhabitants. Surface hilly and mountainous, mostly covered with timber of a large growth; it contains Fish and Caroga lakes, and some smaller bodies of water, and is drained by Caroga creek and some tributaries of the Sacondaga river. *Bleecker* is the name of a post office.

BLEXHEIM, t. Schoharie co. situated 18 miles south-east of the village of Schoharie, and distant 53 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,725 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; Mineral Hill, a mass of red sand stone, some hundred feet thick, and the Bear's Ladder, composed of globular masses of graywacke, are geological curiosities. The rock supplies an excellent material for grindstones and hones; there is here also, an extensive slate quarry; it is drained by Schoharie creek and some of its tributaries. *Blenheim* and North *Blenheim* are names of post offices. At the former are situated 2 churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 20 or 25 dwellings.

BLOODY POND. See *Caldwell*.

BLOOMFIELD CENTRE, p. o. West Bloomfield, Ontario co.

BLOOMINGBURGH, v. and p. o. Mamakating, Sullivan co. is situated on the Newburgh and Cochection turnpike, 23½ miles west of Newburgh; it was incorporated in 1833, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Associate Reformed church, an incorporated academy, 4 taverns, 5 stores and 1 tannery. This is a pleasant village, surrounded by a rich agricultural region of country.

BLOOMINGDALE, situated on

New-York Island, 5 miles north of the City Hall, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Hudson. Here is located the *Orphan Asylum*, a beautiful building, surrounded by cultivated grounds: also, a number of splendid country residences.

BLOOMING GROVE, t. Orange co. situated 12 miles from the village of Newburgh, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,396 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and in part hilly, the Scunnenmunk mountain, part of the "Highlands," covering the south-eastern parts; soil mostly clay and sandy loam, and highly productive; it is watered by Murderer's creek and its tributaries. *Blooming Grove*, Craigville and Salisbury Mills are names of post offices: the former is situated in the village of Washingtonville.

BLOOMVILLE, v. and p. o. Kortright, Delaware co. is situated on the west branch of the Delaware river; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 ashery.

BLUFF ISLAND, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence co.

BLUFF POINT. See *Crooked Lake*.

BOLIVAR, t. Allegany co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Angelica, and distant 275 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 408 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating; soil, sandy loam; it is drained by several small creeks. *Bolivar* is the name of a post office, where is situated a small settlement.

BOLTON, t. Warren co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Caldwell, and distant 72 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 937 inhabitants. The surface is hilly

and mountainous, and the soil of indifferent quality, but heavily timbered. It is bounded on the east by Lake George; there are also several small lakes in the interior, abounding in fine trout and other fish; it is watered by the Schroon branch of the Hudson river on the west. *Bolton* is the name of a post office, where is a small settlement.

BOMBAY, t. Franklin co. situated 15 miles north-east of the village of Malone, and distant 226 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,446 inhabitants. Surface mostly level, and is watered by the Little Salmon and the St. Regis rivers. In this town is a reservation for the St. Regis Indians, and an Indian settlement on the north boundary, which extends to the St. Lawrence and the Canada line. *Bombay* and Hogansburgh are the names of post offices; at the former there is a settlement consisting of 1 church, 2 taverns, 4 stores and 20 or 30 dwellings.

BOONVILLE, t. Oneida co. situated 23 miles north of the city of Utica, and distant 110 from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,516 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, mostly susceptible of cultivation; soil, clay loam, on lime; it is drained by Black river and the head waters of the Mohawk. *Boonville* and Alder Creek are names of post offices.

BOONVILLE, v. and p. o. *Boonville*, Oneida co. is situated on the line of the Black River canal, 31 miles north of the city of Utica; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and a clothier's works, situated on Mill creek, which empties into Black river three miles north-east of the village.

BOREAS RIVER, rises in Essex co. and flows south into the Hud-

son river; this being one of its head branches.

BORODINA, p. o. Spafford, Onondaga co.

BOSTON, t. Erie co. situated 18 miles south-east of the city of Buffalo, and distant 289 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,745 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam of good quality; it is drained by Cauquaga creek and some other small streams. Boston and North Boston are names of post offices.

BOSTON, v. and p. o. is situated on Cauquaga creek; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 75 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills and 1 carding and clothing mill.

BOUCKVILLE, p. o. Madison, Madison co.; here is situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and a few dwellings.

BOUQUET, v. Essex, Essex co. is situated on both sides of the Bouquet river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the village of Essex; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 woollen factory, 1 iron rolling mill and nail factory, 1 stone grist mill and 1 saw mill.

BOUQUET RIVER, rises in the town of Keene, Essex co. and flows easterly into Lake Champlain; length, 45 miles, affording many fine mill privileges.

BOVINA, t. Delaware co. situated 10 miles east of the village of Delhi, and distant 69 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,403 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil sandy loam, suitable for grazing; it is drained by Little Delaware river. *Bovina*, Bovina Centre and Fish Lake are names of post offices.

BOVINA CENTRE, p. o. Bovina, Delaware co.

BOWMAN'S CREEK, rises in Schoharie county, and flows north

into the Mohawk river, near the village of Canajoharie.

BOYDSVILLE, p. o. Kent, Putnam co.

BOYLSTON, t. Oswego co. situated 10 miles north-east from the village of Pulaski, and distant 140 from Albany; contained in 1840, 481 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and in parts stony; soil, sandy and gravelly loam and productive; drained by Little Sandy and Trout creeks. *Boylston* is the name of a post office.

BOZAKILL, rises in Schenectady co. and flows east into Albany co. where it falls into the Norman's Kill.

BRACKABEEN, p. o. Fulton, Schoharie co. Here are located 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

BRADDOCK'S BAY, situated in the county of Monroe, is a small body of water communicating with Lake Ontario.

BRADFORD, t. Steuben co. situated 12 miles east of the village of Bath, and distant 204 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,547 inhabitants. The surface is uneven, yet having much arable land of good quality; it is drained by Mud creek and its tributaries. Jersey is the name of a post office, where is a settlement of some size.

BRAINARD'S BRIDGE, v. Nassau, Rensselaer co. is situated on Kinderhook creek; it contains 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 cotton factory, 40 dwelling houses, and about 200 inhabitants.

BRAMAN'S CORNERS, p. o. Duaneburgh, Schenectady co.

BRANCH, v. Smithtown, Suffolk co. is situated on the north post road; it contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

BRANCH BROOK, rises in the town of Smithtown, Suffolk co. and

runs west for 4 or 5 miles; it then turns towards the north and empties into Nesaquake river, or Smithtown harbor. The tide flows up the latter stream for several miles.

BRANCHPORT, v. and p. o. Jerusalem, Yates co. is situated on the west branch of Crooked Lake; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 2 warehouses, and 1 ashery.

BRANDON, t. Franklin co. is situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Malone, and distant 215 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 531 inhabitants. This is a large town, rough, wild and thinly inhabited; covered with almost unexplored forests, and dotted with numerous lakes on the southern extremity; it is drained by the Saranac river on the east, and by the St. Regis and Racket rivers on the west. *Brandon* is the name of the post office, where is a small settlement.

BRANDT, t. Erie co. situated 20 miles south of the city of Buffalo, and distant 300 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,088 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, moist clay and gravelly loam, producing good crops of grass and grain. On the west it is bounded by Lake Erie, and on the south in part by Cattaraugus creek. *Brandt* is the name of a post office.

BRANT LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Horicon, Warren county; it is surrounded by wild and romantic scenery, and abounds in fine trout; emptying its waters into the Schroon branch of the Hudson. Deer and other wild game are found on its borders, being surrounded by a large growth of pine, hemlock and spruce.

BRANTINGHAM, p. o. Greig, Lewis county.

BRASHER, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 30 miles north-east of the

village of Canton, and distant 250 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,118 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy loam, but much of it swampy, abounding with bog ore, and a large growth of timber. It is watered by the St. Regis and Deer rivers. Helena is the name of a post office, where is a settlement, possessing fine water power.

BRASHER'S FALLS IRON WORKS, Brasher, St. Lawrence co. are situated on Deer river, where there are falls and rapids, which afford a great hydraulic power; here is located a small manufacturing settlement.

BREAKNECK HILL, a high precipitous eminence close on the margin of the Hudson, at its north entrance into the "Highlands," on the east side of the river; it is remarkable as containing the rock called the upper Anthony's Nose. Its altitude is 1,187 feet.

BREWERTON, v. and p. o. Cicero, Onondaga county; contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 taverns and 1 store; here is a toll bridge over the Oncida river, on the opposite side of which is an old French fort, the remains of which are still visible.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, v. and p. o. Southampton, Suffolk co. is an agricultural settlement; consisting of 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 2 windmills and 15 or 20 dwellings.

BRIDGEPORT, p. o. Sullivan, Madison county.

BRIDGEPORT, v. Seneca Falls, Seneca co. is situated on Cayuga Lake, at the west end of Cayuga Bridge; it contains 2 taverns, 1 store and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

BRIDGEVILLE, v. and p. o. Thompson, Sullivan co. is situated on the Neversink river; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store and 1 extensive tannery.

BRIDGEWATER, t. Oneida co. situated 15 miles south of the city of Utica, and distant 81 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,418 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and on the west much broken, yet furnishing excellent pasturage, and some parts good grain land; it is drained by the Unadilla river, which rises in this town.

BRIDGEWATER, v. and p. o. Bridgewater, Oneida co. is situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike, and on the west branch of the Unadilla river; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 2 taverns and 4 stores. Two lines of daily stages, running north and south, and east and west, pass through this place.

BRIGHTON, t. Monroe co. situated 3 miles east of the city of Rochester, and distant 216 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,336 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, on the north sandy and gravelly loam, and on the south clay loam; it is watered by the Genesee river and a few small streams which flow into Irondequoit bay.

BRIGHTON, v. and p. o. Brighton, Monroe co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 1 store.

BRISTOL, t. Ontario co. situated 9 miles south-west of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 203 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,953 inhabitants. The surface is mostly ridgy, underlaid with lime; soil various, in part very productive; it is watered by Mud creek. *Bristol*, Bristol Centre, and South Bristol, are names of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement.

BRISTOL CENTRE, p. o. Bristol, Ontario co.; here is a small settlement, and an inflammable spring.

BRISTOL GLASS WORKS, Woodstock, Ulster co.; here is

situated, on the Sawkill, a cylinder glass works, an old and extensive establishment; 1 grist mill, and about 20 dwellings.

BRISTOL LANDING, see *Malden*.

BROADALBIN, t. Fulton co. situated 15 miles east of the village of Johnstown, and distant from Albany 47 miles; contained in 1840, 2,738 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, stiff gravelly loam; better adapted to grass than grain; it is drained by several small streams. *Broadalbin*, Fonda's Bush, Mill's Corners, South Broadalbin, Union Mills, and West Galway Church, are names of post offices.

BROCKETT'S BRIDGE, p. o. Oppenheim, Fulton co.

BROCKPORT, v. and p. o. Sweden, Monroe co. is handsomely situated on the Erie canal; it was incorporated in 1829, and now contains about 2,000 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist church; a college building now used as an academy; 3 taverns, 17 stores and groceries; 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 furnace, 1 carding machine and a chair and cabinet factory, all propelled by steam power; also, 2 tanneries, 1 distillery and a carriage manufactory.

BRONX, p. o. Eastchester, Westchester county.

BRONX RIVER, rises in Westchester county, and empties into the East river opposite Flushing bay; it is 25 miles long.

BROOKFIELD, t. Madison co. situated 20 miles south-east of Morrisville, and distant 83 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,695 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, calcareous loam; it is watered by the Unadilla river and some of its tributaries. *Brookfield*, Leonardsville, and North Brookfield, are names of post offices. The former is situated in the village of Clarksville.

BROOKFIELD, v. Minisink, Orange co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 tannery. *Slatehill* post office is located in this village.

BROOKHAVEN, t. Suffolk co. situated 15 miles west of the village of Riverhead, and 70 east of the city of New-York, is distant from Albany 215 miles, and contained in 1840, 7,050 inhabitants. This is one of the largest towns in the state, comprehending the islands opposite it in South Bay, and extending across the main island to Long Island sound. It is mostly level and in some parts sandy; the soil varies from a stiff black mould to a pure white sand; it is drained by Connecticut brook and some other small streams, while numerous bays and indentations water it on the north and south, abounding with fish and fowl of great variety. *Bellport*, Corun, Fireplace, Middle Island, Miller's Place, Moriches, New Village, Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Setauket and Stony Brook, are names of post offices.

BROOKLYN CITY, Kings co. is advantageously situated on the west end of Long Island, opposite the city of New-York, 146 miles south of the city of Albany. It was chartered in 1834, and is divided into 9 wards; being governed by a mayor and common council, who are elected annually by the people. In 1840, it contained 36,233 inhabitants, being next in size in the state, to the city of New-York, with which it is closely allied in trade, commerce, and social life; this being the favorite residence of many transacting business in the above city, with which it is connected by four steam ferries, on which commodious boats are constantly plying, day and night. Here is about being erect-

ed a new city hall of marble, of the most durable and beautiful style of architecture; a jail, constructed of free stone in the Gothic style; a county clerk's office; the city buildings, now used for city courts and public offices; a lyceum building, elegantly constructed of granite, in which are deposited the Apprentices' Library, City Library, and Hamilton Library; 4 public markets; 7 Presbyterian, 7 Episcopal, 3 Reformed Dutch, 2 Baptist, 7 Methodist, 2 Roman Catholic, and 2 Unitarian churches, and 1 Friends' meeting house; 3 banking houses and 1 Savings Bank; 2 insurance offices; 15 hotels and taverns; 4 or 500 stores of different kinds; besides a large number of warehouses; 2 incorporated white lead companies, manufacturing about 3,000 tons of white lead annually; 5 extensive distilleries, capable of using 600,-000 bushels of grain annually; 5 rectifying distilleries; 1 brewery, 3 steam engine manufactories, one of which is very extensive; 2 machine shops, 1 iron railing manufactory; 2 iron foundries, 2 steam planing and sawing mills, 1 ship yard, 2 tide grist mills, 1 plaster mill, 1 bone mill, 2 floor cloth manufactories, 3 rope walks, 1 tannery, 3 turpentine distilleries, 1 lime factory, 1 vinegar manufactory, 1 fur dressing establishment, 1 galvanizing works, which renders tin and iron impervious to air and water; 4 lumber yards, 5 coal yards, 6 stone cutting yards, 2 marble yards; and 2 fresh water tanks, or extensive wells, with reservoirs, for supplying shipping in the harbor of New-York with pure water. Here is being constructed, by the "Atlantic Dock Company," an extensive basin, called the *Atlantic Basin*; the outside pier is to be 3,000 feet front, facing Buttermilk channel, and is calculated to be of sufficient depth, by exca-

vation, to accommodate the largest class of steam ships and merchant vessels; large warehouses are also to be erected, for the accommodation of the commerce of the port of New-York. The *Colonade Garden*, on Brooklyn Heights, is a fashionable and delightful place of resort, overlooking the harbor and city of New-York; which, from this point, presents one of the most interesting views of the kind to be seen in this or any other country. The *Long Island railroad*, which is finished for a distance of 47 miles, and is calculated to extend to Greenport, a further distance of 46 miles, commences at the south ferry, in Brooklyn. In addition to railroad cars, stages also leave daily for several places on Long Island.

Greenwood Cemetery, located in the eighth ward of Brooklyn, is under the direction of an incorporated trust company, who have appropriated 200 acres of land for a rural cemetery, under the above name; and they have already commenced improving and embellishing the grounds in the most appropriate manner. Its situation is admirably selected among the hills and valleys, in the rear of Gowanus; from the most elevated parts the view is grand and sublime, overlooking the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, the bay of New-York, and the Atlantic ocean.

The *United States Navy Yard*, situated in Brooklyn, on the Wallabout Bay, covers about 40 acres of land, enclosed by a brick wall on the land side; it was purchased by the United States government in 1801, and now contains 2 large ship houses, in which are two frigates of the first class; 7 extensive timber sheds, constructed of brick, for the preservation of timber; several workshops used for making sails, rigging, blocks, gun car-

riages, spars, boats, &c.; offices for the heads of departments, and a number of extensive store houses. The *United States Naval Lyceum*, a flourishing institution, founded in 1833, by officers of the navy, is also located here; it contains a valuable library, and a choice museum, formed principally by donations from its members, among whom are many distinguished naval and military officers and civilians of distinction, both Americans and foreigners. Within half a mile of the Navy Yard, on the east, stands the *Naval Hospital*, on a commanding eminence, surrounded by cultivated grounds, consisting of 33 acres. There is also in the vicinity temporary barracks, used by the marine corps. There are generally lying at the Navy Yard dock, vessels of war of different classes, in ordinary or repairing, from the largest line of battle ship to the smaller class. The New-York Navy Yard and Station, is at present commanded by Commodore M. C. Perry, attached to which are other officers, sailors, marines, and mechanics. A new *Dry Dock* will be commenced soon at the Navy Yard, and probably completed within five years, at an estimated expenditure of twelve hundred thousand dollars.

At the Wallabout, near the Navy Yard, are interred the remains of about eleven thousand American citizens and soldiers, who perished in the *English Prison Ships*, stationed in the bay, during the revolutionary war; owing to bad provisions, bad water and confined apartments, without medical attendance, disease reigned unrelied, and hundreds died from pestilence, or were starved on board these floating prisons. This town also had a full share of military operations during the revolution; it is covered with the remains of fortifications, which were thrown

up by the Americans and English, for their defence against each other. On the 27th of August, 1776, here occurred one of the most sanguinary battles and disastrous defeats of the Americans on record; on their retreat, in attempting to ford the tide mill pond at Gowanus, nearly the whole of a regiment

from Maryland, were met by a superior British force, and cut off, nearly all of whom lost their lives.

BROOK'S GROVE, p. o. Mount Morris, Livingston county.

BROOKVILLE, p. o. Alexander, Genesee, co.; here is a small settlement, situated on the Tonawanda creek.

BROOME COUNTY, taken from Tioga in 1806, is centrally distant 140 miles southwest from the city of Albany; and 180 miles northwest of the city of New-York; it is bounded on the south by the Pennsylvania State line, west by Tioga county, north by Cortland and Chenango counties, and on the east by Delaware county. The surface of this county, although broken and hilly, is mostly susceptible of cultivation. The soil is generally better adapted to grazing than the raising of grain; the valleys, however, bordering the numerous streams are extensive and fertile. The mineralogical productions are very limited; several sulphur springs, and one or two salt springs, make up the entire catalogue. Nanticoke creek is the principal stream that belongs to this county, in addition to the Susquehannah river, Chenango river and Tioughnioga river, all of which flow through it. The Susquehannah river which rises in Otsego county, runs through the eastern part of this county, thence into Pennsylvania, and forms the "Great Bend;" it then re-enters the county about ten miles west, and unites with the Chenango river at the village of Binghamton; thence the united streams flow westerly into Tioga county. The whole of this section of the river is boatable; large quantities of lumber being annually floated to the Chesapeake bay from this vicinity. The county contains an area of 627 square miles, or 401,400 acres. The *Chenango canal*, which connects with the Erie canal at Utica, terminates at Binghamton, and the *New-York and Erie railroad* passes through this county from east to west. The county buildings are located in the village of Binghamton, in the town of Chenango. The following are the names of towns in Broome county, with the population in 1840:

Barker,	1,259	Triangle,	1,692
CHENANGO,	5,465	Union,	3,165
Colesville,	2,528	Vestal,	1,253
Conklin,	1,475	Windsor,	2,368
Lisle,	1,560		—
Nanticoke,	400	Total inhabitants,	22,338
Sandford,	1,173		

BROOME, t. Schoharie co. situated 12 miles south of the village of Schoharie, and distant 38 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,404 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, timbered with white pine and hemlock; soil, light sandy loam, but rich in the valleys; it is drained on the west by the Schoharie creek, and

its tributaries; and on the east by the Catskill creek. Gilboa, Livingstonville and Smithton are the names of post offices.

BROTHER'S ISLANDS, north and south, are situated in the East river, at the lower end of Long Island Sound, and are attached to the town of Newtown, Queens county.

BROWNVILLE, t. Jefferson co. situated 5 miles north-west of the village of Watertown, and distant 164 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,968 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, marly loam, on limestone, of excellent quality and highly cultivated, producing large crops of wheat and other kinds of grain; it is watered by Black and Perch rivers; it borders on Lake Ontario, and lies partly between Black river and Chaumont bay. This town was settled by the late Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, in 1799, from whom it takes its name. Brownville, Dexter, Limerick, Perch River and Point, are the names of post offices.

BROWNVILLE, v. and p. o. Brownville, Jefferson co. is advantageously situated on the north bank of Black river, 4 miles below Watertown; it was incorporated in 1829, and now contains about 1000 inhabitants, 125 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 3 public houses, 8 stores, 1 cotton factory, 2 satinet factories, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 2 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, 1 white lead manufactory, 1 oil mill, 1 distillery, 1 pot ashery and 1 tannery.

BRUNSWICK, t. Rensselaer county, situated 4 miles east of the city of Troy, and distant 10 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,051 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil various, and mostly well cultivated; it is drained by the Poestenkill and its tributaries. *Millville* is the name of a settlement.

BRUSHVILLE, p. o. Mount Morris, Livingston county.

BRUSHVILLE, v. Jamaica, Queens co. this is a small settlement situated on the line of the Long Island railroad; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and a few dwellings.

BRUTUS, t. Cayuga co. situated

7 miles north of the village of Auburn, and distant 153 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,044 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and sandy loam, generally well cultivated; it is drained by Branch creek and Cold Spring creek, flowing into Seneca river on the north; the Erie canal passes through this town. *Weedsport* is the name of a post office and a village of some importance, situated on the canal.

BRUYNSWICK, p. o. Shawangunk, Ulster county.

BUCKRAM, v. and p. o. Oyster Bay, Queens co.; here is a thickly settled agricultural settlement, containing a Friends' meeting house, a public house, 2 stores, 2 grist mills and 15 or 20 dwellings.

BUCKSBIDGE, p. o. Potsdam, St. Lawrence county.

BUCKTEOTH, p. o. Little Valley, Cattaraugus county.

BUFFALO CITY, Erie co. possessing commanding advantages, is distant from Albany 284 miles by nearest route; 318 miles by railroad, and 363 miles by the Erie canal. It is situated at the head of Niagara river, the outlet of Lake Erie, and at the foot of the great chain of western lakes, and is the point where the vast trade of these inland seas are concentrated. The site of the city is one of much beauty, having a gentle southern inclination towards the lake. The harbor, formed of Buffalo creek, lies nearly east and west across the southern part of the city, and is separated from Lake Erie by a peninsula between the creek and lake. This harbor is a very secure one, and is of such capacity that, although steam boats, ships and other lake craft, and canal boats, to the number, in all, of from two to three hundred, have some times been assembled there, for the transaction of the business of the lakes; yet, not one-fourth

part of the harbor has ever yet been occupied by the vast business of the great and growing west. Facilities, however, have been wanting for bringing together the lake and canal craft, in the eastern part of the harbor; and to furnish these, the canal commissioners, under a special law of the state, are now engaged in extending the Erie canal a mile or more, east of its original termination, across the eastern part of the city, and parallel to the harbor; by which work, and cross cuts therefrom, canal boats will reach every part of the harbor with equal facility. The territory of the city is divided north and south, by Main street, into two nearly equal surfaces; but by far the greater portion of its inhabitants occupy the eastern half of the city. Buffalo was first settled by the whites in 1801. In 1814 it was all burned by the British, except three buildings. In 1832 it was chartered as a city, and divided into 5 wards; being governed by a mayor, recorder and board of aldermen. Its population in 1840, according to the United States census, was 18,213. In 1818 the first steam boat was built upon Lake Erie; and the total number of sail craft upon these waters, at that time, was 30. There are now, 1841, between 50 and 60 steamboats, with 300 schooners and other sail craft, navigating Erie and the upper lakes, and carrying on an extensive commerce from Buffalo westward, *twelve hundred miles*, through this chain of inland seas. In 1825, there were but 200 arrivals and clearances of steamboats and other vessels at Buffalo, during the season of navigation. In 1840, there were 4,061 of these! In 1826, the amount of property sent east, upon the Erie canal from Buffalo, was 5,134 tons; in 1840, the property so sent amounted to 177,607 tons. In 1826, the tolls upon the Erie canal

received at Buffalo, amounted to but \$19,528; in 1840, the sum so received was \$376,417! At this astonishing rate of increase is the great west pouring her rich products to the Atlantic markets, through the medium of Buffalo harbor and the Erie canal. By means of the Erie canal and the Hudson river, Buffalo is now connected with Albany and New-York; while by a chain of railroads, now nearly completed, she will soon be as directly connected by land through these, with Albany and Boston, Massachusetts. The streets in the most compact portions of the city, are paved; and the buildings, particularly those for business, are of the most durable construction, and modern style. The sale of goods here, bears a due proportion to the amount of western lake commerce, and of course is very great. Many of the wholesale dealers are direct importers from Europe, on their own account. By an act of the legislature, the common schools of Buffalo have been taken out of the operation of the state school law, and erected into **FREE SCHOOLS**, under the control of the common council, for the education of *all classes* of youth, without charge for tuition, the expenses being defrayed by the city authorities. A farther valuable aid to intellectual culture is here found in the "Young Men's Association," an incorporated body, having 450 members. It is out of debt, and owns a library of 3,500 volumes, purchased at a cash cost of \$5,000, and containing a great number of choice and rare works.

The city has a court house, jail and county clerk's office; 2 public markets, one with the city offices in the 2nd story; 3 Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, 3 German Protestant, 1 Bethel, 1 Methodist and 2 African churches;

1 theatre, 1 orphan asylum, 2 banking houses, 1 fire and marine insurance company, a number of well kept hotels and taverns; 13 forwarding houses, besides a great number of wholesale and retail stores of different kinds; 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 2 extensive tanneries, 1 morocco factory, 1 steam engine manufactory, 3 carriage manufactories, 1 woollen blanket manufactory, 14 breweries, 5 soap and candle factories, 4 tobacco factories, 1 steam planing machine, 2 iron foundries, 2 brass do., 2 lock factories, 2 silver platers, 1 Britannia ware, 1 Burr millstone, 1 lead pipe, 1 starch, 1 saläratus, 1 stone ware manufactory; 2 chemical laboratories, 1 ship yard with marine railway attached; an United States barracks constructed of brick; 1 type and stereotype foundery, 8 printing offices, 2 book publishing establishments, and 2 book-binderies, besides most every other kind of mechanic establishments. Here is a pier or mole constructed of wood and stone by the United States government, extending 1,500 feet on the south side of the mouth of the creek, or harbor. Upon the head of this pier, is a light house 46 feet high and 20 feet in diameter at its base, a beautiful and durable structure, erected in 1832—3. The Buffalo and Black Rock, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroads, both commence at this place.

In regard to the commerce of the "Far West," which centres in Buffalo, a writer justly remarks:—"Few men have duly estimated the value of our 1,500 miles uninterrupted lake navigation. A coast of 3,000 miles, connecting with numerous canals and railroads, whose aggregate length, when they shall be completed, will greatly exceed the length of all our inland seas, must create an amount of commerce far greater than has ever

yet been witnessed on the waters of the Mediterranean. Our vast western world is still almost entirely either an unbroken forest or open prairie. But there is no people on the globe more enterprising and industrious than ours, nor is there another country where labor is equally rewarded. The new state of Michigan produced 3,000,-000 of bushels of wheat last season, and her crop this year is said to be increased 20 per cent. Wisconsin is a large territory, and equally if not better adapted to the growth of this important staple. The fertility of northern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is well known. The early completion of the Wabash and Erie, and the Illinois and Michigan canals, is now reduced to a certainty. This will create a new era in the amount of goods to be sent west, and of agricultural products to be sent east through this great northern channel of trade."

BUFFALO AND BLACK ROCK RAILROAD, extends from the city of Buffalo to the village of Black Rock, a distance of three miles. This road is constructed of wood, except the rails, and cost about \$7,500. The cars are propelled by horse power.

BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD, extends from the city of Buffalo to the village of Niagara Falls, a distance of 23 miles; it passes along the line of the Erie canal from Buffalo to Black Rock, thence it diverges a little to the east, for three or four miles; it then crosses the Tonawanda creek, and resumes its northern direction along the east bank of the Niagara river, until it reaches the Grand Falls of Niagara, where it unites with the Lockport and Niagara railroad. The company was incorporated in 1834, with a capital of \$110,000.

BUFFALO CREEK, is formed

by the junction of Cayuga and Seneca creeks, in the county of Erie; it then runs a distance of 8 miles until it empties into Lake Erie, at the city of Buffalo, receiving Cazenove creek 6 miles above. This stream is navigable for steam boats and vessels of the largest class for some distance from its mouth, and forms the harbor of Buffalo, which by means of a pier and light house is rendered secure, and easily approached from the lake at all seasons, except when closed by ice during the winter months.

BULL HILL, a high peak of the "Highlands," is situated on the east side of the Hudson, in the town of Philipstown.

BULLVILLE, p. o. Crawford, Orange co.

BULWAGGA BAY, lies on the west side of Lake Champlain, between Cedar Point and Crown Point, in Essex county.

BURDETTE, v. and p. o. Hector, Tompkins co. is situated on Hector Falls creek; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 oil mill, 1 clover mill, 1 furnace, 1 tannery, 1 ashery, and 2 carriage manufactories.

BURLINGHAM, v. Mamakating, Sullivan co. contains about 175 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 1 tannery.

BURLINGTON, t. Otsego co. situated 12 miles west of Cooperstown, and distant 72 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,154 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy loam and productive; it is drained by Butternut and Wharton creeks. *Burlington*, and *Burlington Flats* are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement, containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

BURLINGTON, t. and p. o. Chittenden co. Vermont, is delightfully situated on the east shore of Lake Champlain, 70 miles north of Whitehall. This is the most important place in the state, lying on an indentation of the lake, called Burlington bay; it possesses a convenient and safe harbor for steamboats and lake craft. The U. States government have here erected a breakwater, which protects the shipping from westerly winds, and is a great addition to the security of the harbor. In 1840, it contained a population of 4,721 inhabitants, about 600 dwelling houses; the University of Vermont, consisting of 4 spacious edifices; the Episcopal Institute; a court house and jail; 7 churches of different denominations, an academy and 2 female seminaries, 2 banking houses, several well kept hotels, and a number of stores of different kinds; besides several factories and mills, and most every kind of mechanic establishments. This village overlooking the lake, with its bays, islands, and adjacent scenery—the passing steamboats and other vessels; possesses a beauty of location probably unsurpassed by any other place in the Union. In trade and commerce it is closely allied with the interests of the state of New-York. Steamboats stop here daily on their route from Whitehall to St. Johns, Canada; a steamboat also plies from this place to Port Kent, on the opposite side of the lake, a distance of 10 miles, thence to Plattsburgh, a further distance of 12 miles.

BURLINGTON FLATS, p. o. Burlington, Otsego co.; here is situated on Wharton creek, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

BURNS, t. Allegany co. situated 15 miles north-east of the village of Angelica, and distant 237 miles

from Albany; contained in 1840, 867 inhabitants. The surface is broken; soil, clay loam of good quality; it is drained by Canaseraga creek. De Witt's Valley and Whitney's Valley are names of post offices.

BURNT HILLS, p. o. Ballston, Saratoga co.; here are situated 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings.

BURRVILLE, p. o. Watertown, Jefferson co.; here is situated on the north branch of Sandy creek, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

BURTON, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 300 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 530 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat broken; soil, various, blended with clay, sand and gravel. It is watered by the Allegany river and some of its tributaries. The New-York and Erie railroad passes through this town. *Burton* is the name of a post office.

BURTONVILLE, p. o. Charlston, Montgomery co.

BUSHNELL'S BASIN, p. o. Perrinton, Monroe co.; here is situated on the Erie canal, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

BUSHWICK, t. Kings co. situated 3 miles east of the city of Brooklyn, and distant 148 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,295 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; the soil is tolerably good, and well cultivated: it is drained by Newtown creek.

BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE, v. and p. o. Cambridge, Washington co. is situated on the Hoosick river; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern, and 2 stores. Here is a free bridge across the Hoosick river.

BUSTI, t. Chautauque co. situated 20 miles south-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 324 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,894 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil of good quality. It is drained by several small streams which flow into Chautauque lake and its outlet, which bound it on the north. *Busti* is the name of a post office.

BUTLER, t. Wayne co. situated 13 miles north-east of the village of Lyons, and distant 170 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,271 inhabitants. The surface is rolling, and the soil gravelly loam; it is drained by some small streams, flowing into Lake Ontario. *Butler* and South Butler are the names of post offices.

BUTTERFIELD LAKE, is one of a small cluster of lakes, lying in the town of Alexandria, Jefferson county.

BUTTERFLY, p. o. New-Haven, Oswego county.

BUTTER HILL, is a high and steep eminence on the west of the Hudson river, opposite Breakneck Hill, at the north entrance of the "Highlands," or Matteawan Mountains. These are the northern hills of this range on the river, and the view of the upper country opens at once, on ascending the noble Hudson; after passing these hills, the villages of Cornwall, New-Windsor, Newburgh and Fishkill, together with the diversities of surface and the highly improved farms in view, present a charming (though not more interesting,) contrast to the rude and romantic scenery just passed.

BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, is the name given to the channel between Governor's Island and Long Island, opposite the city of Brooklyn.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, is the name of a picturesque and romantic cascade, situated on the

west bank of the Hudson, 2 miles below West Point.

BUTTERNUTS, t. Otsego co. situated 25 miles south-west of Cooperstown, and distant 90 miles from Albany; contained in 1840 4,057 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly; soil, red shale, on slate and sand stone. It is drained by Butternut creek and the Unadilla river, which bounds it on the west. *Butternuts* and Gilbertsville are the names of post offices.

BUTTERNUT CREEK, rises in the town of Burlington, Otsego co. and empties into the Unadilla river; this is a good mill stream, on which are situated a number of factories and mills.

BYERSVILLE, p. o. Sparta, Livingston county.

BYRAM RIVER, a stream that rises in Westchester county, and runs south into Long Island Sound; forming for a short distance, the boundary line between the states of Connecticut and New-York. Its whole length is 18 miles.

BYRNVILLE, p. o. Fulton, Schoharie co.; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

BYRON, t. Genesee co. situated 10 miles north-east of the village of Batavia, and distant 247 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,907 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, clay and calcareous loam, mostly well cultivated and productive. It is drained by Black creek. In this town are several sulphur springs. *Byron* and *South Byron* are names of post offices.

BYRON, v. and p. o. Byron, Genesee co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 8 stores, 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill, situated on Black creek.

CABIN HILL, p. o. Andes, Delaware co.

CADIZ, v. Franklinville, Catta-

raugus co. is situated on the Ischua creek; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

CADOSE CREEK, rises in the town of Tompkins, Delaware co. and flows south into the Papacton branch of the Delaware river.

CADYVILLE, p. o. Plattsburgh, Clinton co. Here are situated on the Saranac river, several manufacturing establishments, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

CADYSVILLE, v. Cuba, Allegany co. situated at the outlet of a small lake; contains 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and about 25 dwellings.

CAIRO, t. Greene co. situated 10 miles west of Catskill, and distant 44 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,862 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous on the west; the soil is good in the valleys, and the uplands are mostly under cultivation. It is watered by the Catskill creek and some of its tributaries. *Agra*, *Cairo* and *South Cairo* are names of post offices.

CAIRO, v. and p. o. Cairo, Green co. is situated on the Susquehannah turnpike, 10 miles west of the village of Catskill; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 4 public houses, 6 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and 1 hat factory; here is situated the county poor house, to which is attached a farm of 100 acres.

CALDWILL'S LANDING, Haverstraw, Rockland co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, at the south entrance of the "Highlands," directly opposite the village of Peekskill, with which it is connected by a ferry. This is a convenient steam boat landing, 45 miles north of New-York.

CALDWELL, t. Warren co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, distant 62 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 693 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the Palmertown ridge lying upon the south-east; it is drained by several small streams flowing into Lake George, which bounds it in part on the east. This is a wild and romantic region of country, connected with stirring events during the revolutionary and old French wars, which makes it almost *classic ground*; it is much resorted to by the lovers of the marvellous, the tourist, the sportsman and the angler.

CALDWELL, v. and p. o. Caldwell, Warren co. is delightfully situated on the south-west end of Lake George, 62 miles north of the city of Albany; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, a court house and jail, a county clerk's office, 1 church, 4 hotels and taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and a plaster mill, situated on Mill brook. In the vicinity of this place, on the south end of Lake George, is situated the site of old *Fort William Henry*, and a short distance beyond, the ruins of *Fort George*; still further south is situated the ruins of *Fort Gage*; all of which are associated with the early history of this part of the country, during the old French and revolutionary wars. The *Lake House* at this place is much resorted to, during the summer months, by parties of pleasure and travellers. A steamboat plies regularly between Caldwell and the outlet of the lake at Ticonderoga, a distance of 36 miles; stages then transport passengers a distance of 4 miles from the landing on Lake George, to the steam boat landing on Lake Champlain; affording one of the most picturesque and romantic excursions imagina-

ble. Stages also run daily during the summer months, between Saratoga Springs and this place, a distance of 27 miles. A short distance south-east of this village, on the stage road to Glen's Falls, is situated the "*Bloody Pond*," near which in September, 1775, was killed about 1000 English and French, and their bodies thrown into this pond, which now presents a wild and gloomy appearance.

CALEDONIA, t. Livingston co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Geneseo, and distant 228 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,987 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, calcareous loam. It is watered by the Genesee river on the east, and on the west is a spring which sends forth an efficient mill stream.

CALEDONIA, v. and p. o. Caledonia, Livingston co., contains about 450 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 brewery.

CALLICOON CREEK, rises in the town of Liberty, Sullivan co. and runs through Cochecton, emptying into the Delaware river.

CAMBRIA, t. Niagara co. situated 7 miles west of the village of Lockport, and distant 283 miles from Albany; contained, in 1840, 2,099 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and calcareous loam, underlaid by lime and sandstone; it is drained by several small streams. *Cambria* and *Mount Cambria* are names of post offices.

CAMBRIDGE, t. Washington co. situated 12 miles south of the village of Salem, and distant 34 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2005 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, gravelly loam, clay and sandy loam; it is watered on the south by the Hoosick river and its tributaries. Buskirk's Bridge, Cambridge and Cam-

bridge Centre are names of post offices.

CAMBRIDGE, v. and p. o. Cambridge, Washington co. is situated on the northern turnpike; it contains, including Stevenson's corners, about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 2 Scotch Presbyterian churches; an incorporated academy, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and 2 wagon and carriage manufactories.

CAMDEN, t. Oneida co. situated 35 miles north-west of the city of Utica, and distant 127 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,331 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly, but arable; soil, sandy loam, easy of tillage and very fertile on the flats; it is drained by Fish creek and its tributaries. Camden and West Camden are names of post offices.

CAMDEN, v. and p. o. Camden, Oneida co. is situated on the west branch of Fish Creek; it was incorporated in 1834, and now contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 1 town house, 3 taverns, several stores and groceries, besides many kinds of mechanic workshops; 2 flouring mills and several saw mills in the village and vicinity.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, being one of the connecting links of travel between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, a description of it is here inserted. This road commences at Camden, opposite Philadelphia, and runs on the east side of the Delaware river to the village of Bordentown, thence northerly across the state of New-Jersey to South Amboy, on the Raritan bay; a total distance of 61 miles. From South Amboy a steamboat, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, runs direct to the city of New-York, a further distance of 25 miles.

CAMERON, t. Steuben co. situated 7 miles south of the village of Bath, and distant 221 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1359 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, calcareous loam and clay, generally of good quality; it is watered by the Canisteo and several other small streams. Cameron and South Cameron are names of post offices.

CAMILLUS, t. Onondaga co. situated 7 miles west of Syracuse, and distant 141 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3957 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, calcareous loam; it is drained by Nine Mile Creek. Belisle, Camillus, Wellington and Windfall are names of post offices.

CAMILLUS, v. and p. o. Camillus, Onondaga co. is situated on the line of the Auburn and Syracuse railroad; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 4 stores and 1 large flouring mill, situated on Nine Mile Creek.

CAMPBELL, t. Steuben co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Bath, and distant 209 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 852 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and marly loam; it is watered by the Conhocton river, Mead's creek and several other small streams. Campbelltown and Hammond's Mills are names of post offices.

CAMPBELL CREEK, p. o. Bath, Steuben co.

CAMPEN'S CREEK, rises in the town of Wirt, Allegany county, and runs north-east into the Genesee river; through the valley of this creek, for a considerable distance, runs the line of the New-York and Erie railroad, after leaving the valley of the Genesee.

CAMPVILLE p. o. Owego, Tioga co.

CANAAN, t. Columbia co. situated 20 miles north-east of the city

of Hudson, and distant 24 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,957 inhabitants; the surface is hilly and mountainous; in the valley the soil is light and arable, underlaid by slate and lime. Several varieties of minerals are found in this town, among which are bog iron ore and limestone; it is watered by some tributaries of Kinderhook creek. The Hudson, and Berkshire, and Albany and West Stockbridge railroads both pass through this town. *Canaan*, *Canaan Centre*, *Canaan Four Corners* and *Red Rock* are names of post offices; at the former there is a small agricultural settlement.

CANAAN CENTRE, p. o. *Canaan*, Columbia co. here is situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and a flourishing academy.

CANAAN FOUR CORNERS, p. o. *Canaan*, Columbia co.; here is an agricultural settlement consisting of 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and some 12 or 15 dwellings.

CANADAWA CREEK, rises in the town of Arkwright, Chautauque county, and runs north-west into Lake Erie; this is a fine mill stream, on which are located several thriving villages and manufacturing establishments.

CANADERAGA or SCHUYLER'S LAKE, lies in the north part of Otsego county; it is 5 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles average width, surrounded by hills. Its waters abound with fish, common to fresh water lakes in this part of the state.

CANADERAGA SPRINGS, Richfield, Otsego co. here are situated, near the Cherry Valley turnpike, about one mile north of Canaderaga lake, some sulphur springs, which are much frequented by invalids; there are good accommodations for visitors.

CANADICE, t. Ontario co. situated 18 miles south-west of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 216 miles from Albany; contained

in 1840, 1,341 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, rising into high ridges between the Honeoye, Canadice and Hemlock lakes; soil, clay, loam and sand, portions of which are productive. *Canadice* is the name of the post office.

CANADICE LAKE, lying in the town of Canadice, is 3 miles long and half a mile wide.

CANAJOHARIE, t. Montgomery co. situated 10 miles west of the village of Fonda, and distant 55 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,146 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, yet generally arable; soil, strong, calcareous and sandy loam; it is drained by Bowman's and Otsquake creeks, which flows into the Mohawk river, and bounds it on the north. Ames, Canajoharie, Central Canajoharie and Frey's Bush are names of post offices.

CANAJOHARIE, v. and p. o. *Canajoharie*, Montgomery co. is situated on the south side of the Mohawk river; it was incorporated in 1829, and now contains about 1300 inhabitants, 175 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Lutheran and 1 Methodist church; an incorporated academy, 4 taverns, 10 stores and groceries, 2 grist mills, 2 distilleries, 1 brewery, 1 furnace, 2 saw mills, 1 plaster mill and an extensive stone quarry, where are quarried a fine quality of building stone, which are also used in the construction of locks on the enlarged Erie Canal, which passes through the centre of the village; here also is the proposed termination of the *Catskill* and *Canajoharie Railroad*, which is in part finished and in operation; a stage now leaves here for Catskill, a distance of 78 miles.

CANAL, p. o. Van Buren, Onondaga co. See *Canton Village*.

CANALS. See *Black River*, *Cayuga* and *Seneca*, *Champlain*,

Chemung, Chenango, Crooked Lake, Croton Aqueduct, Delaware and Hudson, Delaware and Raritan, Erie, Genesee Valley, Morris, Oswego, and Welland canals.

CANANDAIGUA, t. Ontario co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant from Albany 195 miles. The surface is diversified with beautiful plains and gently rising hills; soil fertile, and generally under a high state of cultivation, producing large crops of grain and other produce in abundance. It is watered by Canandaigua lake, and several streams which flow into it from the west. Canandalguia, Centerfield and Cheshire are the names of post offices.

CANANDAIGUA, v. and p. o. Canandaigua, Ontario co. is delightfully situated at the foot of Canandaigua lake, 222 miles west of Albany by railroad. It was incorporated in 1815, and now contains about 2,700 inhabitants, 350 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, surrogate's office, county clerk's office and town house; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 African church, 2 banking houses, and a savings bank; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition, a female seminary, and 2 select schools, 7 hotels and taverns, 25 dry goods, grocery and other stores, 2 printing offices, 1 steam flouring mill, and 1 saw mill. No place in the state probably exceeds this village as a desirable place of residence; being surrounded by one of the richest agricultural districts in the state, abounding in almost every luxury for which *Western New-York* is so justly celebrated. On the south, at a short distance, lies Canandaigua lake, which with its cultivated shores, is in full view of this abode of taste and opulence.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE, is a most beautiful sheet of water, 14 miles long, and from 1 to 1½ miles wide, lying mostly in the county of Ontario, and a small part in Yates county; it is surrounded by highly cultivated lands, justly celebrated for their fertility, diversified by charming scenery. Its waters, which are deep and clear, abound with fish of different kinds, and are elevated 670 feet above the Atlantic ocean. *Canandaigua Outlet* flows north-east into Flint creek, thence into Clyde and Seneca river; all of which are important mill streams.

CANASERAGA CREEK, rises in Allegany co. and flows north through a part of Livingston county into the Genesee river. This is an important mill stream, on which is situated several thriving villages and manufacturing establishments.

CANASEWACTA CREEK, rises in the town of Otselic, Chenango co. and empties into the Chenango river, at the village of Norwich. This is a tolerable good mill stream, and is noted as abounding in fine trout.

CANASTOTA, v. and p. o. Lenox, Madison co. is situated on the Erie canal, near the line of the Syracuse and Utica railroad; it was incorporated in 1835, and now contains about 800 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 4 taverns, 8 stores, and several forwarding houses, besides many kinds of mechanic workshops. This is a thriving and active place of business.

CANDOR, t. Tioga co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Owego, and distant 177 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,370 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, generally loam of good quality; drained by Cattotong and West Owego creeks. Candor, West Candor and Willseyville, are the names of post offices.

CANDOR, v. and p. o. Candor, Tioga co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 2 grist mills, 3 large saw mills, and 1 clothier's works.

CANEADEA, t. Allegany co. situated 10 miles north-west of the village of Angelica, and distant 267 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,633 inhabitants. The surface is hilly in the east and west, declining towards the Genesee river, which flows nearly through the centre, receiving several small streams; soil, clay and sandy loam. *Caneadea*, is the name of a post office, where is situated on the valley of the Genesee river, a settlement containing 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

CANEADEA CREEK, rises in Chautauque co. and flows east into the Genesee river. This stream has a number of tributaries, most of which are good mill streams.

CANFIELD'S CORNERS, p. o. Nichols, Tioga co.

CANISTEO, t. Steuben co. situated 14 miles south-west of the village of Bath, and distant 241 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 941 inhabitants. The surface is much broken; soil, clay and calcareous loam, well adapted to grass & grain; the hills are well timbered with a large growth of pine. It is well watered by the Canisteo river and some of its tributaries. In the valley of the Canisteo, are rich alluvial flats. *Canisteo* and East Canisteo are names of post offices.

CANISTEO RIVER, rises in Allegany county, and flows eastward into Steuben county, where it empties into the Tioga river, 5 miles above the village of Painted Post. This is a good and durable mill stream; its length is 50 miles; for about 40 miles it is boatable.

CANNINGVILLE, v. Marshall,

Oneida co. contains about 175 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 forge for making bar iron, 1 blast furnace and 1 saw mill.

CANNONSVILLE, p. o. Tompkins, Delaware co.; here are located 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 15 dwelling houses.

CANOOGA, v. and p. o. Fayette, Seneca co. is situated about 1 mile west of Cayuga Lake, near which rises the somewhat celebrated Canoga Springs, affording water power sufficient for milling purposes. The village contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 clothier's works.

CANTATOE, p. o. Bedford, Westchester co.

CANTERBURY, v. and p. o. Cornwall, Orange co. is situated 1 mile west of Cornwall Landing; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 Orthodox and 1 Hicksite meeting house, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 woollen factory and 2 tanneries.

CANTON, t. St. Lawrence co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, distant 206 miles from Albany. The surface is level or gently undulating; soil, clay loam, strong and durable. White marble, susceptible of a fine polish, is quarried in this town; a large bed of sulphate of iron, lies near the *High Falls*, on Grass river, where copperas and alum are extensively manufactured; lead ore is also said to exist in this vicinity, which is rich in minerals. It is watered by Grass river and the Oswegatchie, which enters it on the north-west angle; here a natural canal, extending a distance of 5 miles, unites the above streams. Canton, Morley and South Canton are names of post offices.

CANTON, v. and p. o. Canton, St. Lawrence co. is situated on Grass river, 206 miles north-west of the city of Albany; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 125 dwelling houses, a court house, jail and clerk's office, constructed of white free stone; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 church called the Union church; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition, 3 public houses, 6 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 pocket furnace, 1 tannery, and a marble yard and mill for sawing marble. Here is a fine bridge across Grass river, with stone piers and a wooden superstructure.

CANTON, v. Van Buren, Onondaga co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains 2 taverns, 3 stores, about 20 dwellings, and the Canal post office.

CAPE VINCENT, formerly called *Gravelly Point*, is a broad sandy or gravelly cape, lying in the town of Lyme, Jefferson county, between the St. Lawrence river and Chaumont bay; it terminates in a broad rounded point at the foot of Lake Ontario, opposite which are Fox and Grenadier Islands.

CAPE VINCENT, v. and p. o. Lyme, Jefferson co. is situated on the south-east side of the St. Lawrence river; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 4 taverns, 5 stores, 2 ware houses; 1 steam flouring mill, and 1 saw mill; 1 furnace and axe factory; 1 tannery, 1 ashery, and 1 ship yard. This is a port of entry and a convenient steamboat landing. A ferry boat and stage connects this place with Kingston, Canada.

CARDIFF, v. and p. o. La Fayette, Onondaga co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1

flouring mill, 1 tannery and 1 distillery.

CARLETON ISLAND, lying in the St. Lawrence river, is attached to the town of Lyme, Jefferson co. This is an important island, as it commands both channels of the river, at this point, which is here about 2 miles wide; being situated equi-distant between Grand Island and the American shore. It comprises 1,240 acres of excellent land, and contains the site of an old fort erected by the British in 1777, which was then an important military position, as it is now in case of need. It was also the scene of some military operations during the last war with Great Britain; having then, for the first time, been taken forcible possession of by the Americans.

CARLISLE, t. Schoharie co. situated 8 miles north-west of the village of Schoharie, and distant 36 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,850 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and hilly; soil, sandy loam, underlaid with limestone. In this vicinity are numerous caverns; sulphate of barytes and aragonite are found here in large quantities. *Carlisle* is the name of a post office, where is situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 20 dwellings.

CARLTON, t. Orleans co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Albion, and distant 259 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,275 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; it is drained northerly by Oak Orchard creek, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. *Carlton*, East Carlton and West Carlton are names of post offices.

CARMEL, t. Putnam co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and distant from Albany 106 miles.

The surface is hilly ; soil, clay and sandy loam, and very productive. In this town and vicinity are several beautiful small lakes, from which flow the head waters of the Croton river in a southern direction, abounding with fish of different kinds. Carmel and Red Mills are names of post offices.

CARMEL, v. and p. o. Carmel, Putnam co. is handsomely situated on the east side of a small lake, 106 miles south of the city of Albany ; it contains a court house and jail, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church ; an academy, 2 public houses, 3 stores, 40 dwellings, and about 250 inhabitants.

CAROLINE, t. Tompkins co. situated 12 miles south-east of the village of Ithaca, and distant 156 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,457 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, gravelly and calcareous loam ; drained by West Owego and Six Mile creeks, the former emptying into the Susquehannah river, and the latter into Cayuga lake, thence into Lake Ontario. *Caroline, Caroline Centre, Mott's Corners, Slaterville and Speedsville* are names of post offices.

CARROLL, t. Chautauque co. situated 25 miles south-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 336 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,649 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, sand and sandy loam ; deeply indented by the Connewango and Stillwater creeks, the former of which flows in a southern direction nearly thro' the centre of the town. *Carroll and Frewsburgh* are post offices.

CARTHAGE. See Rochester.

CARTHAGE, v. and p. o. Wilna, Jefferson co. is situated on the east side of the Black river, where are two free bridges ; it was incorporated in 1841, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses ; 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic church ; an aca-

demy; 2 taverns, 10 stores of different kinds ; 1 blast furnace, 2 forges, 1 rolling mill, 1 nail factory, 1 axe factory, 1 flouring mill, & 2 saw mills. At this place commences the "*Long Falls*," affording hydraulic power to a very great extent ; above which, the river is navigable 40 miles, to the "*High Falls*." On the opposite side of the river, in addition to the above works, are located 1 blast furnace, 1 axe factory and 1 oil mill.

CARTHAGE, or LOW POINT LANDING, Fishkill, Dutchess co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river ; it contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and store house, together with some 15 or 20 dwellings.

CARYVILLE, v. Elba, Genesee co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 2 churches, a college building, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and the *Oakfield* post office.

CASCADILLA CREEK, rises in the town of Dryden, Tompkins county, and flows west through Ithaca into the head of Cayuga lake.

CASEVILLE, p. o. Olive, Ulster co. ; here are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery, and a few scattered dwellings.

CASHAQUE CREEK, rises in Allegany county, and flows north through a part of Livingston county, where it falls into Genesee river near Mount Morris.

CASHONG, p. o. Benton, Yates co.

CASHONG CREEK, rises in the town of Benton, Yates county, and flows east into Seneca lake.

CASSADAGA, p. o. Pomfret, Chautauque co.

CASSADAGA CREEK, rises in Cassadaga lake, Chautauque county, and flows in a southern direction into Connewango creek ; this is a fine mill stream, receiving

in its course several tributaries, most of which afford water power sufficient for mill sites.

CASSADAGA LAKE, is a small body of water, lying partly in the towns of Pomfret and Stockton, Chautauque co.

CASSVILLE, v. and p. o. Paris, Oneida co. is situated on Sauquoit creek. It contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 fulling mills and 1 distillery.

CASTILE, t. Wyoming co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Warsaw, and distant 244 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,833 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, gravelly loam, adapted to grass and grain; Silver lake lies partly in the north of this town, and it is bounded on the east by the Genesee river. *Castile* and Silver Lake are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement, consisting of 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, several saw mills and 25 dwellings.

CASTLETON, t. Richmond co. situated on the north end of Staten Island, 5 miles north-east of the village of Richmond, and distant 155 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,275 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken, but mostly productive when well tilled. It is bounded on the north by "Kill Van Kull," a continuation of Staten Island Sound. North Shore and Tompkinsville are names of post offices. Factoryville and New Brighton are names of villages.

CASTLETON v. and p. o. Scho-dack, Rensselaer co. is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, 8 miles south of the city of Albany; it was incorporated in 1827, and now contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 3 storehouses and 6 brick

yards. Here are owned 5 sloops, principally engaged in transporting produce and merchandise to and from the city of New-York.

CASTLE WILLIAMS. See *Governor's Island*.

CATHARINES, t. Chemung co. situated 16 miles north of the village of Elmira, and distant 184 miles from Albany; contained, in 1840, 2,424 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay, loam and gravelly; it is drained on the north by Catharine's creek, the inlet of Seneca lake, and on the east by Cayuta creek, which flows into the Susquehanna river. *Catharines* and Havana are names of post offices. At the former there are situated 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 tannery, 1 ashery and about 20 dwellings.

CATHARINE'S CREEK, the inlet of Seneca lake, rises in Chemung county, and flows northerly into the lake at the village of Jefferson. The water power afforded by this stream is very great, there being a descent of 400 feet in a distance of 15 miles.

CATLIN, t. Chemung co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Elmira, and distant 190 miles from Albany; contained, in 1840, 1,119 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam; it is drained on the north by Catharine's creek, and on the south by some of the tributaries of the Chemung river. Martin's Hill and West Catlin are names of post offices.

CATO, t. Cayuga co. situated 13 miles north of the village of Auburn, and distant 155 miles from Albany; contained, in 1840, 2,380 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam of good quality, but containing some swamps and small lakes; Cross lake receives Seneca river, which flows across the southern boundary

of this town. *Cato* and *Cato Four Corners*, are names of post offices. At the former is situated 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores and about 30 dwellings.

CATO FOUR CORNERS, p. o. *Cato*, Cayuga co.; here is situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and about 25 dwellings.

CATOX, t. Steuben co. situated 25 miles south-east of the village of Bath, and distant 216 miles from Albany; contained, in 1840, 797 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam; it is watered by several small streams flowing into the Tioga or Chemung river. *Wormley* is the name of a postoffice.

CATSKILL, t. Greene co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 34 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 5,339 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous on the west, but comparatively level as you approach the Hudson river; soil, clay, sand and loam, underlaid with slate, limestone and gray-wacke; it is drained by the Catskill and some of its tributaries. *Catskill*, *Irvingsville* and *Leeds* are names of post offices.

CATSKILL, v. and p. o. *Catskill*, Greene co. is situated on both sides of the Catskill creek, near its junction with the Hudson river; the principle street being about half a mile west of the steamboat landing. It was incorporated in 1806, and now contains about 2,800 inhabitants, 400 dwelling houses, a court house and jail, 2 banking houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Reformed Dutch, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 12 hotels and taverns, 12 dry goods stores, 4 hardware do., 4 druggists, 2 bookstores, 3 merchant tailors, 20 groceries, 3 milliners, 3 shoe stores, 3 saddlers, 3 hat stores and 2 printing offices, together with most every other branch of mechanical

pursuit; 2 brick kilns, 2 furnaces, 1 lumber yard, 1 brewery and malt house, 1 steam planing machine, 1 large slaughtering establishment and two extensive freighting houses. Here is owned a steamboat and 4 barges, besides several sloops employed in transporting produce and merchandise to and from the city of New-York and different places on the river. A ferry boat plies across the river from the landing at this place, to *Oak Hill*, Columbia county. The *Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad* commences at this village, and is now finished a distance of 26 miles, on which cars run daily, to *Coeksburgh* in Albany county. A daily line of stages leave *Catskill* for *Delhi*, Delaware county, and two tri-weekly lines leave each, for *Ithaca* and *Spraker's Basin* in Montgomery county; the latter uniting with the Erie Canal and western railroads; a stage also runs from this place to *Hudson*, via *Athens*, twice daily, and a stage runs semi-weekly to *Prattsburg*, via *Hunter* and *Lexington*.

CATSKILL AND CANAJOHARIE RAILROAD, commences at the village of *Catskill*, Greene county, and is finished to *Cooksburgh*, in Albany county, a distance of 26 miles; from thence the line of the road extends in a north-west direction, through the county of Schoharie into Montgomery; terminating at the village of *Canajoharie*, situated on the Mohawk river and on the line of the Erie Canal. Total distance 78 miles. This company was incorporated in 1830, with a capital of \$600,000.

CATSKILL CREEK, rises in Schoharie co. and flows through the south-west angle of Albany county, thence through Greene into the Hudson river at the village of *Catskill*. This is a good mill stream, having a descent of upwards of 1000 feet in 35 miles.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, or "KAATSBERG," extend from Ulster county through Greene, to the southern part of Schoharie county; distant from 6 to 10 miles west of the Hudson river, above whose waters they rise at their highest elevation, to a height of 3,800 feet. The peaks are covered with snow from one to two months longer than the low lands, and on the eastern front are, in many places, very precipitous;

upon the west, the declivity is comparatively gentle. In these mountains, the bear, the wolf, the wild cat and the deer are still to be found. The *Pine Orchard*, where is erected a commodious hotel, called the "Mountain House," is situated on the brow of the mountain, 2,212 feet above the Hudson, in the extreme south-west part of the town of Catskill, distant 12 miles from the village, and is distinctly visible from the river.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, taken from Genesee, in 1808, is centrally distant 290 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by the counties of Erie and Genesee, west by Chautauque, east by Allegany and south by the state of Pennsylvania. Through the centre of this county, from east to west, are situated high grounds which divide the waters flowing north and south, and which enter the ocean some thousand miles distant. The Allegany river rises in Pennsylvania, flows through the southern part of this county in its circuitous route, to the Ohio, which stream empties its waters into the Mississippi, thence into the Gulf of Mexico; while Cattaraugus creek and its tributaries flow into Lake Erie, thence into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; in addition to the above streams, Great Valley creek and Oil creek both empty into the Allegany river. Although mostly elevated, the soil is good and well adapted to grazing; it is well timbered and exports large quantities of lumber and live stock; no region of this state, and probably none of any other in the Union, was originally covered with an equal amount of valuable timber, as this and the neighboring counties. Hitherto the lands having upon them groves of timber, and contiguous to mill-sites, have been more valued for the lumber they furnished, than for the crops they might have been made to produce. By a recent geological survey of this county, it is found to contain peat, marl, bog iron ore and manganese. Saline and sulphur springs are occasionally met with; there is also an oil spring in the town of Freedom, in many respects, like that of Cuba, in Allegany county. Its area is about 1,232 square miles, or 788,305 acres.

The *Genesee Valley Canal*, which commences at Rochester, terminates at Olean, in this county; forming a water communication between the Erie Canal and the Allegany river. The *New-York and Erie railroad* will also pass through this county when completed, running through the valley of the Allegany. The portion of this county south of the Allegany river, is at present unsettled, chiefly owing to the Indian Reservation, which extends for half a mile on both sides of the river for a distance of about 30 miles; thus cutting off communication for the want of bridges to connect it with the northern part of the county. The rapid settlement of this section of country will follow the completion of the New-York and Erie railroad, which passes through the Allegany Valley, between Olean and Cold Spring, part of the way on the south side of the river; in the above valley there will undoubtedly spring up large and thriving villages, in connection with railroad depots, and other natural advantages.

The following are the names of the towns in the county of Cattaraugus, with the population in 1840.

Ashford,.....	1,469	Lyndon,	628
Burton,.....	530	Machias,	1,085
Cold Spring,.....	673	Mansfield,	942
Conewango,	1,317	Napoli,	1,145
Dayton,	946	New-Albion,.....	1,016
ELLICOTTVILLE,	1,084	Olean,.....	638
Farmersville,	1,294	Otto,	2,133
Franklinville,	1,293	Perrysburgh,.....	1,660
Freedom,.....	1,831	Persia,	892
Great Valley,.....	852	Portville,	462
Hinsdale,.....	1,937	Randolph,	1,283
Humphrey,	444	Yorkshire,	1,292
Leon,	1,326		
Little Valley,	700	Total inhabitants,	28,872

CATTARAUGUS CREEK, rises partly in Cattaraugus county and partly in Genesee, and flows westerly into Lake Erie, forming, for the most part, the dividing line between the counties of Erie and Cattaraugus; it is a large and noble mill stream, affording hydraulic power to a great extent, having a descent of 800 feet in about 50 miles.

CATTOTONG CREEK, rises in Tompkins co. and flows south through a part of Tioga county, where it empties into Owego creek, a short distance above the entrance of the latter stream into the Susquehanna river.

CAUGIINAWAGA, v. Mohawk, Montgomery co. is situated on the north side of the Mohawk river,

opposite the village of Fulton, with which it is connected by a toll bridge; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed church, built of stone and erected in 1766; 2 taverns and 2 stores.

CAVERNS, the principal caverns that are known and have been explored, are situated in the Petersburgh mountain in Rensselaer co., the Helderberg hills in Albany co., the northern part of the Catskill mountains in Schoharie co. and in the vicinity of Watertown, Jefferson co.

CAYUDUTTA CREEK, rises in Fulton co. and flows south through a part of Montgomery co. where it empties into the Mohawk river, near the village of Fonda.

CAYUGA COUNTY, formed from Onondaga in 1799, but has since been reduced, is centrally distant 156 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, east by the counties of Oswego, Onondaga and Cortland, south by Tompkins county, and on the west by the counties of Seneca and Wayne. This county is favorably located and the soil is productive and well watered; producing wheat, corn, rye and oats in great abundance. Gypsum is found in this vicinity, and the brine springs of this county were formerly worked to a considerable extent, and in importance they are second only to those of Onondaga. In addition to these there are several important sulphur springs, and a chalybeate spring occurs in the town of Seneca. Owasco lake lies in the centre of the county, Cayuga lake lies on the western border and Skaaneatel's lake on the eastern; Little Sodus bay on the north, unites with Lake Ontario; this county is also watered by Seneca

river which flows across it. The area of the county is about 648 square miles, or 414,678 acres.

Cayuga lake is connected with Seneca lake by means of the *Cayuga* and *Seneca canal*, which unites with the *Erie canal* near Montezuma. The great line of railroad which will connect the cities of Albany and Buffalo, pass through the village of Auburn, which is situated about equi-distant between the above places.

The following are the names of the towns in Cayuga county, with the population in 1840.

AUBURN,.....	5,626	Niles,.....	2,234
Aurelius ,.....	2,645	Owasco,.....	1,319
Brutus,.....	2,044	Scipio,.....	2,255
Cato,.....	2,380	Sempronius,	1,304
Conquest,.....	1,911	Sennet,.....	2,060
Fleming,.....	1,317	Springport,	1,890
Genoa,.....	2,593	Sterling,	2,533
Ira,.....	2,283	Summer Hill,	1,446
Ledyard,.....	2,143	Venice,	2,105
Locke,.....	1,654	Victory,.....	2,371
Menz,.....	4,215		
Moravia,	2,010	Total inhabitants,	50,338

CAYUGA, v. and p. o. Aurelius, Cayuga co. is situated on the east bank of Cayuga Lake; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 3 stores. Here the celebrated "Cayuga Bridge" crosses the lake, which is upwards of a mile wide; a new bridge has also been here erected for the railroad, still longer. A steamboat runs from this place to Ithaca, a distance of 40 miles.

CAYUGA CREEK, a northern branch of Buffalo creek, rises in Genesee and Wyoming counties, and flows in a western direction into Erie county, where it unites with Seneca creek, which united streams then take the name of Buffalo creek.

CAYUGA ISLAND, lies in the Niagara river, opposite Grand Island; it is one mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width.

CAYUGA LAKE, which constitutes one of the central lakes of New-York, is 40 miles long and from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide; it lies between the counties of Cayuga and Seneca, extending some 10 or 12 miles into Tompkins county. This lake, which is very deep, is navi-

gated by steamboats from Cayuga Bridge to the village of Ithaca, stopping at the intermediate landings. It is a most beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by highly cultivated farms and thriving villages; abounding in salmon trout, white fish, pike, pickerel, perch and catfish. On several of the inlets to this lake, towards the south, are most beautiful and picturesque water falls, well worthy the attention of the lovers of natural scenery. The outlet flows north into Seneca river; near where it is crossed by two bridges, each upwards of a mile in length; one being a toll bridge, known as the *Cayuga Bridge*, and the other a new bridge erected by the Auburn and Rochester railroad company.

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL, connects the Seneca and Cayuga lakes with the Erie Canal at Montezuma in Cayuga county. It is 23 miles in length; passing through the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo, to the foot of Seneca lake, at the village of Geneva, where it terminates. There are on this canal 12 locks, 8 lock-houses, 4 waste-weirs, 14 road bridges, 44

towing path bridges and 6 dams; it was commenced in 1827, and completed in 1829; cost \$214,000. This canal has also a lateral branch to Cayuga village on Cayuga lake, opening a lake navigation altogether of about 100 miles.

CAUQUAGA CREEK, rises in Erie co. and flows west into Lake Erie, 15 miles south of Buffalo.

CAYUTA, t. Chemung co. situated 12 miles north-east of the village of Elmira, and distant 188 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 835 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; the hills covered with hemlock and pine. It is drained by Cayuta creek and some of its tributaries. *Cayuta*, Van Etonville and West Cayuta are names of post offices.

CAYUTA CREEK, flows from the Cayuta Lake, in Chemung county, in a southerly direction, forming a part of the division line between the counties of Chemung and Tioga; then it runs into the Susquehannah river, a short distance below the State line. This rapid stream affords numerous mill sites, some of which are already occupied; trout are also taken in abundance in its waters of large size.

CAYUTA LAKE, lies in the northern part of Chemung county, on the confines of Tompkins; this is a small body of water abounding in trout and other fish of a fine flavor.

CAZENOVE CREEK, rises in Erie co. and flows into Buffalo creek a few miles above its mouth. This is a large and fine mill stream, on which are erected a number of factories and mills.

CAZENOVIA, t. Madison co. situated 10 miles west of the village of Morrisville, and distant 118 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,153 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating; soil, rich gravelly loam, suitable for grass or grain. It is watered by Cazenovia lake and Chittenango creek, which flows north into Onei-

da lake. Cazenovia & New Woodstock are names of post offices.

CAZENOVIA, v. and p. o. Cazenovia, Madison co. is situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike. It was incorporated in 1810, and now contains about 1,600 inhabitants, 250 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 10 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 machine shop and iron foundry, and 1 distillery. Here is situated the Oneida seminary, a theological institution sustained by the Methodist persuasion of this and the neighboring states.

CAZENOVIA LAKE. This is a small but beautiful sheet of water, situated in the town of the same name. It is 4 miles long by 1 mile in width, abounding with different kinds of fish.

CEDAR HILL, p. o. Bethlehem, Albany co.

CEDAR POINT, Moriah, Essex co. is situated on the west side of Lake Champlain, on Bulwagga Bay, opposite Crown Point. This is a great lumber depot, from which are annually sent large quantities of sawed pine lumber and spars. Here is situated a store, and a few dwellings, about 1 mile south of Port Henry. A ferry boat plies across Lake Champlain from this place to Chimney Point, in Vermont.

CEDAR SWAMP, p. o. Oyster Bay, Queens co.

CEDARVILLE, p. o. Litchfield, Herkimer co. Here are situated 2 churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 tannery, and a number of dwellings.

CENTERVILLE, v. Painted Post, Steuben co. is situated on the north side of the Chemung river, between the villages of Corning and Painted Post. It contains about 250 inhabitants and 30 dwelling houses.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, p. o. Schoharie, Schoharie co.

CENTRAL CANAJOHARIE, p. o. Canajoharie, Montgomery co.

CENTRAL SQUARE, p. o. Hastings, Oswego co.

CENTRE ALMOND, p. o. Almond, Allegany, co.

CENTRE BERLIN, p. o. Berlin, Rensselaer co.

CENTRE CAMBRIDGE, p. o. Cambridge, Washington co.

CENTREFIELD, p. o. Canandaigua, Ontario co. Here are located 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church; 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings.

CENTRE GORHAM, p. o. Gorham, Ontario co.

CENTRE INDEPENDENCE, p. o. Independence, Allegany co.

CENTRE LISLE, p. o. Lisle, Broome co.

CENTREPORT, p. o. Huntington, Suffolk co. Here are situated on Great Cow Harbor, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 mill and 15 or 20 dwellings.

CENTREPORT, v. Brutus, Cayuga co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 20 dwelling houses.

CENTRE SHERMAN, p. o. Sherman, Chautauque co.

CENTREVILLE, t. Allegany co. situated 16 miles north-west of the village of Angelica, and distant 264 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,513 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, argillaceous mould, adapted to grass or grain. It is drained by several small streams. *Centreville* is the name of a post office, where is a small settlement.

CENTREVILLE, v. Portland, Chautauque co. contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 paper mill, 1 clothier's works, and about 35 dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, v. Westford, Otsego co. is situated on Elk creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Me-

thodist church; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 fulling mill.

CENTRE WHITE CREEK, p. o. White Creek, Washington co. Here are located 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store and a scattered settlement, consisting of 25 or 30 dwellings.

CHALMERS, p. o. Niagara, Niagara co.

CHAMBERLAINVILLE, v. Great Valley, Cattaraugus co. is situated on the Great Valley creek; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 store, 2 saw mills, and 1 tannery.

CHAMPION, t. Jefferson co. situated 12 miles east of the village of Watertown, and distant 148 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,206 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but mostly arable; soil, rich sandy and marly loam. It is watered by Black river and some of its tributaries. *Champion* and *Great Bend* are names of post offices.

CHAMPION, v. and p. o. Champion, Jefferson co. is an agricultural settlement. It contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 1 tavern and 3 stores.

CHAMPION SOUTH ROADS, p. o. Champion, Jefferson co.

CHAMPLAIN, t. Clinton co. situated 15 miles north of the village of Plattsburgh, and distant 188 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,632 inhabitants. The surface on the east is level, on the west hilly; soil, clay loam, mostly fertile and well cultivated. This town is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Lake Champlain, and is drained by Chazy river, which flows in a circuitous route nearly through the centre. *Champlain*, *Perrysville* and *Rouse's Point* are names of post offices.

CHAMPLAIN, v. and p. o. Champlain, Clinton co. is situated on the

Chazy river 5 miles west of Lake Champlain, and between 1 and 2 miles south of the Canada line. It contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist church; an academy building, newly erected; 7 stores of different kinds, 1 tavern, 1 grist mill, 6 saw mills, 1 cloth dressing and carding machine, and 1 tannery. The Chazy river is navigable to this place during 3 or 4 months in the year; for the remainder of the season to within 1 mile.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, lies between the states of New-York and Vermont, through which runs the boundary line from near Whitehall to lat. 45° , being a distance of 136 miles; it may be said to extend 4 miles further into Canada, making the whole length of the lake 140 miles; varying from half a mile or less, to 10 miles in width. Its direction is nearly north and south, and it is a long, narrow and deep body of water, dotted with a number of islands, the largest of which belong to Vermont. From Whitehall to Crown Point, the lake is quite narrow, but here it begins to expand, and soon becomes 3 miles wide, still increasing northward, until near Burlington, where it spreads to its greatest width. Steamboats of the first class, and sloops of from 50 to 100 tons burthen navigate this lake its whole length, thence down the Sorelle, or Richelieu river, its outlet, to St. Johns, Canada, where steamboat navigation ceases; a total distance of about 150 miles. This lake is also connected with the navigable waters of the Hudson, by means of the Champlain canal, which extends south, a distance of 63 miles. As you approach near the centre of Lake Champlain, a large body of water presents itself to view, bordered by scenery of the most picturesque description; the headlands which are seen to great advantage, and the vast ranges of

mountains on either side, is truly grand and romantic. The highest peak of the Green Mountains, called the "*Camel's Rump*," is seen on the east, while the high ranges of the mountains of Essex county, are seen on the west. This latter range of mountain peaks, contain the highest land in the state of New-York, rising in some places to the height of 5,000 feet and upwards, abounding with iron ore and timber of large growth. Some of the streams which flow into this lake, abound with waterfalls of the greatest beauty. It also abounds with numerous indentations and bays of singular beauty, which only need to be seen to be admired. Its waters are well stored with salmon, salmon trout, sturgeon, pickerel and other fish.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL, commences at the junction with the Erie canal, 9 miles north of the city of Albany, and extends through Saratoga county, along the west bank of the Hudson river, to Fort Miller bridge; then crosses the river and pursues a north course to the village of Whitehall, in Washington co. where it terminates; connecting Lake Champlain with the navigable waters of the Hudson river. It has a lateral cut, communicating with the Hudson at Waterford, 10 miles above Albany, by means of 3 locks. Here is a capacious basin formed by a state dam across the river at the upper part of the city of Troy, where is situated a sloop lock. There is also a navigable feeder extending from above Glen's Falls to the summit level, a distance of 11 miles. Length of main canal 64 miles. It is 40 feet wide at top, 28 feet at bottom, and 4 feet deep; 21 locks, each 14 by 90 feet. Rise 134 feet; fall 54 feet; total lockage, or rise and fall, 188 feet. Commenced in 1816; completed in 1819. Cost \$1,-079,872.

CHAPELLSBURGH, p. o. Scnonarie county, and flows westerly a distance of 30 miles through Humphrey, Cattaraugus co.

CHAPINVILLE, p. o. Hopewell, Ontario co.

CHARLESTON, t. Montgomery co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Fonda, and distant 43 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,103 inhabitants. The surface is hilly but mostly arable; soil, clay, sand and gravelly loam. It is drained by several small streams that flow north into the Mohawk river. *Charleston, Charleston Four Corners*, and Burtonville, are names of post offices.

CHARLOTTE, t. Chautauque co. situated 13 miles east of the village of Mayville, and distant 320 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,428 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, moist clay loam, adapted to grass and grain. It is drained by Cassadaga creek and its tributaries. Charlotte Centre, Gerry, Holdensville, Pulaski and Sinclairville are names of post offices.

CHARLOTTE, v. & p. o. Greece, Monroe co. is situated at the mouth of the Genesee river, 7 miles below the city of Rochester; it is sometimes called *Port Genesee*. Here is a convenient steamboat landing, 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 forwarding house, and some 20 or 30 dwellings. The regular line of steam-boats running between Oswego and Lewiston stop at this place; also, a passage boat runs from here to Kingston, Canada. A small steamboat runs up the Genesee, to the landing at Carthage; and stages also run direct to the city of Rochester, several times daily on the departure and arrival of the passage boats.

CHARLOTTE CENTRE, p. o. Charlotte, Chautauque co.

CHARLOTTE LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Gallatin, Columbia co.

CHARLOTTE RIVER, rises in

a part of Delaware, into the Susquehannah river, in Otsego county.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, p. o. Summit, Schoharie co.

CHARLTON, t. Saratoga co. situated 8 miles west of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 24 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,933 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay, loam and sandy loam, generally well cultivated and productive. It is drained on the south by Aelplass creek, which flows into the Mohawk river. Charlton and West Charlton are names of post offices.

CHARLTON, v. and p. o. Charlton, Saratoga co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 2 taverns, 3 stores, and a machine shop; in the immediate vicinity are 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, and 2 tanneries.

CHATEAUGAY, t. Franklin co. situated 10 miles north-east of the village of Malone, and distant 200 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,824 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, clay and sandy loam; it is drained by Chateaugay river and its tributaries, flowing north into Canada, which bounds it on the north. *Chateaugay* and West Chateaugay are names of post offices. At the former there is a small agricultural settlement, on the post road between the villages of Plattsburgh and Ogdensburg.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE, lies in the town of Beekmantown, Clinton county, on the confines of Franklin; it is 4 miles long and 2 miles wide, abounding in fish, and surrounded by a thinly settled region of country; elevated 1,400 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson.

CHATEAUGAY MOUNTAINS, or range of hills, commence in Ca-

nada, and extend south through the north-west part of Clinton county into Franklin. Some of the highest peaks are in Franklin county, near Chateaugay lake.

CHATEAUGAY RIVER, rises in Clinton and Franklin counties, and flows northerly through the latter county into Canada, where it falls into the St. Lawrence river.

CHATHAM, t. Columbia co. situated 16 miles north-east of the city of Hudson, and distant 22 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,662 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, various and generally well cultivated. It is watered by Kinderhook creek. Chatham, Chatham Centre, Chatham Four Corners, Malden Bridge, New Concord and North Chatham are names of post offices.

CHATHAM, v. and p. o. Chatham, Columbia co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 iron foundry, and an extensive wagon manufacture.

CHATHAM CENTRE, p. o. Chatham, Columbia co.; here is situated a small agricultural settlement, consisting of some 10 or 12 dwellings.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, p. o. Chatham, Columbia co.; here are situated 2 taverns, 3 stores, and

about 25 dwellings. The Hudson and Berkshire, and the Albany and West Stockbridge railroads here form a junction, which tends to make this point a place of considerable importance.

CHAUMONT, v. and p. o. Lyme, Jefferson co. is situated at the head of Chaumont Bay; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, open to all denominations; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and 1 tannery. This village unites the advantages of water power and navigation, possessing a fine harbor of easy access from Lake Ontario. It is celebrated for its fisheries, and its fine blue limestone. The latter is extensively used for buildings and for public works.

CHAUMONT BAY, lies in the town of Lyme, Jefferson county, near the foot of Lake Ontario; it is of an irregular shape, about 7 miles long by 2 miles wide; into which on the north flows Chaumont river. This bay abounds in different kinds of lake fish, which are here taken in great abundance.

CHAUMONT RIVER, rises in Jefferson county, and flows in a southern direction into Chaumont bay, thence into Lake Ontario. It is 15 miles long.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY, taken from Genesee in 1808, is centrally distant 330 miles from the city of Albany. It is the westernmost county in the state, being bounded north-west by Lake Erie, east by Cattaraugus county, and south and west by the state of Pennsylvania. This county borders on Lake Erie for a distance of about 30 miles, and includes several good harbors, for steamboats and other large vessels, which navigate the great western lakes. An elevated ridge running from five to eight miles from the lake divide the waters flowing north and south, which ridge in some places is elevated from 1,000 to 1,400 feet. The general surface though hilly, is not mountainous; the highest hills are susceptible of cultivation to their summits. The soil along the shore of Lake Erie, and on the margins of the principal streams, is a rich alluvion, and is very productive, producing large quantities of grain of different kinds; the uplands are well adapted to grazing. Fruit is also abundant, such as apples, pears and plums. The most interesting object in this county connected with mineralogy,

is the carburetted hydrogen gas, which is here evolved in large quantities. The most remarkable localities are those of Fredonia, Westfield and Van Buren Harbor; these are commonly called gas springs, possessing an illuminating power equal to that of the purest coal or oil gas, and is advantageously used in many places. Equally common are springs charged with sulphuretted hydrogen. There are also several localities of bog iron ore; shell marl is abundant on the banks of Cassadaga lake, and alum and copperas are spontaneously formed in the town of Sheridan. Chautauque lake, Cassadaga lake and Bear lake, all lie in this county; the former is navigable for steamboats. In addition to the above lakes, may be named Chautauque creek, French creek, Canadawa creek, Silver creek, Cassadaga creek, Conewango creek, and the outlet to Chautauque lake. The *New-York and Erie railroad*, when completed, will run through the northern part of this county, terminating at Dunkirk Harbor. A railroad route has been surveyed, extending from Buffalo, through Dunkirk, to the west line of the state of New-York, there to connect with other lines of railroads extending along the shore of Lake Erie to its western extremity, thence to the Mississippi river; which, when finished, will form in connection with the eastern railroads, a continuous railroad communication from Boston, New-York and the Far West. Its area is about 1,017 square miles, or 650,620 acres.

The county buildings are located in the village of Mayville, in the town of Chautauque. The following are the names of the towns in the county, with the population in 1840:

Arkwright,	1,418	Harmony,	3,340
Busti,	1,894	Mina,	871
Carroll,	1,649	Poland,	1,087
Charlotte,	1,428	Pomfret,	4,566
CHAUTAUQUE,	2,980	Portland,	2,136
Cherry-Creek,	1,141	Ripley,	2,197
Clymer,	909	Sheridan,	1,883
Ellery,	2,242	Sherman,	1,099
Ellicott,	2,571	Stockton,	2,078
Ellington,	1,725	Villenova,	1,655
French Creek,	621	Westfield,	3,199
Gerry,	1,288		
Hanover,	3,998		
		Total inhabitants,.....	47,975

CHAUTAUQUE, t. Chautauque co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of Mayville, distant 336 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 2,980 inhabitants. The surface is high and rolling, being situated on the dividing ridge; a part of its waters running east into Chautauque lake, while a portion runs west into Lake Erie; soil, argillaceous loam of good quality, producing abundant crops of grass and grain. Chautauque lake lies on its eastern bor-

der, into which flows several streams; Chautauque creek and its tributaries drain it on the west. De Wittville, Magnolia and Mayville, are names of post offices.

CHAUTAUQUE LAKE, lying entirely in the county of Chautauque, is a most beautiful sheet of water; it is 18 miles in length, and in breadth varying from 1 to 3 miles, except near the middle, where it contracts to a few rods. It is navigable for steamboats from Mayville to the foot of the lake,

thence by its *outlet* to the Connewango creek; and is elevated 726 feet above the surface of Lake Erie, and 1,291 feet above the Atlantic Ocean; being the highest body of water in the Union on which a steamboat floats.

CHAUTAUQUE CREEK, rises in Chautauque co. and flows northerly into Lake Erie, descending through a deep dell, or ravine; this is a good mill stream, on which are already erected a number of factories and mills.

CHAZY, t. Clinton co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Plattsburgh, and distant 176 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,584 inhabitants. The surface is level on the east and hilly on the west; soil mostly of good quality, and some of it very productive; it is bounded on the east by Lake Champlain, and drained by Chazy and Little Chazy rivers. Chazy and West Chazy are names of post offices.

CHAZY, v. and p. o. Chazy, Clinton co. is situated on the Little Chazy river, 3 miles west of Lake Champlain; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 trip hammer

works and 2 tanneries. Blue lime stone or marble, is found in abundance in this vicinity. It is usually of a black color, takes a good polish, and is often quite equal in beauty to the celebrated Irish marble.

CHAZY LANDING, Chazy, Clinton co. is situated on the west side of Lake Champlain, 9 miles south of the Canada line; here are situated, 1 tavern, 1 store, 2 store houses and about 20 dwellings.

CHAZY LAKE, lies in the town of Beekmantown, Clinton county; it is 4 miles long by an average width of 1 mile.

CHAZY RIVER, rises by several branches in the western part of Clinton county and flows easterly in a very circuitous route into Lake Champlain, in the town of Champlain. Its whole length is about 40 miles; affording many fine mill privileges.

CHAZY RIVER, LITTLE, rises in Clinton county, and flows in an easterly direction through the town of Chazy into Lake Champlain. Its length is about 20 miles.

CHELSEA, p. o. Fredonia, Cattaraugus co.

CHELSEA, v. Northfield, Richmond co. is a small settlement situated on Staten Island Sound.

CHEMUNG COUNTY, taken from Tioga in 1836, is distant 190 miles from the city of Albany; bounded on the west by Steuben county, north by Tompkins, east by Tioga and on the south by the state of Pennsylvania. The surface of this county, although broken and hilly, contains much good land; the flats along the streams are rich and extensive; the uplands are pleasant and productive, abounding in a large growth of timber, and when cleared, well adapted to grazing. The mineralogical productions of this county are supposed to be very limited. It is watered on the south by the Chemung river, on the north by the inlet of Seneca lake, and on the east by the Cayuta creek; Newtown creek flows south into the Chemung river. Its area is about 530 square miles, or 336,000 acres.

The *Chemung Canal* connects Seneca lake with the Chemung river at Elmira; a navigable feeder also extends from Fairport to the village of Corning, in Steuben county. This canal affords a water communication between the Erie Canal and the Susquehanna river, which empties its waters into the Chesapeake bay, in the state of Maryland. The *New-York and Erie Railroad*, also passes through this county, afford-

ing altogether facilities of immense importance to this region of country, which is rich in lumber and agricultural products.

The following are the names of the towns in Chemung county, with the population in 1840.

Big Flats,	1,375	ELMIRA,	4,791
Catharines,	2,424	Erin,.....	1,441
Catlin,	1,119	Southport,	2,101
Cayuta,	835	Veteran,	2,279
Chemung,	2,377		_____
Dix,	1,990		
		Total inhabitants,	20,732

CHEMUNG, t. Chemung co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Elmira, and distant 198 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,377 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken, with fine alluvial flats in the valley of the Chemung, which flows near its southern boundary; soil on the uplands, gravelly loam, covered with hemlock, pine, maple and beech. In the south-east part of this town is situated a singular eminence called "Spanish Hill," elevated 110 feet above the plain, and near the bank of the river; upon its summit are vestiges of fortifications, displaying much skill in the art of defence, having regular intrenchments, which perfectly command the bend of the river. *Che-mung* is the name of a post office, where is a small settlement.

CHEMUNG CANAL, extends from the head of Seneca Lake to the Chemung river, terminating at the village of Elmira, Chemung co. Length 23 miles; with a navigable feeder from the summit level at Fairport, to the village of Corning, a distance of 16 miles, where is a

capacious basin formed in the Chemung river; to this point extends the Corning and Blossburg railroad, thus affording great facilities for the transhipment of coal and other heavy commodities. The Chemung Canal and feeder are together, 39 miles in length; 53 locks, overcoming an ascent and descent of 516 feet; 8 waste-weirs, 24 road bridges, 3 towing path bridges, 11 farm bridges and 3 aqueducts. Commenced in 1830; completed in 1833. Cost, \$344,000.

CHEMUNG RIVER, which is formed by the junction of the Con-hoction with the Tioga river, commences in Steuben county, and flows in a south-east direction through the county of Chemung; thence into the state of Pennsylvania, where it empties into the Susquehanna at the village of Athens; its whole length is 40 miles. This is a large and important stream; during freshets it is used in floating lumber and produce to market, and affords a number of desirable mill sites, many of which are still unoccupied. It is also used as the main feeder of the Chemung canal.

CHENANGO COUNTY, formed from Herkimer and Tioga in 1798, is centrally distant 120 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the west by Broome and Cortland counties, north by Madison county, east by Otsego and Delaware counties, and on the south by Broome county. The surface is broken and hilly, though not mountainous; its valleys are extensive and fertile, producing large crops of grain, while the uplands are well adapted to grazing. Live stock, grain and lumber are the principal exports. This county is well watered; the Chenango river flows through the centre, while the Unadilla bounds it on the east, both flowing into the Susquehanna river, which runs across the south-east angle; in addition to the above the Canasawacta and Geneganslette creek, flowing into the Chenango and the Otselic river runs through the

north-west part of the county. There are two or three sulphur springs in this county, which are frequented by those who are afflicted with cutaneous diseases. The *Chenango canal* runs through the valley of the Chenango river, connecting the Erie canal with the boatable waters of the Susquehanna river, at the village of Binghamton. The area of this county is about 800 square miles, or 514,800 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Chenango county, with the population in 1840.

Bainbridge,.....	3,324	Oxford,	3,179
Columbus,	1,561	Pharsalia,	1,213
Coventry,.....	1,681	Pitcher,	1,562
German,.....	965	Plymouth,	1,625
Green,	3,462	Preston,	1,117
Guilford,	2,827	Sherbourne,.....	2,791
Lincklean,.....	1,249	Smithville,.....	1,762
Macdonough,.....	1,369	Smyrna,	2,246
New-Berlin,.....	3,086		
NORWICH,.....	4,145	Total inhabitants,	40,785
Otselic,	1,621		

CHENANGO, t. Broome co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of Binghamton, and is distant from Albany 145 miles; contained in 1840, 5,465 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but arable and productive; the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers both flow through this town, forming a junction at the village of Binghamton; the valleys and flats from one to two miles wide, are rich alluvial, producing grass and grain in abundance. Binghamton is the name of a post office.

CHENANGO CANAL, leaves the Erie canal at Utica, and proceeds in a south-west direction to the village of Clinton, where it intersects the valley of Oriskany creek, then up said valley into Madison county, where it attains its summit, thence down the valley of the Chenango to the Susquehanna river, terminating at the village of Binghamton, in Broome county. Elevation from the Erie canal to its summit level, 706 feet; descent from thence to the Susquehanna, 303 feet. Length 97 miles. The structures on this canal are as follows; 114 composite and 2 stone lift-locks; 1 guard lock; 19 aque-

ducts; 52 culverts; 21 waste-weirs; 56 road bridges; 106 farm bridges; 53 feeder bridges; 12 dams and 11 lock houses. To obtain the requisite supply of water for this canal, 17½ miles of feeders and 7 reservoirs, have been constructed. Commenced in 1833; completed in 1837. Cost, \$1,737,703.

CHENANGO FORKS, v. and p. o. Barker and Chenango, Broome co. is situated at the junction of the Tioughnioga river with the Chenango, on the line of the Chenango canal. It contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 tannery and a boat yard, where canal boats are built and repaired.

CHENANGO RIVER, rises in Madison and Oneida counties, and flows through the counties of Chenango and Broome, where it empties into the Susquehanna at the village of Binghamton. It is 75 miles long, running in a southerly direction through the Chenango valley; on its banks are several beautiful and thriving villages. This stream is navigable for boats and rafts 50 miles above its mouth,

and is used to a considerable extent to feed the Chenango canal, which runs parallel to it through its whole course.

CHERRY CREEK, t. Chautauque co. situated 20 miles east of the village of Mayville, and distant 320 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,141 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay and sandy loam; drained by Cone-wango creek and some of its tributaries.

CHERRY CREEK, v. and p. o. Cherry Creek, Chautauque co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 2 saw mills.

CHERRY VALLEY, t. Otsego co. situated 11 miles north-east of Cooperstown and distant 52 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,923 inhabitants. The surface is hilly but mostly arable; soil, calcareous mould; it is drained by Cherry Valley creek and some other small streams.

CHERRY VALLEY, v. and p. o. Cherry Valley, Otsego co. is situated on the Great Western turnpike, 52 miles west of the city of Albany; it was incorporated in 1812, and now contains about 1,100 inhabitants, 180 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 1 banking house, 5 public houses, 15 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 carding and cloth dressing establishment. The Cherry Valley Academy, is a chartered institution in a flourishing condition.

CHERRY VALLEY CREEK, rises in the town of Cherry Valley and flows into the Susquehanna river in the county of Otsego.

CHESHIRE, p. o. Canandaigua, Ontario co. here are located 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 12 or 15 dwellings, on a tributary of Canandaigua lake.

CHESNUT RIDGE, p. o. Dover, Dutchess co.

CHESTER, t. Warren co. situated 18 miles north-west of the village of Caldwell, and distant 80 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,633 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, sandy loam and productive in the valleys; it is watered by the Hudson river and some of its tributaries. Schroon lake lies on the north-east boundary; there are also two other small lakes in this town, all of which abound in trout and other fish of a fine flavor. Chestertown and Pottersville are names of post offices.

CHESTER, v. and p. o. Goshen, Orange co. is an agricultural settlement on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains 1 church, 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and about 30 dwellings. This is a great mart for the sale of live stock of different kinds.

CHESTERFIELD, t. Essex co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 150 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,716 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, sandy loam, with some clay. In this town are several small lakes or ponds, the principal of which are Auger and Butternut; it is drained by the Au Sable river, which flows on the north boundary and empties into Lake Champlain, lying on the east. Highland, Keeseville, Port Kent and Port Kendall are names of post offices; Port Douglass is the name of a landing on the west side of Lake Champlain.

CHESTERTOWN, v. and p. o. Chester, Warren co. contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and 1 clothier's works.

CHESTERVILLE, v. Westerloo, Albany co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1

Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 1 store and 1 tannery.

CHICTAWAGA, t. Erie co. situated 6 miles east of Buffalo, and distant 278 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,137 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and the soil productive; it is watered by Cayuga and Cazenove creeks, the head branches of Buffalo creek. The southern part of this town is embraced in the Buffalo Creek Reservation, and inhabited by the Seneca tribe of Indians.

CHILI, t. Monroe co. situated 10 miles south-west of the city of Rochester, and distant 230 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,174 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam and very fertile; it is drained by Black creek flowing into the Genesee river, which bounds it on the east. *Chili*, North Chili, O'Connellsville and South Chili are names of post offices.

CHINA, t. Wyoming co. situated 20 miles south-west of the village of Wyoming, and distant 271 from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,437 inhabitants. The surface on the south is gently undulating and rolling on the north; soil, clay loam, well adapted to grass; it is drained by Clear creek, one of the head branches of Cattaraugus creek. *China*, and East China are names of post offices.

CHIPPEWA BAY, on the east side of the St. Lawrence river, opposite the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence co. contains a portion of the "Thousand Islands."

CHITTENANGO, v. and p. o. Sullivan, Madison co. is situated one mile south of the Erie Canal, with which it is connected by a side cut; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 180 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 taverns, 10 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill and 2 large factories for the manufacture of water lime, which is

found in this vicinity and is extensively used on the different public works of the state and other purposes. The Syracuse and Utica railroad passes near the village, where is a depot. There is a sulphur spring one mile south of the village of Chittenango, of which the following is an analysis, by Dr. Lewis C. Beck.

Temperature 49° F.; specific gravity 1.00341.

The following is the composition in a pint of the water:

	Grains.
Carbonate of lime,	0.88
Sulphate of Soda,.....	1.66
Sulphate of lime and mag..	12.75
Chloride of Sodium,.....	0.14
Organic matter,	traces.

15.43

Besides Sulphuretted hydrogen, the water contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas.

CHITTENANGO CREEK, rises in the town of Nelson, Madison co. and flows north into the Oneida Lake.

CHRYSTLER'S ISLAND, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence co.

CHUCTANUNDA CREEK, rises in Fulton and Saratoga counties, and flows south into Montgomery co. where it empties into the Mohawk river at the village of Amsterdam.

CHURCHTOWN, v. Claverack, Columbia co. is a small settlement containing a Lutheran church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 8 or 10 dwellings.

CHURCHVILLE, v. and p. o. Riga, Monroe co. is situated on the line of the Tonawanda railroad; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores and a woollen factory propelled by steam power.

CICERO, t. Onondaga co. situ-

ated 10 miles north-east of Syracuse, and distant 143 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,464 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level and much of the soil of good quality; Oneida lake lies on the north-east boundary, and on the east flows the Chittenango creek. Cicero and Brewerton are names of post offices.

CICERO, v. and p. o. Cicero, Onondaga co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns and 4 stores.

CINCINNATUS, t. Cortland co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Cortland, and distant 131 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 1,301 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and soil productive; it is drained by the Otselic creek and its tributaries.

CINCINNATUS, v. and p. o. Cincinnatus, Cortland co. is situated on the Otselic creek; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 2 tanneries.

CITIES. See *Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Hudson, New-York, Rochester, Schenectady, Troy and Utica*.

CITY, p.o. Amenia, Dutchess co.

CITY ISLAND, lies in the East river and is attached to the town of Pelham, Westchester county; it is 2 miles long by 1 mile wide.

CLARENCE, t. Erie co. situated 16 miles north-east of the city of Buffalo and distant 265 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,271 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay, sandy and calcareous loam, dry and suitable for grain; drained by Ransom's creek and the Tonawanda, which flows on the north boundary. *Clarence* and North Clarence are names of post offices.

CLARENCE, t. Orleans co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Albion, and distant 248

miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,251 inhabitants. The surface is high and somewhat broken, but mostly arable; soil, calcareous loam; it is drained by two small creeks.

CLARENDON, v. and p. o. Clarendon, Orleans co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 1 flouring mill.

CLARKESVILLE, t. Allegany co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of Angelica and distant 278 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 326 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating, mostly covered with a dense forest of valuable pine timber; it is drained by Dodge's creek and some other small streams. *Clarkesville* is the name of a post office.

CLARKESVILLE, v. Aurelius, Cayuga co. situated on the Owasco outlet, a short distance below the village of Auburn, and may be considered as forming part of the suburbs of the latter place. Here are located 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 1 paper mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 scythe factory, 1 tannery, 1 tavern and 40 or 50 dwellings.

CLARKSON, t. Monroe co. situated 16 miles north-west of the city of Rochester, and distant 233 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,486 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; drained by Sandy and Little Salmon creeks, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north.

CLARKSON, v. and p. o. Clarkson, Monroe co. is situated on the Ridge road; it contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 2 wool carding and cloth dressing works and 1 carriage manufactory.

CLARKSTOWN, t. Rockland co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of New-

City, and is distant from Albany 122 miles; it contained in 1840, 2,533 inhabitants. The surface is generally hilly and the soil productive in the valleys; it is bounded on the east by the Hudson river, and contains a small lake, the outlet of which flows south into the Hackensack river. *Clarkstown* and *Nyack Turnpike* are names of post offices.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Brookfield, Madison co. was incorporated in 1834, and now contains about 450 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 iron foundry, 1 fulling mill, 2 tanneries, 3 carriage manufactories and 2 large cabinet ware factories.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Middlefield, Otsego co. is situated on Cherry Valley creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 2 tanneries and 1 distillery.

CLARKSVILLE, p. o. New-Scotland, Albany co. here are situated 2 taverns, 1 store and 12 or 15 dwellings.

CLAVERACK, t. Columbia co. situated 4 miles east of Hudson, and distant 34 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,056 inhabitants. The surface is diversified, being somewhat hilly; soil, gravel, clay & loam, generally of a good quality. It is watered by Claverack creek. Claverack, Harlemville, Hoffman's Gate, Mellenville and Smoky Hollow, are names of post offices.

CLAVERACK, v. and p. o. Claverack, Columbia co. is situated 4 miles east of the city of Hudson; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and an incorporated academy for males and females, in a flourishing condition.

CLAVERACK CREEK, rises in Columbia county, and runs into Kinderhook creek; on this stream

and its tributaries are a number of factories and mills.

CLAY, t. Onondaga co. situated 10 miles north of Syracuse, and distant 151 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,852 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, generally productive, resting on saliferous sandstone. It is watered by the Oneida and Seneca rivers, which here unite, forming the Oswego river, flowing thence into Lake Ontario. *Clay* and *Euclid* are names of post offices. The former is situated in the village of Belgium.

CLAYTON, t. Jefferson co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Watertown, and distant 172 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,990 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and clay loam of good quality. It is drained by Chaumont river and French creek, and the St. Lawrence river bounds it on the northwest. *Clayton*, *Cornelia* and *Depauville* are post offices.

CLEAR CREEK, v. and p. o. Ellington, Chautauque co. is situated on Clear creek; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 2 saw mills.

CLEAR CREEK, rises in Chautauque county, and empties into the Conewango creek in Cattaraugus county.

CLEAR LAKE, is one of a small cluster of lakes, lying in the town of Alexandria, Jefferson co.

CLERMONT, t. Columbia co. situated 13 miles south of Hudson, and distant 43 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,231 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam, generally fertile. It is watered by An-cram or Roeliff Jansen's creek.

CLERMONT, v. and p. o. Clermont, Columbia co. is situated on the post road between New-York and Albany; it contains 150 inha-

Throughout this extent, it preserves an uniformity of width, which is on an average 4 or 5 feet; in some portions of the vein it is only 2, in others 8 feet. It dips to the west at an angle of about 75° ; it has regular side walls, though less perfect on the west side than on the east."

CLOCKVILLE, v. Lenox, Madison co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 1 store, 2 grist mills and 2 plaster mills.

CLOSTER MOUNTAINS, or **PALISADE RANGE**, enters Rockland county from New-Jersey, on the margin of the Hudson river, and extends north to Verdrieteje's hook in Clarkstown. The ridge known as Nyack hills, contains excellent brown and red sand stone, which is extensively quarried and sent to market. The highest point of this range, rises about 1,000 feet above the Hudson, and the *Palisades* are remarkable for their perpendicular and picturesque appearance.

CLOVE, p. o. Union Vale, Dutchess co.

CLOVE KILL, rises in Union Vale, Dutchess co. and flows southwest; it is one of the principal sources of the Fishkill, into which it empties in the town of Beekman.

CLOVESVILLE, p. o. Middletown, Deleware co.

CLYDE, v. & p. o. Galen, Wayne co. is situated on Clyde river and on the line of the Erie canal; it was incorporated in 1835, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 130 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; an academy or high school; 3 taverns, 16 stores of different kinds; 4 flouring mills, 1 saw mill, 2 glass manufactories, 1 furnace and 1 tannery, besides many other kinds of mechanic shops.

CLYDE RIVER, is formed by the junction of Flint and Mud creeks, in the county of Wayne, and flows easterly a distance of 20 miles, when it falls into Seneca river.

CLYMER, t. Chautauque co. situated 15 miles south of the village of Mayville, and distant 353 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 909 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, moist sandy loam, well adapted to grass; drained towards the south by Broken Straw creek and its tributaries. *Clymer*, *Clymer Centre* and *North Clymer* are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement consisting of 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 12 or 15 dwellings.

COBLESKILL, t. Schoharie co. situated 10 miles west of the village of Schoharie, and distant 45 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,533 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly with fertile valleys; it contains a small lake, and is drained by the Cobleskill, having on its banks fine alluvial soil. In this town is a mill stream which issues from a natural well, the depth of which has never been ascertained; it then enters a subterraneous passage and disappears for a distance of 7 miles, when it re-appears. *Cobleskill*, *Cobleskill Centre*, *Lawyersville*, *Punchkill* and *Richmondville* are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement, consisting of 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 saw mill and about 20 dwellings.

COCHECTON, t. Sullivan co. situated 16 miles west of the village of Monticello, and distant 134 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 622 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam; drained by the Collicoon and Ten Mile creeks, both of which flow into the Delaware river, which bounds this town on the west.

Cochecton and Fosterdale are names of post offices.

COCHECTON, v. and p. o. Cochecton, Sullivan co. is situated on the east side of the Delaware river; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 tavern and 1 store. Here terminates the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike, which runs between the above places, a distance of 60 miles.

COEYMAN'S, t. Albany co. situated 12 miles from the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 3,107 inhabitants. The surface is broken; soil, various, it is drained by Coeyman's creek and some other streams flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the east. Coeymans and Coeymans Hollow are names of post offices.

COEYMAN'S, v. and p. o. Albany co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, 12 miles below the city of Albany; it contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 10 stores of different kinds; 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 axe factory, 1 plaster mill, 1 cloth dressing and fulling mill, and several extensive brick yards. This is a convenient steamboat landing, from which sail a number of sloops, mostly trading with the New-York market.

COEYMAN'S CREEK, rises in the town of New-Scotland, Albany co. and flows into the Hudson river in the town of Coeymans.

COEYMAN'S HOLLOW, p. o. Coeymans, Albany co.

COHOES, v. and p. o. Watervliet, Albany co. is situated on the south-west bank of the Mohawk river, a short distance below the Cohoes Falls and near the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals. Here is afforded by means of the Mohawk, an immense amount of hydraulic power; if found necessary the whole volume of water in

the river can be used for propelling machinery to almost any extent, having a total fall of about 140 feet. During the lowest stages of water, it is estimated that there is sufficient to propel at least 1,000,000 of spindles with all the necessary apparatus. Here is now erected an extensive cotton factory, owned by "The Harmony Company," calculated for 7,000 spindles and 220 looms; a large axe and edge tool manufactory; a manufactory of drawers, wrappers and hosiery, the knitting frames being driven by water power; 2 machine shops; 1 iron and brass foundry, 1 paint mill, 1 flouring mill, and 3 saw mills, two of which are employed in sawing veneers for cabinet work; 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Universalist church, 1 hotel and 12 stores; containing a population of about 2,000 inhabitants, mostly engaged in the above manufactories. The peculiar advantages of this place for hydraulic purposes was first fully appreciated by the late celebrated civil engineer Canvass White, Esq., during the progress of cutting the Erie canal, on which great work he was engaged. With the co-operation of sundry individuals, a liberal charter was obtained by a company, from the legislature of the state, with a capital of \$250,000, for the purpose of improvement on a large scale, commensurate with its natural advantages, but by reason of continued enlargement of its plan, the capital was subsequently increased to \$500,000. Stages pass through this village several times daily, running between Albany and Waterford, a distance of 10 miles. **COHOES FALLS**, situated in the immediate vicinity of Cohoes village, is an object of great attraction, being much resorted to

during the summer months, by visitors from all parts of the Union; the water of the Mohawk here has a perpendicular fall of 70 feet, besides a rapid descent above and below; the banks of the river present a grand and romantic appearance, varying in almost perpendicular height of from 50 to 120 feet, for the distance of half a mile below the falls, where is erected a substantial bridge, the length of which is about 800 feet across the stream.

COLCHESTER, t. Delaware co. situated 20 miles south of the village of Delhi, and distant 101 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,567 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, adapted to grass; it is drained by the Papacton branch of the Delaware river, which flows through a valley of the same name. *Colchester* and *Papacton* are names of post offices.

COLDBROOK, v. and p. o. Russia, Herkimer co. is situated on a stream of the same name; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and one plaster mill.

COLD CREEK, p. o. Hume, Allegany co.

COLD CREEK, rises in the town of Centreville, Allegany county, and flows east into the Genesee river; on this stream are a number of good mill sites.

COLDEN, t. Erie co. situated 20 miles south-east of Buffalo, and distant 287 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,088 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay, mostly wet and cold, but adapted to grass; it is drained by Cazenove creek and some other small streams. *Colden* is the name of a post office, where is a small settlement and some mills.

COLDENHAM, p. o. Newburgh, Orange co.

COLDEN LAKE, lies in the town of Newcomb, Essex co. a short distance below Avalanche Lake, whose waters it receives after a descent of about 50 feet; it is 1 mile in length and half a mile wide. This is a romantic sheet of water, lying 2,850 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, surrounded by high and lofty mountain peaks.

COLD SPRING, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 16 miles south-west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 308 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 673 inhabitants. The surface is hilly with extensive valleys; Cold Spring creek empties into the Allegany river, which flows nearly through the centre of the town in a south-west direction. This town contains an Indian village and constitutes part of an Indian reservation.

COLD SPRING, v. Cold Spring, Cattaraugus co. is situated on the north side of the Allegany river, on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad. This is an old Indian settlement and has recently become a place of considerable importance from its favorable location as a depot for lumber, from whence there is now a large amount annually sent down the Allegany river. The completion of the New-York and Erie railroad will add much to its future prospects.

COLD SPRING, v. and p. o. Phillipstown, Putnam co. is romantically situated in the Highlands, on the east side of the Hudson river, about one mile north of West Point. It contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 170 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church, 3 public houses, 10 stores and a very extensive iron foundry and machine shop, which constantly employs about 300 workmen, engaged in different mechanical branches. This foun-

dery is supposed to be the most extensive of any in the Union; here the ore is manufactured into iron, and used in the construction of the largest kind of machinery, and warlike implements, steamboat and other machinery. It is generally known as *West Point Foundry*.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, is a deep indentation of Long Island Sound, lying between the counties of Queens and Suffolk on the north, being a continuation of Oyster Bay.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, v. and p. o. Oyster Bay and Huntington, Queens and Suffolk counties, is situated at the head and on both sides of Cold Spring Harbor; it containes about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal church, 3 taverns and stores; 2 woollen factories and 1 grist mill. Here are owned several ships employed in the whaling business, besides several vessels employed in the coasting trade. This is a very desirable place of residence and is much resorted to by strangers, during the summer months.

COLESVILLE, t. Broome co. situated 12 miles east of Binghamton, and distant 127 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,528 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly, through which passes the Susquehanna river, and in the valleys are rich alluvial flats. Colesville, Dora, Harpersville, Osborn's Hollow, New-Ohio, Ninevah, Susquehanna and Vallonia Springs are names of post offices.

COLLEBERG. See *Croton*.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, taken from Albany in 1786, is centrally distant 30 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Rensselaer county, east by the Massachusetts state line, south by Dutchess county and on the west by the Hudson river. The surface of this county is uneven and hilly on the eastern boundary, but more level as you approach the Hudson. In the soil there is much variety, part being rich and highly cultivated, while other portions are less productive. The mineral productions of this region are numerous and highly valuable; among those which are considered the most useful, may be enumerated hematite and bog iron ores, important deposits of which exist in

COLLEBERGII MOUNTAIN or HILLS, lie in the town of Cortland, Westchester co. south of the "Highlands."

COLLEGES. See *Columbia College*, New-York; *University of the city of New-York*; *Union College*, Schenectady; *Hamilton College*, Clinton, Oneida county; *Geneva College*, Geneva.

COLLEGES, MEDICAL. See *Albany Medical College*; *College of Physicians and Surgeons*, New-York, and *Geneva Medical College*.

COLLEGE POINT, p. o. Flushing, Queens co.; here is situated *St. Paul's College*, a celebrated and flourishing institution of learning, overlooking Long Island Sound.

COLLIERSVILLE, p. o. Milford, Otsego co.

COLLINS, t. Erie co. situated 24 miles south of Buffalo, and distant 295 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,257 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and somewhat hilly; soil various; it is drained by numerous small streams and Cattaraugus creek, which bounds it on the south. *Collins*, *Collins Centre* and *Angola* are names of post offices.

COLLINSVILLE, v. and p. o. West Turin, Lewis co. contains about 130 inhabitants; 20 dwelling houses, 1 church, an academy, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

COLOSSE, v. and p. o. Mexico, Oswego co.; this is an agricultural settlement, containing 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 25 dwellings.

various parts of this county. Of galena, or the common ore of lead, there are also several localities, the most noted of which is that in the town of Ancram; sulphuret of copper, &c. is also found in company with the lead ore. The oxide of manganese, peat and marl, are to be included among the useful products of this county; there also exists beds of marble in the towns of Hillsdale and Copake of a fine quality. Columbia county contains several sulphur and chalybeate springs; the Lebanon springs in particular possess great interest in consequence of evolving nitrogen gas, and is greatly resorted to by invalids on account of its medicinal qualities. This county possesses several valuable mill streams. Kinderhook creek and its tributaries water it on the north; Claverack and Copake in the centre, and Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's creeks flow on the south, in addition to the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west. Here are located several extensive cotton factories, mills and forges, which annually produce large quantities of manufactured goods. Its area is about 624 square miles, or 399,500 acres.

The *Hudson and Berkshire railroad*, commences at the city of Hudson and extends to the Massachusetts state line, where it unites with the Western Railroad of Massachusetts at West Stockbridge; the Albany and West Stockbridge railroad also passes through the north-east angle of this county. The *New-York and Albany railroad*, when completed, will extend through the interior.

The following are the names of the towns in Columbia county, with the population in 1840.

PAncram,	1,770	Hillsdale,	2,470
Austerlitz,	2,091	HUDSON CITY,	5,672
Canaan,	1,957	Kinderhook,	3,512
Chatham,	3,662	Livingston,	2,190
Claverack,	3,056	New-Lebanon,	2,536
Clermont,	1,231	Stockport,	1,815
Copake,	1,505	Stuyvesant,	1,779
Gallatin,	1,644	Taghkanic,	1,674
Germantown,	969		
Ghent,	2,558	Total inhabitants,	43,252
Greenport,	1,161		

COLUMBIA, t. Herkimer co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Herkimer, and distant 75 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,129 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, calcareous and sandy loam; it is drained by some of the head waters of the Unadilla and Susquehanna rivers, while other streams flow north into the Mohawk river. *Columbia*, and South Columbia are names of post offices.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE. See *New-York City*.

COLUMBIAVILLE, v. Stock-

port, Columbia co. is situated about half a mile east of the Hudson river, near the confluence of the Claverack and Kinderhook creeks. It was incorporated in 1812, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 taverns and 2 stores. Here are located 2 large cotton factories, containing about 5,000 spindles, manufacturing annually large quantities of sheetings; giving employment to about 100 mechanics and operatives.

COLUMBIAVILLE, v. Madrid, St. Lawrence co. is situated on

Grass river; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 2 machine shops. The *Madrid* post office is situated in this place.

COLUMBUS, t. Chenango co. situated 14 miles north-east of the village of Norwich, and distant 83 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,561 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil, clay and sandy loam; it is watered by the Unadilla river and some of its tributaries. *Columbus* and *Columbus Corners* are names of post offices. At the former there are situated 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 tannery and about 20 dwellings.

COLUMBUS POINT. See *Kings-ton Landing*.

COMAC, p. o. Smithtown, Suffolk co.; a small settlement is here situated on the middle post road, running between Brooklyn and Riverhead.

COMSTOCK'S LANDING, p. o. Fort Ann, Washington co.

CONCORD, t. Erie co. situated 25 miles south-east of Buffalo, and distant 282 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,021 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, high ridges dividing the streams; soil, clay loam, well adapted for grass; drained by several small streams and Cattaraugus creek, which bounds it on the south. *Concord Centre*, Springville and Waterville Corners are post offices.

CONESUS, t. Livingston co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Geneseo, and distant 221 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,654 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and the soil of rather an indifferent quality; lying between Conesus and Hemlock lakes, which are surrounded by high and precipitous grounds. *Conesus* and *West Conesus* are post offices.

CONESUS LAKE, is a small body of water lying in Livingston county; it is 9 miles long by 1 in width. This lake, it is said, exceeds 300 feet in depth; its waters are pure and cold, and well stocked with fish.

CONESVILLE, t. Schoharie co. situated 20 miles south of the village of Schoharie, and distant 42 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,621 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy loam. It is watered by the Manor-Kill, which flows into Schoharie creek on the west. *Conesville* is the name of a post office.

CONEY ISLAND, forms a part of the town of Gravesend, Kings co.; it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, averaging half a mile in width, and faces the Atlantic ocean, being divided from the main land by a narrow channel or inlet, which is crossed by a toll bridge. Here are two commodious hotels for the accommodation of visitors, the beach being much resorted to for sea air and bathing. No place in the vicinity of the city of New-York, exceeds this island as a convenient and desirable watering place. During the summer months great numbers resort here. Stages leave Brooklyn several times daily in the summer season for this island, and the Bath House situated 3 miles north.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. The state is divided into 33 Congressional districts, and sends 40 members to the United States Congress, according to the apportionment of the census of 1830, being in a ratio of one representative for every 47,700 persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. The third district, comprising the city of New-York, is entitled to four members; the eighth, seventeenth, twenty-second and twenty-third, are each entitled to two members; the re-

maining districts send one member each. The total number of representatives to Congress in the Union, according to the above apportionment, is 242 members. The territories are each entitled to one delegate.

CONHOCTON, t. Steuben co. situated 18 miles north-west of the village of Bath, and distant 225 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,965 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; the soil, moist clay loam, well adapted to grass. It is drained by the Conhocton river and some of its head streams. *Conhocton*, North Conhocton and Patchin's Mills, are names of post offices. Liberty is the name of a settlement.

CONHOCTON RIVER, rises in Steuben co. and unites with the Tioga river near the village of Painted Post, when the united streams take the name of Chemung. On the Conhocton and its tributaries are a number of fine mill sites; this stream is navigable for rafts and arks from the village of Bath to its mouth during high water. Its length is 55 miles.

CONKLIN, t. Broome co. situated 5 miles south-east of Binghamton, and distant 152 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,475 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, with a deep valley and flats, through which flows the Susquehannah river. *Conklain* and Corbettsville are names of p. offices.

CONNECTICUT CREEK, rises in Brookhaven, Suffolk co. and runs south into Fireplace bay.

CONNEWANGO, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 15 miles west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 302 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,317 inhabitants. Surface high and rolling; some places deeply indented by the streams; soil, good quality. It is drained by Connewango and Little Connewango creeks. *Connewango*,

Axeville and Clear creek, are names of post offices. Rutledge is the name of a village.

CONNEWANGO CREEK, rises in Chautauque and Cattaraugus counties, and flows south into the Allegany river, receiving the outlet of Chautauque lake and a number of other tributaries. This stream affords a pretty good boat navigation during high water; multitudes of rafts also descend during certain seasons of the year.

CONQUEST, t. Cayuga co. situated 15 miles north of the village of Auburn, and distant 162 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,911 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay and sandy loam; it contains Duck lake, and is bounded on the north by Seneca river, which here separates and forms an island, called Howland's island, lying in the south-west angle of the town.

CONQUEST, v. and p. o. Conquest, Cayuga co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

CONSTABLE, t. Franklin co. situated 6 miles north of the village of Malone, and distant 218 miles from Albany, is bounded on the north by Canada. In 1840, it contained 1,122 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy loam; drained by Trout river, which flows north into Canada. East Constable and West Constable are names of post offices.

CONSTABLEVILLE, v. and p. o. West Turin, Lewis co. contains about 130 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill.

CONSTANTIA, t. Oswego co. situated 30 miles east of the village of Oswego, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,476 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sand and sandy loam.

It is drained by Scriba's creek and other small streams which flow into Oneida lake, bounding it on the south. *Constantia* and *Cleveland* are names of post offices.

CONSTANTIA, v. and p. o. Constantia, Oswego co. situated on the north side of Oneida lake; it was incorporated in 1838, and now contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 iron foundry and 1 saw mill.

CONSTITUTION ISLAND, lies in the Hudson river, opposite West Point, on which, during the revolutionary war, were erected some fortifications.

COOKSBURGH, v. and p. o. Rensselaerville, Albany co.; here are situated 1 tavern, 3 stores, 2 tanneries, and 15 or 20 dwellings. This is the present termination of the Catskill and Canajoharie railroad, distant 26 miles from Catskill.

COONSVILLE, v. Manchester, Ontario co. is situated on the Canandaigua outlet; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and a cloth dressing establishment.

COOPERSTOWN, v. and p. o. Otsego, Otsego co. is delightfully situated on a plain at the outlet of Otsego lake, 66 miles west of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1812, and now contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses; a court house, jail, and county clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 1 banking house; an academy in a flourishing condition, besides several good select schools; 7 hotels and taverns; 2 bookstores, one of which does a large publishing business, and 20 stores of different kinds; an extensive flouring mill and 1 saw mill. No inland village in the state, probably exceeds this

place in elegance of situation and beauty of surrounding scenery. Otsego lake in the immediate vicinity, is a most beautiful sheet of water, abounding in trout and bass, celebrated for their peculiar flavor.

COPAKE, t. Columbia co. situated 17 miles south-east of Hudson, and distant 47 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,505 inhabitants. The surface on the east is mountainous; on the west is a broad valley in which are several small lakes, and through which flows Ancram creek; the soil is various, being rich and productive in the valleys. *Copake* is the name of a post office.

COPAKE CREEK, rises in Columbia county, and runs into Claverack creek; on this stream are a number of factories and mills.

COPAKE LAKE, lying in the town of Copake, covers about 600 acres. Its waters are very clear, and its bottom composed of white sand or gravel; its shores are of gentle declivity, and highly cultivated.

COPENHAGEN, v. and p. o. Denmark, Lewis co. is situated on Deer river; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 oil mill, and 1 rope walk. About half a mile below this place on Deer river, is a fall of 270 feet, being nearly perpendicular; the banks for some distance below are high and rugged, projecting over the stream, altogether forming a great natural curiosity.

CORAM, v. and p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. is centrally situated on the post road from Smithtown to Riverhead; it contains 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 12 or fifteen dwellings.

CORBEAU, v. Champlain, Clinton co. is situated on the Chazy river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Lake

Champlain. Here are situated 1 Roman Catholic church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and a few dwelling houses.

CORBEAU CREEK, rises in Chazy, Clinton co. and runs north-east into the town of Champlain, where it empties in the Chazy river, at the village of Corbeau.

CORBETTSVILLE, p. o. Conklin, Broome co.

CORFU, p. o. Pembroke, Genesee co.

CORINTH, t. Saratoga co. situated 16 miles north of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 49 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,365 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sand and sandy loam; it is drained by several small streams, and is bounded on the east by the Hudson river. *Corinth* and South Corinth are names of post offices. The former is situated at Jessup's Landing.

CORNELIA, v. and p. o. Clayton, Jefferson co. is situated on the St. Lawrence river, near the mouth of French creek, by which name it was formerly known. It contains about 450 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns, 6 stores, 3 warehouses, 1 ship yard and 1 tannery. This is a port of entry, and a convenient steamboat landing, being a place of considerable trade. The lumber business alone here is very great, giving employment to several vessels, and a large number of persons.

CORNING, v. and p. o. Painted Post, Steuben co. is advantageously situated on the south side of the Chemung river, on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad, 280 miles westerly of the city of New-York. It contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 1 banking house, 1 hotel, 14 stores of different

kinds, and 1 warehouse; 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 1 iron foundry, 1 railroad car factory, 1 machine shop, 1 boat yard for building and repairing canal boats; 1 axe factory, 1 plaster mill, 1 brick yard, and 1 lime kiln, where is used bituminous coal; 1 carriage manufactory, 1 printing office, besides many other kind of mechanic work shops. The natural and artificial advantages of this place are very great. The *Corning* and *Blossburg railroad*, which extends a distance of 40 miles, into the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, here terminates. The *New-York* and *Erie railroad* passes directly through the village, crossing the Chemung river by a substantial and elegant bridge, near which is to be located a depot for the use of the railroad company. Here also commences the navigable feeder of the Chemung canal, which unites with the Erie canal by means of Seneca lake and Cayuga and Seneca canal. Here is formed a capacious basin, by means of a dam in the river, which favorably unites water navigation with the most important lines of railroads and boatable waters. The amount of coal and lumber sent from this place to the eastern markets is immense, giving employment to a great number of canal boats and workmen of different kinds. The present year, 1841, about 50,000 tons of coal alone, has been shipped from and deposited at this place; and it is expected this amount will at least be doubled another season. In addition to the railroad cars for Blossburg, stages leave Corning daily for different places east, west and north. A mail is transmitted over the above railroad, which is carried in a train that is devoted exclusively to passengers and merchandise; connecting at Bloss-

burg with a line of travel, extending to Philadelphia.

CORNING AND BLOSSBURG RAILROAD, now in successful operation, extends from the village of Corning, Steuben county, to Blossburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, a distance of 40 miles. This railroad reaches the bituminous coal and iron mines located at the latter place; it is furnished with 5 first class locomotives and passenger cars, and about 200 cars for the transportation of coal and other products. The estimated amount of coal passing over the road in 1841, was forty thousand tons; of pine sawed lumber, six millions of feet. The chartered name of the company, under whose direction this work was commenced, is the "Tioga Navigation Company."

CORNWALL, t. Orange co. situated 6 miles south of the village of Newburgh, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,925 inhabitants. The surface is

hilly and in part mountainous; having on its eastern border Butter Hill and Crow's Nest, two celebrated peaks of the "Highlands." This is a romantic region of country, and contains besides West Point, an United States military station, for the education of cadets preparatory to entering the army; the sites of old Forts Putnam, Clinton and Montgomery, the latter situated on an eminence near the Hudson river, in the south part of the town, while the two former are situated at West Point. Canterbury and West Point are post offices.

CORNWALL, v. Orange co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, at the northern termination of the Highlands; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and 3 store houses; 3 brick yards, and 2 potteries.

CORNWALLVILLE, p. o. Durham, Greene co.; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 12 or 15 dwellings.

CORTLAND COUNTY, taken from Onondaga in 1808, is centrally distant 140 miles from the city of Albany, and is situated near the geographical centre of the state; it is bounded on the north by Onondaga county, east by Chenango, south by the counties of Broome and Tioga, and on the west by Tompkins and Cayuga. The surface of this county is elevated, with gradually sloping hills and broad valleys; the soil is generally rich and productive, producing large crops of most kinds of grain, and is well adapted to grazing. The only mineral productions are those of iron ore, which occur in small quantities; one or two sulphur springs, a brine spring, and some beds of marl. Several streams flow through the county, the principal of which are the Tioughnioga, and Otselic rivers, affording much available water power. The area of this county is about 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres. The county buildings are located in the village of Cortland, in the town of Cortlandville.

The following are the names of the towns in Cortland county, with the population in 1840.

Cincinnatus,.....	1,301	Solon,.....	2,311
CORTLANDVILLE ,	3,799	Truxton,	3,658
Freetown,	950	Virgil,	4,502
Homer,	3,572	Willett,	872
Marathon,	1,063		
Preble,.....	1,247	Total inhabitants,	24,607
Scott,	1,332		

CORTLAND, t. Westchester co. situated 16 miles north-west of the village of White Plains, and distant 110 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,592 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and on the north-west mountainous, where is situated the lower Anthony's Nose, a somewhat celebrated peak of the "Highlands." Soil, sand and gravelly loam; it is watered by the Croton river and several small streams flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west. In this town is situated the site of old Continental village, Peekskill, Verplank's Point and Teller's Point, all celebrated during the revolutionary war, this vicinity being the scene of many stirring events. *Cortlandtown*, Peekskill and Verplank's Point are names of post offices. Croton and Annsville are names of settlements.

CORTLAND, v. and p. o. Cortlandville, Cortland co. is situated on the Tioughnioga river, 140 miles west of the city of Albany; it contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, and county clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church, 3 public houses, 12 stores of different kinds, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 paper mill and 2 tanneries. This village is handsomely situated in a delightful valley, and contains a number of elegant private residences, surrounded by highly cultivated grounds.

CORTLANDTOWN, p. o. Cortland, Westchester co. is located in Croton village.

CORTLANDVILLE, t. Cortland co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of Cortland, and is distant 140 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 3,799 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, argillaceous mould, and very productive; it is drained

by the Tioughnioga river and some of its branches. Cortland, McGrawville and South Cortland are names of post offices.

COUNTIES. See *Alphabetical arrangement*.

COUNTY LINE, p. o. Somerset, Niagara co.

COUNTY SEATS, DISTANCES FROM. See *Albany city*.

COVENTRY, t. Chenango co. situated 16 miles south of the village of Norwich, and distant 117 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,681 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil, sandy loam, well adapted to grass; it is drained by Harper's and Kelsey's creeks which flow into the Susquehanna river. Coventry and Coventryville are names of post offices.

COVENTRY, v. and p. o. Coventry, Chenango co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

COVENTRYVILLE, p. o. Coventry, Chenango co.; here is a settlement containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 15 or 20 dwellings.

COVERT, t. Seneca co. situated 25 miles south of the village of Waterloo, and distant 177 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,681 inhabitants. The surface is high and level, and soil of good quality; it is drained by several small creeks flowing into Cayuga lake, which bounds it on the east. Covert is the name of a post office.

COVEVILLE, p. o. Northumberland, Saratoga co.

COVINGTON, t. Wyoming co. situated 9 miles north-east of the village of Warsaw, and distant 241 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,433 inhabitants. This town was divided on the erection of the new county of Wyoming in 1841; the northern part is still attached

to Genesee county, under the name of Pavilion. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam and very productive, yielding large crops of wheat and other grain. It is watered by Allen's creek. Covington and La Grange are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 15 or 20 dwellings.

COW BAY, situated in the town of North Hempstead, Queens co. is an arm of Long Island Sound, extending inland about 5 miles. It is surrounded in part by highly cultivated farms and country residences, and is navigable for steam-boats.

COW HARBOR, GREAT and LITTLE, are situated in the north part of Huntington, Suffolk co. communicating with Huntington Bay on the west; being separated from Long Island Sound by Eaton's Neck.

COW NECK, situated on the north side of Long Island, in the town of North Hempstead, Queens co. lies between Cow Bay on the west, and Hempstead Harbor on the east; it is about 6 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. *Sand's Point* is on the north.

COWLESVILLE, p. o. Bennington, Wyoming co.

COXSACKIE, t. Greene co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Catskill, and distant 22 miles from the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 3,539 inhabitants. The surface on the east is level, and on the west hilly and somewhat broken; soil, clay and sandy loam; it is drained by several small streams flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the east.

COXSACKIE, v. and p. o. Coxsackie, Greene co. is situated one mile west of the landing on the Hudson river; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2

taverns, 15 stores of different kinds and 1 tannery.

COXSACKIE CREEK, rises in Greene co. and flows north-east into the Hudson river, in the town of New-Baltimore.

COXSACKIE LANDING, v. Greene co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, 22 miles below the city of Albany; here are three separate landings within the distance of a mile, altogether containing about 1,200 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; an academy, 4 public houses, 16 stores of different kinds and 15 warehouses; 1 steam plaster mill and 1 furnace; 1 ship yard and 2 dry docks for building and repairing vessels; 19 extensive brick yards where are manufactured yearly about 30 millions of bricks. Here are owned and sails from this place 1 steamboat, 2 freight barges and 19 sloops, carrying a large amount of produce and manufactured products to the New-York market. This is also a convenient steamboat landing, where passengers are landed several times daily, during the season of navigation.

CRAB, or HOSPITAL ISLAND, lies in Lake Champlain, near Cumberland Head, and is attached to the town of Plattsburgh, Clinton county.

CRAB MEADOWS, p. o. Huntington, Suffolk co.

CRAIGVILLE, p. o. Blooming Grove, Orange co. here are situated 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 paper mill, 1 grist mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 saw mill and 12 or 15 dwellings.

CRAIN'S CORNERS, p. o. Warren, Herkimer co.

CRANBERRY CREEK, p. o. Mayfield, Fulton co.

CRANBERRY LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the south part of the town of Parishville, St. Lawrence co., through which flows

the east branch of the Oswegatchie river.

CRANE NECK, is a broad peninsula in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co. extending into Long Island Sound.

CRANESVILLE, p. o. Amsterdam, Montgomery co.

CRAWFORD, t. Orange co. situated 18 miles west of Newburgh, and distant 94 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,075 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and sandy loam, underlaid by slate; it is drained by Shawangunk river, which bounds it on the northwest. *Crawford* and *Bullville* are names of post offices.

CREEKVILLE, p. o. Unadilla, Otsego co.

CROGHAN, t. Lewis co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 141 miles from Albany. This is a new town taken from Watson and Diana in 1841. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, various, but of good quality in the valleys. *Belfort* is the name of a post office.

CROOKED LAKE, by the Indians called *Keuka*, lies partly in the county of Steuben and partly in Yates; it is 22 miles in length, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, running nearly north and south. The waters of this lake are 270 feet above Seneca lake, with which it is connected by an outlet and canal. It abounds in salmon trout, white fish, pickerel, perch, sunfish, bass and catfish; its waters are cool and transparent, and from 3 to 500 feet in depth. At *Bluff Point*, 9 miles north of the head of the lake, it is divided by a high promontory, extending on the east to near the village of Penn-Yan, a further distance of 13 miles, while the northern branch extends 9 miles to Branchport. A steamboat for the conveyance of passengers and towing, plies daily, from

Hammondsport to Penn-Yan, affording a fine view of the lake and adjacent country.

CROOKED LAKE CANAL, extends from the Crooked lake, near the village of Penn-Yan, to Dresden on Seneca lake, all in the county of Yates. Length 8 miles, and has 28 locks, 14 road bridges, 5 waste-weirs, 2 culverts and 1 feeder. Descent from Crooked lake to Seneca lake 269 feet. Commenced in 1830; completed in 1833. Cost, \$137,000.

CROSS CREEK or RIVER, rises in Westchester co. and runs east into the Croton river in the town of Lewisborough.

CROSS LAKE, lies between the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga; it is 4 miles long by half a mile wide, through which flows the Seneca river.

CROSS RIVER, p. o. Lewisborough, Westchester co.

CROTCIED LAKE, lies in the north part of Hamilton county, between Racket and Long Lake; it is an irregular body of water, as its name implies. The Indian name is said to be *Pahmechinbaguck*,—water right across us.

CROTON, v. Cortland, Westchester co. is situated on the north side of the Croton River, near its entrance into Tappan Bay; it contains 1 tavern, 2 stores and 12 or 15 dwellings. Here is a convenient landing, known as *Collabergh Landing*, from whence steamboats and sloops ply to the city of New-York and other places on the Hudson river. Here is also situated the Cortlandtown post office.

CROTON AQUEDUCT, or WATER WORKS, is the most important and extensive work of the kind ever undertaken in this country; of its magnitude and utility, there is but little conception, even by the great mass of the citizens of the city of New-York. The simple matter of a tunnel, of solid

mason work, seven and a half feet in width, nine feet high and 40 miles long, is far from comprising the whole of this immense undertaking; the great dam in the Croton, the magnificent stone aqueduct at Sing Sing, the bridge across Harlem river and the main reservoir in the city, are all costly and stupendous works.

The dam across the Croton is placed where the river enters between the hills, after having passed for several miles through a more level country. The hill on the south side is solid rock, and on the north excellent earth for constructing the dam. The dam itself, as might be conjectured from its position, is not of great length, but is one of the most ingenious works of substantial masonry any where to be found. The highest point of the structure is rather more than fifty feet above the natural bed of the Croton. The water will be thrown back by this elevation more than three miles, forming a beautiful lake of four hundred acres; the whole margin of which is to be excavated, so that the water will be no where less than three feet deep; thus forming the great fountain head, which will contain about 100,000,000 of gallons, for each foot in depth from the surface. The water is drawn into the aqueduct by means of a tunnel cut into the rock which constitutes the hill on the south side. At distances of one mile a circular hollow tower is erected over the aqueduct, for the purpose of ventilation; these being composed of white marble, produce a very pretty effect. Every three miles is an apparatus for drawing off the water in case any internal repairs should be necessary; but the most imposing structure of the whole work is the great bridge at Sing Sing. It is composed chiefly of one grand arch of eighty-eight feet span, thrown over

a deep ravine, so that, from the apex of the arch to the bottom of the ravine, must be a hundred feet. This vast arch was so firmly laid in its abutments, and so securely built in its superstructure, that since the uprights were removed from beneath the arch, it has settled but one inch. So little settling in such a work, we are told, has never before occurred. The whole quantity of land which the Water Commissioners have been compelled to buy on the forty miles of the works, amount to nine hundred acres; and the average price has been nearly five hundred dollars per acre.

The bridge across Harlem river, will be 1,420 feet in length, although the stream is but 620 feet wide where it crosses; the great length is owing to the inclination of its banks. There will be 16 piers, built of stone; of these six will be in the river and 10 on the land. The land piers are less than those in the water, and their height varies according to the slope of the banks of the river. The main reservoir, situated near Bloomingdale, covers 35 acres of ground, divided into two sections; the north section to have 20 feet of water when full, and the south 25 feet; both will contain about 160,000,000 of gallons of water. From this reservoir the water is conveyed through the Fifth Avenue, to the distributing basin at Murray Hill, covering about 5 acres, and holding 20,000,000 gallons. From thence the water will be conveyed to the dwellings in the city, by the ordinary distributing iron pipes. The descent from the dam in the Croton river to Murray Hill, is about 46 feet, being a fraction less than 14 inches to the mile. This gigantic work will probably be fully completed in 1843, although the water may be conveyed to the city some time in 1842, by means of a temporary conduit pipe of

suitable dimensions, extending across the Harlem river, as soon as the works will admit of their being laid; by which means the citizens may have the benefit of "pure and wholesome water," one or two years before a supply could be had by the Harlem aqueduct bridge. The estimated cost of the whole will exceed \$10,000,000.

CROTON RIVER, rises in Dutchess and Putnam counties, flowing in a southern direction through a part of the county of Westchester and empties into the Hudson about two miles above the village of Sing Sing; length 45 miles. This is a pure and important stream, taking its rise from several beautiful lakes. It will feed the *Croton Aqueduct*, which is now nearly completed, with pure and wholesome water.

CROW ISLANDS, are a cluster of small islands situated in the Great South Bay of Long Island, opposite the town of Huntington.

CROW'S NEST, is a high peak of the "Highlands," situated on the west side of the Hudson, in the town of Cornwall, Orange county.

CROWN POINT, t. Essex co. situated 12 miles south-east of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 105 miles from Albany; contained in 1841, 2,212 inhabitants. The surface on the east on the borders of Lake Champlain is level, while on the west it is mountainous; soil, mostly clay loam; it is drained by Putnam's creek and some other small streams. This town, bordering on the lake, was the scene of important military operations during the old French and Revolutionary wars. The ruins of the old fort of Crown Point, are situated on a neck of land, running into Lake Champlain, in the north-east angle of the town, and presents an interesting appearance from the water, in connection with the surrounding scenery.

CROWN POINT, v. and p. o. Crown Point, Essex co.; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 plaster mill and 12 or 15 dwellings.

CRUM ELNOW, p. o. Hyde Park, Dutchess co.

CRUM ELBOW, or **CROM ELBOW**, is a point at a short turn of the Hudson river, 4 miles above Poughkeepsie.

CRUM ELBOW CREEK, rises in the towns of Clinton and Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, and flows through Hyde Park into the Hudson river; this is a tolerable good mill stream, on which are situated a number of mills and manufacturing establishments.

CRUMHORN MOUNTAIN, is a wild and barren eminence, situated in the town of Maryland, Otsego co.

CRYDER'S CREEK, rises in the town of Independence, Allegany co. and flows south-west into the state of Pennsylvania, where it empties into the Genesee river.

CRYSTAL LAKE, is one of a small cluster of lakes lying in the town of Alexandria, Jefferson co.

CUBA, t. Allegany co. situated 12 miles south-west of the village of Angelica, and distant 274 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,768 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating on the east, dividing the waters that flow into the Allegany and Genesee valleys; the soil is generally warm and productive; in the north part of the town there is a small lake, and near the west boundary is situated the Oil Spring Reservation.—Through this town runs the Genesee Valley canal, and the line of the New-York and Erie railroad. Cadyville is the name of a settlement.

CUBA, v. and p. o. Cuba, Allegany co. is situated on the line of the Genesee Valley canal, and of the New-York and Erie railroad;

it contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; 3 taverns, 10 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works and 1 tannery.

CUCHOGUE, p. o. Southold, Suffolk co.

CUDDEBACKVILLE, p. o. Deerpark, Orange co.

CUMBERLAND BAY, lies on the west side of Lake Champlain in front of the village of Plattsburgh; it is formed by *Cumberland Head*, a peninsula stretching into the lake 4 miles. In this bay MacDonough gained his memorable naval victory, over the British fleet under the command of Com. Downie, on the 11th of Sept. 1814.

CUYLER, p. o. Truxton, Cortland co.

DANBY, t. Tompkins co. situated 8 miles south of the village of Ithaca, and distant 172 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,570 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam; drained by Cattoontong creek and its tributaries. Danby and South Danby are names of post offices.

DANBY, v. and p. o. Danby, Tompkins co. is an agricultural settlement, containing about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

DANSVILLE, t. Steuben co. situated 20 miles north-west of the village of Bath, and distant 234 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,725 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly loam and clay; it is drained south by tributaries of the Canisteo river and north by Canaseraga creek. Doty's Corners and South Dansville are names of post offices.

DANSVILLE, v. and p. o. Sparta, Livingston co. is situated on the Canaseraga creek; it contains about 1,600 inhabitants, 250 dwelling houses, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Me-

thodist and 1 Lutheran church, 1 banking house, 2 hotels, 25 stores of different kinds, 4 extensive paper mills, 2 large flouring mills, 2 furnaces and 1 tannery. Here are a succession of falls of about 60 feet descent within the distance of one and a half miles, affording a great amount of hydraulic power, a part of which is still unoccupied. The *Dansville Branch* of the *Genesee Valley canal* commences at this place and unites with the main canal near the village of Mount Morris, a distance of about 11 miles.

DANUBE, t. Herkimer co. situated 12 miles east of the village of Herkimer, and distant 70 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,960 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and calcareous loam, being very fertile in the valley of the Mohawk; it is drained by Nowadaga creek flowing north into the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the north.—*Danube* and *Newville* are names of post offices.

DARIEN, t. Genesee co. situated 12 miles south-west of the village of Batavia, and distant 256 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,406 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and calcareous loam; drained north-west by Ellicott's creek. Darien and Darien Centre are names of post offices.

DARIEN, v. and p. o. Darien, Genesee co. contains about 175 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

DARIEN CENTRE, p. o. Darien, Genesee co.

DASHVILLE, v. New-Paltz, Ulster co. is situated on the Wallkill; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 woollen factory, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill. The water power at this place is extensive; the

Wallkill here having a fall of about 50 feet.

DAVENPORT, t. Delaware co. situated 14 miles north of the village of Delhi, and distant 63 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,052 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, argillaceous loam; it is drained by Charlotte river and some of its tributaries. *Davenport*, *Davenport Centre*, and *West Davenport* are names of post offices.

DAY, t. Saratoga co. situated 25 miles north of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 55 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 942 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the Kayaderosseras Mountain extending across it; the most arable of the lands are situated in the valley of the Sacandaga river, which flows through the town. *Day* is the name of a post office.

DAYANSVILLE, v. and p. o. Watson, Lewis co. situated on Crystal creek, contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 3 saw mills.

DAYTON, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 20 miles north-west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 302 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 946 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam, adapted to grain and grass; drained by Connewango creek and some of its tributaries. *Dayton* and *Sociality* are names of post offices.

DEAN'S CORNERS, p. o. Saratoga, Saratoga co.

DEANSVILLE, v. and p. o. Marshall, Oneida co. is situated on the Chenango canal; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns, 2 stores and 2 warehouses.

DECATUR, t. Otsego co. situated 12 miles south-east of Cooperstown, and distant 64 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,071 inhabitants. The surface is high

and hilly; soil, sandy loam; drained by Elk creek and some other small streams. *Decatur* is the name of a post office; where are situated 1 Methodist church, 2 stores and 20 dwellings.

DEER CREEK, rises in the west part of Lewis co. and flows in a north-east direction into Black river.

DEERFIELD, t. Oneida co. situated 4 miles north of the city of Utica, and distant 94 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,120 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, on the north, clay loam, on the south, in the valley of the Mohawk, alluvion of great fertility. It is watered by the Mohawk river and some small streams. North Gage is the name of a post office.

DEERPARK, t. Orange co. situated 38 miles west of Newburgh and distant 108 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,607 inhabitants. The surface on the east is hilly and mountainous, on the west towards the Delaware quite level; soil, gravelly loam and alluvial sand and vegetable mould, which with proper culture is very fertile; it is watered by the Delaware river on the south-west, and by the Neversink river and Bash's kill which flows into it. The Delaware and Hudson canal, and the New-York and Erie railroad both run through this town. Cuddebackville, Honesville, Hugonot and Port Jervis are names of post offices.

DEER RIVER, rises in Franklin co. and flows north-west into St. Lawrence, where it empties into the St. Regis river.

DEER RIVER FALLS, p. o. Duane, Franklin co.

DEFRIESTVILLE, p. o. Greenbush, Rensselaer co.; here are situated 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 15 dwellings.

DE KALB, t. St. Lawrence co., situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Canton, and distant 193 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,531 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and soil rather indifferent; marble and iron ore are found in this town; it is watered by the Oswegatchie river and some of its tributaries. De Kalb and

Richville are names of post offices, **DE KALB**, v. and p. o. De Kalb, St. Lawrence co. is situated on the east side of the Oswegatchie river; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 taverns and 1 store. At the falls near the village there is a grist mill and a saw mill; the Oswegatchie is navigable from this place to Ogdensburgh.

DELAWARE COUNTY, formed from Ulster and Otsego in 1797, is centrally distant 70 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by the counties of Otsego and Schoharie, easterly by Schoharie and Greene, southerly by Ulster and Sullivan, and westerly by Chenango and Broome counties and the Pennsylvania state line. The surface is generally rough and hilly, abounding with extensive forests. Ranges of hills extend through the county from north-east to south-west, between the several streams which flow in the same direction. Much of the land, particularly in the valleys, is of excellent quality, affording rich pastures for cattle, with which this county abounds. The soil on the uplands is various, most of it when cleared being well adapted for grazing. The exports are mostly live stock and lumber; the latter is floated down the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, both of which streams have their source in this region; in addition to the above, Charlotte river and Beaverkill are important streams. This county is not considered rich in minerals; there however exists some deposits of bog iron ore, and copper ore is very generally diffused though in small quantities. There are moreover several mineral springs. The New-York and Erie railroad, when completed, will extend through the south-west part of this county. Its area is about 460 square miles, or 933,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Delaware county, with the population in 1840.

Andes,	2,176	Masonville,	1,420
Bovina,	1,403	Meredith,	1,640
Colchester,	1,567	Middletown,	2,608
Davenport,	2,052	Roxbury,	3,013
DELHI,	2,554	Sidney,	1,732
Franklin,	3,025	Stamford,	1,681
Hamden,	1,469	Tompkins,	2,035
Hancock,	1,026	Walton,	1,846
Harpersfield,	1,708		
Kortright,	2,441	Total inhabitants,	35,369

DELAWARE RIVER, rises in Delaware co. being formed by two branches, one called the Mohawks or West Branch, and the other the Papacton branch of the Delaware; which streams unite in the town of Hancock, where this river for some distance forms the dividing line between the states of New-York

and Pennsylvania; it then continues in a southern direction, forming the division line between the state of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; emptying into the Delaware Bay, thence into the Atlantic ocean. Its whole length is 310 miles and is navigable from the city of Trenton, N.J. to its mouth.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, extends from the Hudson river, near the village of Rondout, Ulster county, to Honesdale, in Pennsylvania, a distance of 108 miles; a railroad then extends a further distance of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the coal mines at Carbondale; total length from the Hudson to Carbondale, $124\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This canal runs through Ulster county, in the valley of the Rondout creek, then through a part of Sullivan and Orange counties, until it reaches the valley of the Delaware, thence in a north-west course up this stream, along its left bank to a dam near the mouth of the Lackawaxen creek, in Pennsylvania; here the canal crosses the Delaware and pursues the valley of the above creek to Honesdale; the New-York section being 83 miles; the Pennsylvania section 25 miles. The above works were originally constructed by two distinct companies; the "Hudson and Delaware Canal Company," of New-York, and the "Lackawaxen Canal Company," of Pennsylvania. These corporations are now united, forming one interest. The work was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1829, at a total cost of \$1,875,000.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, commences at Bordentown, on the Delaware river, and runs to Trenton, parallel with the river; it then diverges towards the north-east, and extends to the city of New-Brunswick, where it terminates; connecting with the navigable waters of the Raritan river. Length 42 miles. This canal affords a water communication between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, for vessels of a large class; it being 75 feet wide, and 7 feet deep.

DELAVAN, p. o. Yorkshire, Cattaraugus co.

DELHI, t. Delaware co. contains the county buildings, situated

in the village of the same name, and is distant from Albany 77 miles; it contained in 1840, 2,554 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat broken by the different branches of the Delaware river, which here unite, and form the Mohawks, or west branch of the above river; the soil is fertile in the valleys.

DELHI, v. and p. o. Delhi, Delaware co. is pleasantly situated on a plain on the right bank of the west branch of the Delaware river; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 125 dwellings, a fine court house and jail; an incorporated academy; 3 churches, 3 hotels, 13 stores, 2 printing offices; an extensive and flourishing woollen factory; 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, besides a number of different kinds of mechanic work shops. Delhi is situated 70 miles westerly from Catskill, and about the same distance from Kingston, Ulster county; stages run daily to both of the above places.

DELIA LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Newcomb, Essex co. being one of the head tributaries of the Hudson river.

DELPHI, v. and p. o. Pompey, Onondaga co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern and 3 stores.

DELTA, v. and p. o. Lee, Oneida co. contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 large flouring mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 furnace and 1 distillery.

DENMARK, t. Lewis co. situated 15 miles north of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 141 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,388 inhabitants. Surface in part hilly; soil, rich loam, underlaid with limestone. It is watered by Deer creek, and bounded on the north-east by Black river. Denmark and Copenhagen are names of post offices.

DENMARK, v. and p. o. Denmark, Lewis co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, an academy, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

DEPAUVILLE, v. and p. o. Clayton, Jefferson co. is situated at the falls on Catfish creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwellings, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

DE PEYSTER, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Canton, and distant 180 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,074 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with gentle undulations; soil, of a good quality, light and easily tilled. It is bounded on the west by Black lake, and drained by the Oswegatchie river and some of its tributaries on the east and north. *De Peyster* is the name of a post office, where there is a small settlement.

DEPOSIT, v. and p. o. Tompkins, Delaware county, is situated on the north side of the Delaware river; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills. The New-York and Erie railroad will pass through this place when completed, and it is now a great deposit for lumber, which is floated down the Delaware to market.

DE RUYTER, t. Madison co. situated 14 miles south-west of the village of Morrisville, and distant 122 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,799 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly; soil, clay and sandy loam; drained by the east branch of the Tioughnioga river.

DE RUYTER, v. and p. o. De Ruyter, Madison co. was incorporated in 1833, and now contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; an incorporated aca-

demy in a flourishing condition; 2 taverns, 4 stores and 1 tannery.

DEVIL'S HOLE, a frightful dell or gulf on the Niagara river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the falls.

DE WITT, t. Onondaga co. situated 5 miles east of Syracuse, and distant 142 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,802 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven; in this vicinity are inexhaustible quarries of water lime, large quantities of which are exported. There is also in this town a cavern of considerable extent; it has been explored for about 100 rods. *De Witt* and Jamesville are names of post offices.

DE WITT'S VALLEY, v. and p. o. Burns, Allegany co. is an agricultural settlement, containing about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store and 1 tannery.

DE WITTVILLE, p. o. Chautauque, Chautauque co.

DEXTER, v. and p. o. Brownville, Jefferson co. is situated on the north side of the Black river at its mouth, where is afforded water power and uninterrupted navigation through Black river bay, with Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. Piers for improving the harbor are being constructed by the United States government, and several vessels ply regularly between this place and Oswego, and other ports. Very little was done to improve the natural advantages of this village till 1836; it now contains about 600 inhabitants, 1 Episcopal church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, an extensive warehouse and wharf; 1 woollen factory, built of stone of the first class, turning out about 200 yards of broadcloth per day; 1 clothier's shop, 1 flouring mill, 4 double saw mills, 1 planing machine, 1 oil mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 iron foundry, and 1 axe manufactory; besides many other kinds of mechanic work shops.

DEXTERVILLE, v. Ellicott, Chautauque co. is situated on the north shore of the outlet of Chautauque lake ; this is a new place possessing great water privileges. Here is annually manufactured about two millions feet of pine boards, besides large quantities of lath and shingles. There is also a celebrated edge tool manufactory.

DIAL MOUNTAIN, OR NIPPLE TOP, situated in the town of Keene, Essex co. is one of the Adirondack range of mountain peaks ; it is elevated 4,900 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, and presents a very singular appearance, as the name by which it is sometimes called implies. It is also called the *Noon Mark*, by those living in the vicinity.

DIAMOND ISLAND. See *Lake George*.

DIANA, t. Lewis county, situated 25 miles north of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 154 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 883 inhabitants. A part of this town, on the south, was attached in 1841, to the new town of Croghan; it is hilly ; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, adapted to grass. It is drained by the Oswegatchie and Indian rivers. Harrisville and Louisburgh are names of post offices.

DICKINSON, t. Franklin co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of Malone, and distant 225 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,005 inhabitants. This is a large town, extending about 40 miles in length. It is principally settled on the north, while the southern part is a wilderness, abounding with lakes and a large growth of timber. It is drained by the head waters of the Racket and St. Regis rivers. The soil is of various qualities. *Dickinson* is the name of a post office, where is a small settlement.

DIKE CREEK, rises in Steuben

county, and flows west through a part of Allegany county, into the Genesee river ; through the valley of this creek for a considerable distance, extends the line of the New-York and Erie railroad, until it reaches the Genesee valley.

DISTANCES FROM ALBANY TO THE SEVERAL COUNTY SEATS. See *Albany City*.

DISTRICTS. See *Congressional, Senatorial and United States Revenue Districts*.

DIX, t. Chemung co. situated 16 miles north of the village of Elmira, and distant 185 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,990 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, gravelly loam ; drained by Catharine's creek on the east. Morland, Salubria and Townsend are names of post offices. Jefferson is the name of a village.

DIX HILLS, p. o. Huntington, Suffolk co.

DOANSBURGH, p. o. Southeast, Putnam co.

DOBB'S FERRY, p. o. Greenburgh, Westchester co.; here is situated a convenient steamboat landing, on the Hudson river, 22 miles north of the city of New-York ; 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 30 dwellings. This was an important point during the revolutionary war. A ferry communicates with the opposite side of the river.

DOLSENTOWN, p. o. Minisink, Orange co. is an agricultural settlement; it contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwellings, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 1 distillery.

DORA, p. o. Colesville, Broome co.

DOTY'S CORNERS, p. o. Dansville, Steuben co.

DOVER, t. Dutchess co. situated 20 miles east of Poughkeepsie, and distant 93 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,000 inhabitants. The surface in part is mountainous, with a valley nearly

in the centre, through which flows a branch of Ten Mile creek; the soil is sandy and gravelly loam, most of it fertile and well cultivated. In this town are extensive quarries of white and colored marble; there are also beds of iron ore in the hills. *Dover*, *Chesnut Ridge* and *South Dover*, are names of post offices. The former is situated in the village of Dover Plains.

DOVER PLAINS, v. *Dover*, *Dutchess co.* is situated on a beautiful and fertile plain; it contains about 175 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 *Baptist* and 1 *Free church*; an academy; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 tannery. The *Dover* post office is located in this village.

DRESDEN, t. *Washington co.* situated 28 miles north of *Sandy Hill*, and distant 78 miles from *Albany*; contained in 1840, 679 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; it lies between Lakes *George* and *Champlain*, over which region of country extends the *Palmertown* mountain, in some places rising 1,200 feet above the level of Lake *Champlain*; it is mostly covered with forests and unfit for cultivation, abounding in bears, deer, wolves and other wild game. *Dresden* is the name of a post office.

DRESDEN, v. *Benton, Yates co.* is situated on the west side of *Seneca lake*, at the mouth of the outlet of *Crooked lake*, and the termination of the *Crooked lake canal*. It contains about 400 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 4 warehouses, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works, 1 tannery, and a boat yard for building and repairing canal boats. This is a very convenient steamboat landing, 12 miles south of the village of *Geneva*. A steam ferry boat here plies across the lake, in addition to pas-

sage boats that pass and repass daily.

DROWNED LANDS, is the name given to a large tract of land in the valley of the *Wallkill*, mostly situated in the town of *Warwick*, *Orange county*, near the *New-Jersey* state line; it is estimated to contain 50,000 acres. Through this marsh the stream flows with a current scarcely perceptible, and the spring freshets annually submerge it. No effort has yet been successful to wholly drain this swamp, although there are some elevated spots, or islands, consisting of fertile land; the larger portion of this unclaimed marsh, or drowned lands, is used as pasturage for cattle; on the subsiding of the spring freshets, and for the remainder of the year is a desolate waste.

DRYDEN, t. *Tompkins co.* situated 10 miles east of *Ithaca*, and distant 160 miles from *Albany*; contained in 1840, 5,446 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, rising on the south into high ridges; soil, gravelly loam of good quality, and well cultivated; drained by *Fall creek*, and some other small streams. *Dryden*, *Etna*, *Varna* and *West Dryden* are names of post offices.

DRYDEN, v. and p. o. *Dryden, Tompkins co.* is situated on *Virgil creek*; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 1 *Presbyterian* and 1 *Methodist church*; a high school in a flourishing condition; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 2 tanneries and 1 clothier's works. About half a mile west of this place is situated a mineral spring of some celebrity; it is much resorted to by invalids laboring under rheumatic and cutaneous diseases.

DUANE, t. *Franklin co.* situated 15 miles south of the village of *Malone*, and distant 200 miles from *Albany*; contained in 1840, 324

inhabitants. This town was divided in 1841, and the name of Harrietstown given to the south part. It is as yet almost a wilderness; containing several small lakes. The settlements are principally confined to the north part. The surface is uneven and hilly; soil, sandy loam of good quality. This town has become celebrated for its superior iron ore. There is located in the north part, the newly discovered '*native steel ore*,' as it is called; which is susceptible of being cast from the ore into the finest edged tools, probably not surpassed by any other mine in the known world. The following description of the Duane steel ore, is contained in the Geological Report for 1841:—"It is a mixture of partly fine and partly coarse ore, rather more of the coarse than fine; it is characterized by containing more hypersthene than usual, exhibiting the lustre of bronze; it is also somewhat iridescent. Some small particles of sulphurate of iron appear in it, but not enough to injure it; also, masses of granular feldspar, and minute reddish garnets. The castings from the "*steel ore*," as it is termed, have of late acquired considerable celebrity, in consequence of their having been employed for edge tools; and I cannot now perceive," remarks Mr. Emmons, one of the state geologists, from experiments, "any reason why, for many kinds of edge tools, the material is not likely to come into extensive use; no instance of failure has come to my knowledge, when the tool had been properly tempered." *Duane* and *Deer River Falls* are names of post offices. At the former there is a blast furnace and forge; 1 scythe factory, 2 saw mills, 1 tavern, 1 store, and some 20 or 25 dwellings.

DUANESBURGH, t. Schenectady co. situated 12 miles south-west

of the city of Schenectady, and distant 21 miles from Albany; contained in 1841, 3,357 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and elevated; soil, clay loam. It is drained by Schoharie creek, and several other small streams. *Duanesburgh*, *Mariaville* and *Quaker Street*, are names of post offices.

DUBLIN, v. Junius, Seneca co. contains 1 tavern, 1 store and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

DUCK LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Conquest, Cayuga co.

DUNDEE, v. and p. o. Starkie, Yates co. is pleasantly situated on Big Stream creek; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Free church; 3 taverns, 7 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill, 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 2 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, 2 plough factories, 1 ashery, 2 brick yards, and a manufactory of threshing machines. In this place is a newly discovered salt spring, which bids fair to become productive.

DUNDERBERG MOUNTAIN, OR HILLS, are situated in the town of Haverstraw, Rockland county, constituting the south part of the "*Highlands*."

DUNKIRK, v. and p. o. Pomfret, Chautauque county, is situated on Lake Erie, about 40 miles south-west of the city of Buffalo. The harbor of Dunkirk has been much improved by recent United States expenditures, and affords a depth of about 12 feet of water over the bar. As an anchorage, this harbor is extremely valuable as a port of refuge, and is much resorted to for that purpose by steamboats and sail vessels. The village was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 175 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, and a Methodist congregation, who worship in the

Dunkirk academy; 2 public houses, 10 stores, 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill. This point has been selected as the western termination of the New-York and Erie railroad; the completion of which great work, will at once cause Dunkirk to rank among the chief places on Lake Erie. The distance from Dunkirk to the city of New-York, by the line of the railroad, is about 470 miles.

DUNNSVILLE, p. o. Guilderland, Albany co.

DURHAM, t. Greene co. situated 20 miles north-west of Catskill, and distant 34 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,813 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and

broken; soil, clay and gravelly loam. It is drained by the Catskill and some of its tributaries. Durham, Cornwallville, Oakhill, East Durham and South Durham are names of post offices.

DURHAM, v. and p. o. Durham, Greene co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 1 store.

DURHAMVILLE, v. and p. o. Verona, Oneida co. is situated on both sides of Oneida creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 1 extensive tannery.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, first organized in 1683, is centrally distant 75 miles from the city of Albany; it is situated equi-distant between the cities of New-York and Albany, and bounded on the north by Columbia county, east by the Connecticut state line, south by Putnam county, and on the west by the Hudson river. This is a rich and thriving agricultural county, annually sending a large amount of produce and live stock to the New-York market. The surface is somewhat uneven, and on the east hilly; the soil, however, is mostly good and highly cultivated. The products of this region of country, whether of grain or live stock, are of the first quality; most of the inhabitants are farmers, many of them in affluent circumstances. The advantages of water communication, which the Hudson river affords, is of great importance to the citizens of this county. The mineral productions are also important items of wealth. There are but few parts of the state in which iron ore is more abundant, or more advantageously wrought, or of better quality. The marble quarries are numerous, and the quantity of this useful material is inexhaustible; the most important location is in the town of Dover. Veins of lead ore also are found, similar to those of Columbia county. Peat and marl exist in abundance; and to this list of useful minerals must be added black lead, several tons of which have recently been obtained and sent to market, from a mine located in the town of Fishkill. One or two mineral springs are also considered worthy of notice, from one of which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved, and from another arises an inflammable gas. The factories and mills on the Fishkill and Wappinger's creek, both of which streams rise in and flow through this county, are numerous and many of them very extensive, producing large quantities of manufactured products. Ten Mile creek rises in the east part of the county, and runs south-east into the Housatonic river in Connecticut. Its area is about 765 square miles, or 489,700 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Dutchess county, with the population in 1840:

Amenia,	2,179	Pine Plains,	1,234
Beckman,	1,400	Pleasant Valley,	2,219
Clinton,	1,830	POUGHKEEPSIE,	10,006
Dover,	2,000	Redhook,	2,829
Fishkill,	10,437	Rhinebeck,	2,659
Hyde Park,	2,364	Stanford,	2,278
La Grange,	1,851	Union Vale,	1,498
Milan,	1,725	Washington,	2,833
Northeast,	1,385		
Pawlings,	1,571	Total inhabitants,	52,398

EAGLE, t. Allegany co. situated 24 miles north-west of the village of Angelica, and distant 264 miles from Albany; contained in 1841, 1,187 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, argillaceous loam, well adapted to grass or grain, and mostly heavily timbered; drained by Caneadea and Wiskoy creeks. *Eagle* is the name of a post office, where is a small settlement.

EAGLE HARBOR, p. o. Gaines, Orleans co. is situated on the Erie canal. Here are located 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 3 warehouses, 1 flouring mill, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

EARLSVILLE, v. and p. o. Hamilton, Madison county, is situated on the Chenango river; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 7 stores, 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill. The Chenango canal passes through this place.

EAST AVON, v. and p. o. Avon, Livingston co. is situated 2 miles east from Avon Springs; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; 2 public houses and 2 stores. It is surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated farming country, and commands a view of the extensive valley of the Genesee.

EAST BARRINGTON, p. o. Barrington, Yates co.

EAST BAY, is the name given to the east part of the Great South Bay, of Long Island.

EAST BERNE, p. o. Berne, Al-

bany co. Here are situated 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

EAST BETHANY, p. o. Bethany, Genesee co.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, t. Ontario co. situated 8 miles west of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 203 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,986 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and sandy loam of a good quality. It is drained by Mud creek and several other small streams.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, v. and p. o. East Bloomfield, Ontario co. is an agricultural settlement, containing about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Congregational church; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 tannery and 1 furnace.

EAST BRANCH, p. o. Hancock, Delaware co.

EAST CANADA CREEK, rises in Hamilton co. and flows south. This is a rapid stream, and for a considerable distance divides the counties of Fulton and Montgomery on the east, from Herkimer county on the west, when it falls into the Mohawk river, affording in its course many good mill privileges.

EAST CANISTEO, p. o. Canisteo, Steuben co.

EAST CARLTON, p. o. Carlton, Orleans co.

EASTCHESTER, t. Westchester co. situated 10 miles south of the village of White Plains, and distant 140 miles from the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 1,502

inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and somewhat stony; soil, mostly fertile loam. The Bronx river bounds it on the west, and Hutchinson's creek on the east, emptying into an estuary of the sound called Eastchester bay. Eastchester and Bronx are names of post offices.

EASTCHESTER, v. and p. o. Eastchester, Westchester co. lies on the west side of Eastchester creek, 15 miles from the city of New-York; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 3 taverns, 4 stores, and 1 grist mill. Here is a convenient landing, from whence sail several sloops trading with the New-York market.

EAST CHINA, p. o. China, Wyoming co.

EAST CONSTABLE, p. o. Constable, Franklin co.

EAST CREEK, p. o. Manheim, Herkimer co.

EAST DURHAM, p. o. Durham, Greene co.

EAST EVANS, p. o. Evans, Erie co.

EAST FLORENCE, p. o. Florence, Oneida co.

EAST FRANKLIN, p. o. Franklin, Delaware co.

EAST GAINESVILLE, p. o. Gainesville, Wyoming co.

EAST GENOA, p. o. Genoa, Cayuga co.

EAST GLENVILLE, p. o. Glenville, Schenectady co.

EAST GREENBUSH, p. o. Greenbush, Rensselaer co. Here are situated 1 church, an incorporated academy; 1 tavern, 1 store and 15 dwellings.

EAST GREENE, p. o. Greene, Chenango co.

EAST GREENWICH, p. o. Greenwich, Washington co.

EAST GROVE, p. o. Grove, Allegany co.

EAST GROVELAND, p. o. Groveland, Livingston co.

EAST GUILFORD, p. o. Guil-

ford, Chenango co. Here are situated 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 15 dwellings.

EAST HAMBURGH, p. o. Hamburg, Erie co.

EAST HAMILTON, p. o. Hamilton, Madison co.

EASTHAMPTON, t. Suffolk co. situated 30 miles east of the village of Riverhead, and distant 265 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,076 inhabitants. This town is situated on the east end of Long Island, and includes Montauk Point, Gardiner's and some smaller islands. On the north are several indentations and bays. It is mostly a sandy alluvion, level, and in some places the soil is very productive. Here reside a few Indians, the remnant of the Montauk tribe, whose ancestors about 170 years ago, sold this part of the island to the whites; they now reside on a tract of 1000 acres, which they hold by a lease. On the extreme end of Montauk Point is a light house, erected in 1796, at a cost of about \$23,000. Its site is elevated 40 feet above the main building, which is 100 feet in height; the light can be seen for upwards of 30 miles at sea, and is hailed with delight by the mariner, as it is often the first appearance of land seen on approaching the coast of America. Easthampton and Amergansett are names of post offices.

EASTHAMPTON, v. and p. o. Easthampton, Suffolk co. is confined to a single street; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church; the Clinton Academy; 1 windmill, 2 taverns, and some stores.

EAST HILL, p. o. Nunda, Allegany co.

EAST HUNTER, p. o. Hunter, Greene co. Here are located 1 tavern, 1 store, an extensive tannery, and about 15 dwellings.

EAST JAVA, p. o. Java, Genesee co.

EAST KILL, p. o., Hunter, Greene co.

EAST KOY, p. o. Pike, Allegany co.

EAST KOY CREEK, rises in Genesee county, and flows south into Allegany county; where it unites with the West Koy; and then continues in an easterly direction until it falls into the Genesee river; affording many fine mill privileges.

EAST LEXINGTON, p. o. Lexington, Greene co.

EAST LINE, p. o. Ballston, Saratoga co.

EAST McDONOUGH, p. o. McDonough, Chenango co.

EAST NASSAU, v. and p. o. Nassau, Rensselaer co. is situated on the Boston turnpike, 17 miles east of the city of Albany; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns, 3 stores; 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 tannery situated on Kinderhook creek.

EAST NEW-YORK, v. and p. o. Flatbush, Kings county, is situated on the line of the Long Island railroad, and Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the city of Brooklyn. It contains about 400 inhabitants, 59 dwelling houses, 2 Dutch Reformed churches, 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 large clock manufactory propelled by steam, a suspender and boot web manufactory; besides several other kinds of mechanic work shops.

EASTON, t. Washington co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of Salem, and distant 26 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,988 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven; soil, mostly loam, combined with clay and sand, generally well cultivated Limestone and water lime abound here of superior quality. It is drained by the Battenkill on the

north, flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west. Easton, North Easton and South Easton are names of post offices.

EASTON, v. and p. o. Easton, Washington co. is an agricultural settlement, containing about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Methodist church, and 1 Friends' meeting house; 2 taverns, and 3 stores.

EAST ORANGEVILLE, p. o. Orangeville, Wyoming co.

EAST OTTO, p. o. Otto, Cattaraugus co.

EAST PAINTED POST, p. o. Painted Post, Steuben co.

EAST PALMYRA, p. o. Palmyra, Wayne co.

EAST PEMBROKE, p. o. Pembroke, Genesee co.

EAST PHARSALIA, p. o. Pharsalia, Chenango co.

EAST PIERREPONT, p. o. Pierrepont, St. Lawrence co. is situated on Racket river. Here are located 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 machine shop, and about 20 dwelling houses.

EAST PIKE, p. o. Pike, Allegany co.

EAST RICHFIELD, p. o. Richfield, Otsego co.

EAST RIVER, so called, is an arm of the sea, or a continuation of Long Island Sound; it divides the island of New-York and a part of Westchester county from Long Island; communicating with the harbor of New-York, the Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean, through the "Narrows." It may be considered about 15 miles in length, and is navigable for vessels of a large class. The celebrated pass called "Hell Gate," is situated opposite Great Barn island, 7 miles from the city of New-York; it also contains several important islands.

EAST SALEM, p. o. Salem, Washington co.

EAST SANDBLAKE, p. o. Sandlake, Rensselaer co.

EAST SCHUYLER, p. o. Schuyler, Herkimer co.

EAST SHERIDAN, p. o. Sheridan, Chautauque co.

EAST SOLON, p. o. Solon, Cortland co.

EAST SPRINGFIELD, p. o. Springfield, Otsego co.

EAST WORCESTER, v. and p. o. Worcester, Otsego co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses; a Baptist and a Methodist church; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 fulling mill.

EATON, t. Madison co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of Morrisville, and is distant 100 miles from the city of Albany; it contained in 1840, 3,409 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, gravelly loam and clay, fertile and well adapted to grass; drained south by the head waters of the Chenango river. Eaton, Morrisville and Pratt's Hollow are names of post offices.

EATON, v. and p. o. Eaton, Madison co. contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 woolen factory, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 distillery, 1 furnace, 1 tannery and 1 scythe factory.

EATON'S NECK, is a bold promontory, lying in the town of Huntington, on the north side of Long Island, on which there is a light-house.

ECKFORD CHAIN OF LAKES, so called, comprise three beautiful lakes, lying east of Racket lake, in Hamilton county; the two principle of which are named *Eckford lake* and *Genet lake*.

EDDYTON, v. Starkie, Yates co. is an agricultural settlement, containing about 150 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 1 tannery.

EDDYVILLE, v. Kingston, Ulster co. is situated on the north side of the Rondout river, at the head of tide water, two miles above the village of Rondout; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns, 4 stores, and 3 freighting establishments; 1 cotton factory, 2 hydraulic cement mills, 1 grist mill, and 1 dye wood mill, leaving an extensive water power still unoccupied. Here are owned 20 sloops, engaged in transporting lumber, hydraulic cement, produce and merchandise, most of which pass through the Delaware and Hudson canal, which terminates at this place. The deposit of the Lackawanna coal, belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is located at the village of Rondout, where they have extensive coal yards.

EDEN, t. Erie co. situated 14 miles south of the city of Buffalo, and distant 287 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,174 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly loam and clay, well adapted to grain, grass and fruit; drained by the Cauquaga and Big Two Sisters creek, which flow into Lake Erie. *Eden* and *Zoar* are the names of post offices.

EDENVILLE, v. and p. o. Warwick, Orange co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

EDGECOMB CORNERS, p. o. Galway, Saratoga co.

EDINBURGH, t. Saratoga co. situated 20 miles north-west of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 50 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,458 inhabitants. The surface on the west undulating, and on the east hilly and mountainous, the Kayaderosseras or Greenfield mountain running across it; the soil is good on the west, especially along the alluvial flats of the Saratoga river. *Edinburgh* is the

name of a post office, where is situated a small settlement.

EDMESTON, t. Otsego co. situated 15 miles west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 77 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,907 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy loam; drained by Wharton's creek and the Unadilla river, by which it is bounded on the west. *Edmeston* and *Edmeston Manor* are names of post offices. At the former there are situated 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill and 8 or 10 dwellings.

EDNAM, v. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co. is situated on the west side of Wappinger's creek; it contains the site of a large cotton factory, that was recently destroyed by a freshet, and about 30 dwelling houses. It is closely connected with a small settlement on the opposite side of the creek of about the same size, where is a church, a tavern, a store and a post office.

EDWARDS, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 24 miles south of the village of Canton, and distant 194 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 956 inhabitants. The surface is uneven; soil, clay loam, well adapted to grass; it is drained by the Oswegatchie river, whose east and west branches here unite. *Edwards*, *Edwardsville* and *South Edwards* are names of post offices.

Egypt, p. o. Perrington, Monroe co.

EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK, rises in Niagara co. and flows in a north-easterly direction into Lake Ontario.

ELBA, t. Genesee co. situated 7 miles north of the village of Batavia, and distant 250 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,161 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, on limestone; drained by Oak Orchard creek. *Elba*, *Oakfield* and *Transit* are names of post offices; *Pine Hill* is the name of a settlement.

ELBRIDGE, t. Onondaga co. situated 13 miles west of the village of Syracuse, and distant 149 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,647 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven and soil of good quality; drained by the outlet of Skaneateles lake, which flows north into Seneca river. In this town are remains of Indian antiquities of considerable interest; it is said that stones have been found here, having writing upon them in an unknown character. *Elbridge*, *Jack's Reef* and *Jordan* are names of post offices.

ELBRIDGE, v. and p. o. Elbridge, Onondaga co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, an incorporated academy, 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

ELEVATIONS. See *Altitudes* and *Elevations*.

ELGIN, p. o. Lyndon, Cattaraugus co.

ELIZABEHTOWN, t. Essex co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 126 miles from Albany. The surface is mountainous; the Clinton range running through it from south to north; some of the peaks are elevated from 12 to 1500 feet above the level of the plains. Iron ore of the best quality abounds in this vicinity. It is drained by the Boquet river and some of its tributaries.

ELIZABEHTOWN, v. and p. o. Elizabethtown, Essex co. is situated 8 miles west of Lake Champlain on a branch of the Boquet river; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, a court house, jail and county clerk's office, a state arsenal, 1 church, 4 taverns and 5 stores. This village is situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded by mountains on three sides—the scenery being exceedingly grand and picturesque.

ELIZAVILLE, p. o. Columbia co.

ELLENBURGH, t. Clinton co. situated 25 miles north of the village of Plattsburgh, and distant 188 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,171 inhabitants. The surface is hilly but mostly susceptible of profitable cultivation; it is drained by English river and some other streams which flow north into Canada. *Ellenburgh* is the name of a post office.

ELLENVILLE, v. and p. o. Wawarsing, Ulster co. is situated on the Delaware and Hudson canal, at the junction of the Sandbar creek and Good Beerskill; it contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 6 stores, 1 extensive glass bottle and demijohn factory, 4 saw mills, and an iron foundery and manufactory of edge tools. There is situated within half a mile of this village a lead mine, said to be the oldest mineral locality worked in this region, and probably one of the first places at which mining operations, with a view to obtain lead ore, were carried on in this state.

ELLERY, t. Chautauque co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Mayville, and distant 342 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,242 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and gravelly loam of good quality, much of it heavily timbered; it is drained by several small creeks flowing into Chautauque lake, which bounds it on the south-west. *Ellery* and Union Ellery are names of post offices. At the former there are situated 1 church, 1 ta-2 stores and 15 or 20 dwellings.

ELLICOTT, t. Chautauque co. situated 18 miles south-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 330 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,571 inhabitants. The

surface is undulating, declining south towards Chautauque lake; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; it is watered by Cassadaga creek and the outlet to Chautauque lake. Fluvanna, Jamestown and Levant are names of post offices, and Dexterville is the name of a new settlement.

ELLICOTT'S CREEK, rises in Genesee co. and flows westerly across Erie county, into Niagara river, near the mouth of Tonawanda creek. This is a good mill stream, on which are situated a number of factories and mills.

ELLICOTTVILLE, t. Cattaraugus co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 292 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 1,084 inhabitants. The surface is mostly undulating, except along Great Valley creek, where is a deep valley; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, good for grass or grain; it is drained by Great Valley creek and some of its tributaries. Ellicottville and Plato are names of post offices.

ELLICOTTVILLE, v. and p. o. Ellicottville, Cattaraugus co. is situated on Great Valley creek, 290 miles west of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1837 and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, a court house, jail and county clerk's office, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery. This place is the location of two extensive land offices, which adds much to its importance.

ELLINGTON, t. Chautauque co. situated 20 miles east of the village of Mayville, and distant 320 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,725 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; drained by Clear creek. *Ellington* and Clear creek are names of post offices.

ELLISBURGH, t. Jefferson co. situated 20 miles south-west of the village of Watertown and distant 166 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,349 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy loam of a rich quality; drained by the north and south branches of Sandy creek, which flows into Lake Ontario, affording fine water power. Ellisburgh, Bellville, Mannsville and Woodville are names of post offices.

ELLISBURGH, v. and p. o. Ellisburgh, Jefferson co. is situated on Sandy creek; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 oil mill and 1 carding and fulling mill.

ELLIS' ISLAND, on which is situated *Fort Gibson*, lies opposite the city of New-York at the mouth of the Hudson river, and belongs to the United States government. This island is sometimes called *Gibbet Island*, from the fact of here being usually executed pirates, and others who are condemned to suffer death under the laws of the United States.

ELMIRA, t. Chemung co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 198 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 4,791 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil in the valleys and flats rich and productive; it is drained by Newton's creek flowing into the Chemung river, which bounds it on the south-west. Elmira, Baldwin and Fairport are names of post offices.

ELMIRA, v. and p.o. Elmira, Chemung co. is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Chemung river, 193 miles south of west from Albany; it was incorporated in 1828, and now contains about 2,300 inhabitants, 350 dwelling houses,

a court house and jail, and county clerk's office; an incorporated academy and a female seminary, 1 banking house, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; a mechanic's hall, to which is attached a flourishing association of mechanics and a public library; 5 hotels and taverns; 40 stores of different kinds, 3 store houses, 3 large flouring mills, 3 extensive steam furnaces, 3 plaster mills, 1 tannery and a boat yard for building and repairing canal boats. The water power at this place, which is very great, is derived from the river and Newton's creek, which empties into it at this point; only a part of the hydraulic power is now used for manufacturing purposes. The *Chemung canal* terminates at Elmira, where are two extensive basins, on which are located storehouses and lumber yards; the amount of lumber alone exported from this place to eastern markets is estimated at 10,000,000 feet of marketable planks and boards. In addition to the above, large quantities of lumber of various kinds, salt and plaster are floated down the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers on rafts and in arks to the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The New-York and Erie railroad, which is in a rapid state of construction, passes through this village, which is about equi-distant between Piermont and Dunkirk. A central depot is located here for the use of the company; this is also the terminating point of the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, 25 miles of which is completed and in operation. A toll bridge, constructed of wood, 700 feet in length, crosses the Chemung river at this place; a railroad bridge is also constructed a short distance above the toll bridge.

ENFIELD, t. Tompkins co. situated 5 miles west of the village of

Ithaca, and distant 175 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,340 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly loam of a good quality; it is drained by two or three small streams. *Enfield* and *West Enfield* are names of post offices.

ENGLISH RIVER, rises in the north-west part of Clinton co. and flows north into Canada, where it empties its waters into the Chateaugay river; its length is about 30 miles.

ENLARGED ERIE CANAL.
See *Erie Canal*.

EPHRATAH, t. Fulton co. situated 6 miles west of the village of Johnstown, and distant 51 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,009 inhabitants. The surface is uneven; soil, sandy loam. It is drained by Garoga and Zimmerman's creek. Ephratah, Garoga, Lassellville and Pleasant Valley, are names of post offices.

EPHRATAH, v. and p. o. Ephratah, Fulton co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, and 1 tannery.

ERIE COUNTY, taken from Niagara in 1821, is centrally distant 280 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Niagara county, east by Genesee and Wyoming, south by Cattaraugus, and west by Lake Erie. The surface is diversified, being level or undulating on the north, and somewhat hilly and broken by numerous streams, on the south. The soil is mostly good; on the north it is warm, sandy and gravelly loam, with some clay, well adapted to most kinds of grain; on the south clay predominates, which is very productive in grass; all parts yielding abundance of fruit of various kinds. It is underlaid by slate and limestone; the latter is extensively quarried in the vicinity of Lake Erie and the Niagara river. This county cannot boast much of its mineral wealth; iron pyrites, which is of but little value occurs in great abundance at Eighteen Mile creek, and elsewhere; small quantities of some of the ores of copper have been observed near the village of Black Rock, and water limestone has been found on Grand Island. There is a sulphur spring of some character four miles from Buffalo, and a spring on Grand Island is of some interest, in consequence of its containing free sulphuric acid, although in a very dilute state. In addition to Lake Erie and the Niagara river, which water this county on the west, it is drained by Buffalo creek, Cayuga creek, Cazenove creek, Seneca creek, Ellicott's creek, Cauquaga creek, and Tonawanda creek on the north, and Cattaraugus creek on the south boundary. This county contains several Indian Reservations; a part of the Tonawanda Reservation on the north-east, the Buffalo Reservation near the centre of the county, and a part of the Cattaraugus Reservation on the south; mostly inhabited by the Seneca tribe of Indians. The *Erie canal* here communicates with Lake Erie by means of a capacious basin, formed by the pier at Black Rock, while a branch canal extends into the city of Buffalo, where the state is about forming extensive basins to communicate with the navigable waters of Buffalo creek, and harbor of Buffalo. The *Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroad* extends from the city of Buffalo in a northern direction to the village of Niagara Falls, and the *Buffalo and Black Rock railroad* extends a distance of 3 miles; a railroad is also contemplated to extend from Buffalo to Batavia, which, when finished, will form one continued line of railroad from Boston to Lake

Erie. The area of this county is about 876 square miles, or 561,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Erie county, with the population in 1840.

Alden,	1,984	Eden,	2,174
Amherst,	2,451	Evans,	1,807
Aurora,	2,908	Hamburg,	3,727
Black Rock,	3,625	Holland,	1,242
Boston,	1,745	Lancaster,	2,083
Brandt,	1,088	Newstead,	2,653
BUFFALO CITY,	18,213	Sardinia,	1,743
Chictawaga,	1,137	Tonawanda,	1,261
Clarence,	2,271	Wales,	1,987
Colden,	1,088		
Collins,	4,257	Total inhabitants,	62,465
Concord,	3,021		

ERIE CANAL. This great work, by far the most important canal in the United States, extends from the tide waters of the Hudson river at the city of Albany, to Lake Erie, terminating at the city of Buffalo. Its general course from Albany is a little north of west, passing up the valley of the Mohawk river, which it crosses at the lower aqueduct, then follows the left or north bank of the Mohawk for 13 miles, when it re-crosses at the upper aqueduct; thence pursues the south bank of the above river, through the counties of Schenectady, Schoharie, Montgomery, Herkimer and Oneida, where it leaves the Mohawk valley, and continues west through the counties of Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, the north-east angle of Seneca, Wayne, touching Ontario on the north at Port Gibson, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara and Erie, where it terminates. Its whole length, including the basin at Albany, is 364 miles; passing through several flourishing cities and villages, many of which have sprung into existence since its completion. It is intersected by several lateral canals of much importance, all of them communicating with other navigable waters. At the

Cohoes, in the town of Watervliet, it forms a junction with the *Champlain canal*. At Utica it connects with the *Chenango canal*; at the village of Rome, with the *Black River canal* and *Feeder*; in the town of Vernon, with the *Oneida Lake canal*; at the village of Syracuse, with the *Oswego canal*; at the village of Montezuma, with the *Cayuga* and *Seneca canal*; and at the city of Rochester, with the *Genesee Valley canal*. From Albany west there are a succession of locks, until what is termed the "long level" is reached, in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, elevated 425 feet above the Hudson, extending to Syracuse, a distance of $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles, without any intervening lock; from thence the line descends, and then re-ascends until it reaches Rochester, elevated 506 feet, where there is another continued level of 64 miles; when at Lockport the Canal ascends the mountain ridge, by five double combined locks, each 12.4 feet rise; nine miles west of Lockport the canal enters the Tonawanda creek, with which for a distance of about 10 miles it is identified; at a further distance of 12 miles this magnificent work unites with Lake Erie. Total rise from the

Hudson river to Lake Erie, 560 feet; rise and fall, 692 feet. It was commenced in 1817, and finished in 1825, at a total cost of \$10,731,595.

By an act of the legislature in relation to the Erie canal, passed May 11, 1835, directing the canal commissioners, to enlarge and improve the Erie canal, the project of enlarging this before great work, was adopted; the want of additional facilities for conducting the increased trade flowing through this channel having become apparent. Considerable progress has now been made on this stupendous undertaking, which, when finished, will command the admiration of the civilized world. There was put under contract prior to January 1839, over 100 miles of the enlarged canal, including the heavy rock cutting at Lockport, with all the mechanical structures thereon, comprising more than 50 double and single locks, besides the five double combined locks at Lockport; the aqueduct over the Genesee river at Rochester; the two aqueducts over the Mohawk river; one over the Schoharie creek, and many other over smaller streams, including culverts, bridges, &c. The estimated cost of all the work for the enlargement of the Erie canal, is \$23,284,931, of which there was put under contract up to 1841, \$11,021,932, on which there has been paid \$10,011,146; leaving a further expenditure of \$13,273,784 to be provided for. The size of the *Enlarged Erie Canal*, is to be 7 feet deep, and 70 feet wide on the surface, with a slope of 2 feet to 1 in the banks, leaving a width at the bottom of 42 feet; with double locks 18 feet wide, and 110 feet long. The present width of the old Erie canal is 40 feet on the surface, and 28 on the bottom, and 4 feet deep; the locks 15 feet wide, and 80 feet long.

ERIE, LAKE, lying between the United States and the British possessions in Canada, through the centre of which passes the boundary line, is about 265 miles in length, and from 30 to 50 miles in breadth. Its surface is elevated 565 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson river at Albany, and 334 feet above Lake Ontario. The greatest depth which has been obtained in sounding this lake, is 270 feet. It receives the surplus waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, through the river St. Clair, which extends a distance of 35 miles, when it empties into a lake of the same name, of a circular form, about 30 miles in diameter; from whence the river Detroit having a course of 29 miles, flows into Lake Erie. The communication between the two latter lakes is navigable for vessels of a large class; while with the former, the navigation is interrupted by the falls of St. Mary's. It communicates with Lake Ontario, by its outlet, the Niagara river, through which the boundary line is continued. Lake Erie is said to be the only one of the chain, in which there is any perceptible current, a circumstance which may, perhaps, be occasioned by its smaller depth of water. Its bottom is rocky, and the shallowness of its water, also renders it more easily and more permanently affected by frost, its navigation being generally obstructed by ice for some weeks every spring, after that of all the other lakes are open and unimpeded. For about 60 miles this lake bounds the state of New-York on the north-west, receiving several large streams from Chautauque and Erie counties, which lie on its border, and possess some good harbors, the most important of which are Dunkirk and Buffalo harbors; the latter is situated at its east end, where commences the great Erie

canal, communicating with the navigable waters of the Hudson, which is fed for near half its length of 363 miles by the waters of Lake Erie, which are obtained by means of the state pier at Black Rock. This lake is also connected with Lake Ontario, by means of the Welland canal in Canada. In a commercial point of view this is the most important of all the great western lakes, or inland seas, now being navigated by several hundred steamboats and lake craft, many of them of a large size; transporting annually an immense amount of produce, the growth of the "Far West," and manufactured products to and from the eastern markets on the Atlantic seaboard. When it is considered that Lake Huron is 240 miles in length, and Lake Michigan 300, in addition to Erie and its connecting waters, without including Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the globe, well may we use the language of an eminent English writer: "How little are they aware in Europe, of the vastness and extent of commerce carried on in these inland seas, whose coasts are now lined with flourishing towns and cities, whose waters are ploughed with magnificent steamboats, and hundreds of vessels with merchandise. Even the Americans themselves are not fully aware of the rising importance of these lakes, as connected with the west." The distance from Buffalo to Chicago by the nearest route, is 992 miles, viz: from Buffalo to Dunkirk 45 miles; Dunkirk to Portland, 16; Portland to Erie, 30; Erie to Conneaut, 30; Conneaut to Ashtabula, 14; Ashtabula to Grand river, 30; Grand river to Cleveland, 30; Cleveland to Black river, 27; Black river to Huron, 20; Huron to Sandusky, 10; Sandusky to Detroit, 75; Detroit to Fort Gratiot, 72; Fort Gratiot to Point au Barques, 75;

Point au Barques to Thunder Bay Island, 75; Thunder Bay Island to Presque Isle, 80; Presque Isle to Mackinac, 65; Mackinac to Manitou Island, 103; Manitou to Milwaukie, 150; Milwaukie to Southport, 13; Southport to Chicago, 57. This is by the nearest route; the steamboats in going between the two points have to run *eleven hundred miles*, being more than one-third the distance across the Atlantic ocean. Lake Erie, in common with the other large lakes, abounds with a great variety of fish, such as sturgeon, muskalongin, or muskanunge, as called by the Indians, pike, pickerel, catfish, Buffalo-fish, white-fish, bass, perch, &c.

The following is the amount of tonnage enrolled at the several districts on Lake Erie, in 1840:

Ports	Tons.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4,916
Detroit, Mich.....	11,432
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9,514
Sandusky, do.....	2,643
Miami, do.....	2,232
Presque Isle, Penn.....	3,369

Total tons,..... 34,106

Including upwards of 300 vessels, consisting of ships, brigs, steam-boats, schooners and sloops.

ERIEVILLE, v. and p. o. Nelson, Madison co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 1 store.

ERIN, t. Chemung co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Elmira, and distant 190 from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,441 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; soil, gravelly loam of indifferent quality; it is drained by the Cayuta creek and several other small streams. *Erin* is the name of a post office.

ERWIN, t. Steuben co. situated 20 miles south-east of the village

of Bath, and distant 210 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 785 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam; drained by the Conhocton and Tioga rivers, which here unite and form the Chemung river. *Erwin* and Painted Post are names of post offices.

ESOPUS, t. Ulster co. situated 7 miles south of the village of Kingston, and distant 68 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,939 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly and broken; soil, sandy, clay and gravelly loam; it is watered by the Wallkill and Rondout rivers on the west, and by the Hudson river on the east. *Esopus* is the name of a post office. *Rifton* is the name of a settlement. The former is situated about a mile west of the landing on the Hudson river, where are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 20 dwel-

lings. About two miles west of this settlement is situated a sulphur spring of some celebrity, near which is a boarding house, for the accommodation of visitors.

ESOPUS CREEK, rises in the north-west part of Ulster co. and flows south-east for a considerable distance, when it turns in the town of Marbletown, and thence flows north-east into the Hudson river at the village of Ulster. On this stream are a number of fine mill privileges, many of which are still unoccupied.

ESPERANCE, v. and p. o. Schoharie, Schoharie co. situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike; it was incorporated in 1818, and now contains about 450 inhabitants, 75 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 paper mill, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 clothier's works.

ESSEX COUNTY, taken from Clinton in 1799, is centrally distant 115 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Clinton county, east by Lake Champlain, south by Warren county, and on the west by the counties of Franklin and Hamilton. The surface of this county is hilly on the east, and mountainous on the west; more so than any other in the state, having the highest peaks by some thousand feet. The soil is good bordering on Lake Champlain, but sterile in the interior; in the county there are several small lakes, and it is drained by the Au Sable and Saranac rivers on the north, and by the head waters of the Hudson on the south-west. In addition to which, there is the Boquet river, and several other smaller streams, emptying into Lake Champlain. In mineral productions this county is probably richer than any other in the state, possessing immense resources in this particular. Enough is already known to warrant this assertion, but many years must elapse before a correct estimate can be formed in regard to their real extent and value. To say that there are here numerous beds of magnetic iron ore, would scarcely convey a true idea of the enormous deposits of that mineral which are found in various parts of the county. In the towns of Moriah, Keene and Newcomb, there are immense veins already discovered of the purest iron ore. In the latter town, near the settlement of Adirondack, the *Sandford vein*, as it is called, has been ascertained to be 514 feet wide and 1,667 feet long, when it disappears under tabular masses of rock. In addition to these deposits of magnetic iron ore, there are also beds of the specular ore, which are used at Crown Point, &c. Several localities of graphite also occur in this county; one of these situated near Ticonderoga, has long been celebrated. Among the useful minerals of Essex, may also be mentioned marble of the verd antique variety, a valuable bed of which is found near Cedar Point. To the mineralogist this county presents one of the

most interesting fields of research; although it has been but partially explored, many rare and beautiful minerals have already been discovered in addition to those enumerated, for a further description of which, the reader is referred to the several geological reports of the State Geologists. *Mount Marcy*, which lies in the town of Keene, is elevated 5,467 feet above the ocean, which is by far the highest mountain peak in the state. The area of this county is about 1,779 square miles, or 1,138,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Essex county, with the population in 1840.

Chesterfield,	2,716	Newcomb,.....	74
Crown Point,	2,212	Schroon,.....	1,660
ELIZABETH TOWN,	1,061	Ticonderoga,	2,169
Essex,.....	1,681	Westport,.....	1,932
Jay,.....	2,258	Willsborough,.....	1,658
Keene,	730	Wilmington,	928
Lewis,.....	1,505		
Minerva,	455	Total inhabitants,....	23,634
Moriah,.....	2,595		

ESSEX, t. Essex co. situated 10 miles north-east of the village of Elizabethtown, and distant 135 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,681 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, on the east is good and well cultivated, but sterile on the west; it is watered by the Boquet river flowing into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the east. Essex, Split Rock and West Essex are names of post offices.

ESSEX, v. and p. o. Essex, Essex co. is advantageously situated on the west side of Lake Champlain: it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 6 stores, 2 extensive store houses, 1 tannery, and a ship yard for building and repairing lake craft. A horse ferry boat here plies across Lake Champlain to Charlotte, Vermont, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here is also a good steamboat landing and two wharves.

ETNA, v. and p. o. Dryden, Tompkins co. is situated on Fall creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 2 distil-

leries, and 1 cloth dressing establishment.

EUCLID, p. o. Clay, Onondaga co.

EVANS, t. Erie co. situated 16 miles south of the city of Buffalo, and distant 293 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,807 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, being on the western slope of the dividing ridge; soil, gravelly loam and clay, producing most kinds of grain, grass and fruit in abundance; drained by the Little and Big Sister creeks, and some other streams flowing into Lake Erie, by which it is bounded on the west. Evans and East Evans are names of post offices.

EVANS' MILLS, v. and p. o. Le Ray, Jefferson co. is situated on Pleasant creek, which empties into the Indian river, about half a mile below; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; an academy; 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 machine shop, 1 tannery, 1 carding and fulling mill, and 1 ashery.

EXETER, t. Otsego co. situated 10 miles north-west of the village

of Cooperstown, and distant 78 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,423 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly; soil, calcareous mould, well adapted to grazing; it is drained by several small streams flowing into Canadaraga lake; also by Butternut and Wharton's creeks, both of which rise in this town. *Exeter* and West Exeter are names of post offices. At the former there are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

FABIUS, t. Onondaga co. situated 20 miles south-east of the village of Syracuse, and distant 121 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,562 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil, well adapted to grass; it is drained by the head waters of the Tioughnioga river. Here are found remains of ancient fortifications, and beneath the earth human bones. *Fabius* and Apulia are names of post offices. Franklin is the name of a village. The former is situated in the latter village.

FACTORYVILLE, v. Castleton, Richmond co. is situated on the north shore of Staten Island; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal chapel, 4 taverns, 5 stores; 1 grist mill and the New-York dying and printing establishment, one of the largest works of the kind in the Union; it is owned by a chartered company, with a capital of \$200,000—giving employment to about 300 workmen. The *North Shore* post office is located in this place.

FACTORYVILLE, v. and p. o. Barton, Tioga co. is situated on the Cayuta creek; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and an extensive furnace.

FAIRFIELD, t. Herkimer co.

situated 10 miles north of the village of Herkimer, and distant 81 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,836 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat rocky; soil, clay loam, fertile and well cultivated, adapted to grass, this vicinity being somewhat celebrated for its dairies; it is drained on the west by West Canada creek. Fairfield and Middleville are names of post offices.

FAIRFIELD, v. and p. o. Fairfield, Herkimer co. lies 8 miles north of Little Falls; it is a pleasant, rural village, and is the location of the well known Fairfield Academy, which is one of the oldest academies in the state, and is in a very flourishing condition; it is also the site of the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, at which, in 25 years previous to 1840, more than 2,000 medical students were educated. The village contains about 300 inhabitants, and has 3 churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 tannery, and an ashery.

FAIRHAVEN, v. Gaines, Orleans co. contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

FAIRPORT, v. and p. o. Elmira, Chemung co. is situated on the Chemung canal at the junction of the feeder, 6 miles above the village of Elmira; it was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 4 taverns, 8 stores and 6 warehouses; 1 grist mill, 1 turning establishment and 2 tanneries. This place was formerly called *Horse Heads*, from the circumstance of Gen. Sullivan on his return from his Indian expedition to the Genesee Valley in 1779, having here killed some 70 or 80 of his pack horses, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Indians.

FAIRPORT, v. Perrington, Monroe co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 2 warehouses, and an ashery.

FAIRVIEW, p. o. Farmersville, Cattaraugus co.

FAIRVILLE, v. and p. o. Arcadia, Wayne co. is an agricultural settlement, containing about 125 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, and 2 stores.

FALL CREEK, rises in Cayuga co. and flows through a part of Tompkins into the head of Cayuga lake, near the village of Ithaca; this is a valuable and romantic stream, there being several highly picturesque falls, affording fine water power. The falls near Ithaca are peculiarly interesting; here has been constructed an artificial tunnel, through which there is a passage for visitors, affording one of the most beautiful views of the kind imaginable. It is much resorted to by the admirers of natural scenery.

FALL CREEK, p. o. Groton, Tompkins co.; here is located on Fall creek a settlement, consisting of 1 church, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

FALLSBURGH, t. Sullivan co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Monticello, and distant 108 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,782 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam, underlaid mostly by slate; it is drained by the Neversink river and some of the head branches of the Rondout creek. Fallsburgh, Sandburgh and Woodbourne are names of post offices.

FALLSBURGH, v. and p. o. Sullivan co. is situated on the Neversink river, where is a fine natural fall, affording hydraulic power to a large extent; it contains about

125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 extensive tannery, 1 grist mill and 3 saw mills.

FALLS OF NIAGARA. See Niagara Falls.

FALLS OF WEST CANADA CREEK. See Trenton Falls.

FARMER'S MILLS, p. o. Kent, Putnam co.

FARMERSVILLE, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 16 miles north-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 274 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,294 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly; being situated on the dividing ridge; it is drained by several head streams, flowing north-west into Lake Erie, east into Genesee river and south into the Allegany river. Farmersville and Fairview are names of post offices.

FARMERSVILLE, v. and p. o. Farmersville, Cattaraugus co. is an agricultural settlement situated on high ground; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern and 1 store.

FARMERVILLE, v. and p. o. Ovid, Seneca co. is situated on elevated ground; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns and 4 or 5 stores.

FARMINGHAM, p. o. Barre, Orleans co.

FARMINGTON, t. Ontario co. situated 7 miles north of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 205 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,122 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, mostly stiff clay and difficult to cultivate, but productive when well tilled. It is drained by Mud creek on the west and by a small stream that flows into Canandaigua outlet on the east; the Auburn and Rochester railroad runs through the south-west angle of this town. Farmington and West Farmington are names of post offices.

FAR ROCKAWAY, v. and p. o. Hempstead, Queens co. is situated between Jamaica bay and the Atlantic ocean; here are located 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern and 20 or 25 dwellings. About one mile west of the above office is situated the *Marine Pavilion* and *Rock Hall*, both well kept summer boarding houses; the former, delightfully situated near the beach, is one of the most fashionable Watering Places in the vicinity of the city of New-York. In addition to the above, there are several other houses where visitors are entertained during the summer months.

FAYETTE, t. Seneca co. situated immediately south of the village of Waterloo, and distant 178 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,731 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil of a good quality and very productive when well tilled; it is bounded on the east by Cayuga lake, on the west by Seneca lake and in part on the north by Seneca river, into which flow several small streams. *Fayette*, Canoga and West Fayette are names of post offices.

FAYETTE, v. Hanover, Chautauque co. is situated on Lake Erie at the mouth of Silver creek; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works and 1 distillery. This is a port of entry and a good steamboat landing.

FAYETTE, v. Guilford, Chenango co. contains about 275 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 2 tanneries and a cloth dressing establishment.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. and p. o. Manlius, Onondaga co. situated near the Erie canal, with which it is connected by a feeder, contains about 800 inhabitants, 120 dwel-

ling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, an incorporated academy, 4 taverns, 6 stores, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills and 1 tannery.

FEDERAL STORE, p. o. Northeast, Dutchess co.

FELT'S MILLS, p. o. Rutland, Jefferson co. here are situated on Black river, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 tannery, 1 carding and fulling mill and about 15 dwellings.

FENNER, t. Madison co. situated 8 miles north-west of the village of Morrisville, and distant 115 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,997 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam, mostly underlaid by lime stone and is of a good quality; it is drained north by the Chittenango and Canaseraga creeks. *Fenner* and *Perryville* are names of post offices.

FINCHVILLE, p. o. Mount Hope, Orange co.

FINLEY'S LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Mina, Chautauque co.

FIRE ISLANDS, are a cluster of small islands in the Great South bay of Long Island, opposite the town of Islip.

FIREPLACE, p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co.

FIREPLACE BAY, is the name given to an indentation of the Great South bay of Long Island, lying in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co.

FISH CREEK, rises in Lewis co. and empties into Wood creek, in Oneida county; this is an important stream on which are located a number of mills of different kinds. It is also navigable for boats for a few miles above its entrance into the above creek, which forms a part of the Oneida Lake canal.

FISH CREEK, Saratoga co. is the outlet of Saratoga lake, and

empties its waters into the Hudson river, at the village of Schuyler-ville, where there are located several factories and mills.

FISH HOUSE, v. Northampton, Fulton co. is situated on the Sacandaga river, a branch of the Hudson; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern and 7 stores. This place is situated on a beautiful plain and takes its name from the circumstance of Sir William Johnson having here erected a house for the purpose of fishing and trading with the Indians.

FISHER'S ISLAND, the extreme eastern portion of Suffolk co. and the state, lies in Long Island Sound, near the Connecticut shore; 137 miles east of the city of New-York, and distant 14 miles from the nearest point of Long Island. It is 8 miles in length and averages about 1 mile in width; it is owned by one proprietor, and rendered highly valuable by judicious cultivation, and has upon it a very productive dairy.

FISHKILL, t. Dutchess co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 88 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 10,437 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous on the south, on the north undulating, and the soil very rich and productive; there are in this town several localities of iron ore, marble and graphite or black lead, rendering it rich in mineral as well as agricultural products; it is watered by Wappinger's creek on the north-west, and the Fishkill flows through the centre, emptying into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west, where are several convenient landings and thriving villages. This is one of the largest and wealthiest inland towns in the state; Fishkill, Fishkill Landing, Fishkill Plains, Adriance, Glenham, Hackensack,

Johnsville, Peeksville, Shannadoah and Stormville are names of post offices; Carthage, Franklin-dale, Hughsonville and Matteawan are names of villages or settlements.

FISHKILL, v. and p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co. is pleasantly situated on Fishkill creek, 5 miles east from Fishkill Landing; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 public houses and 8 stores. The Fishkill academy, located here, is a chartered institution; the interior is a half circle, arranged so as to have each scholar separate, while at the same time he is under the eye of the teacher. During the Revolutionary war, this village was for a period the head quarters of the American army; the church is still standing here, in which Enoch Crosby, the spy of revolutionary memory, was confined for a time. This region of country is justly celebrated for its salubrity of climate and picturesque mountain scenery. Here travellers and visitors will find a quiet and retired retreat during the summer months.

FISHKILL LANDING, v. and p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, directly opposite the village of Newburgh, with which it is connected by a steam ferry; it contains about 900 inhabitants, 120 dwellings, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 4 public houses, 10 stores, 1 iron foundry and 1 grist mill and machine shop, at the mouth of the Fishkill. The river and mountain scenery, from the high grounds in this vicinity, are remarkably grand and picturesque, probably unsurpassed by any other spot on the Hudson.

FISH KILL, or **MATTEAWAN CREEK**, rises in the centre of the county of Dutchess; this is an important mill stream, on which are

situated a number of extensive woollen and cotton factories and mills of different descriptions; it extends through the town of Fishkill and falls into the Hudson river opposite the village of Newburgh. On this stream are located the important manufacturing villages of Glenheim and Matteawan.

FISHKILL, or MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS, situated in the south part of Dutchess county, are a continuation of the "Highlands," through which passes the Hudson river; this range, under different names, extends north, until it intersects the Green Mountains of Vermont.

FISHKILL PLAINS, p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co.

FISH LAKE, situated in Fulton county, is about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide; it abounds in salmon and brook trout, the former of a large size, and both of a delicious flavor. The water of this lake is clear and deep, being surrounded by high hills, covered with a large growth of primitive forest trees.

FISH LAKE, p. o. Bovina, Delaware co.

FISH LAKE, lies in the town of Granby, Oswego co.; west of the Oswego river. It is about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide; this is a small but handsome sheet of water.

FIVE CORNERS, p. o. Genoa, Cayuga co.

FIVE MILE RUN, v. Burton, Cattaraugus co. is situated on the north side of the Allegany river, at the junction of the Five Mile Run creek. A small settlement now exists at this point, through which passes the New-York and Erie railroad.

FIVE MILE RUN CREEK, rises in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus co. and flows south into the Allegany river.

FLANDERS, p. o. Southampton Suffolk co.

FLATBUSH, t. Kings co. situated 4 miles south-east of the city of Brooklyn, and distant 149 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,099 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly, the most however, level; soil, light loam and sand, very productive when properly cultivated. Flatbush and East New-York are names of post offices.

FLATBUSH, v. and p. o. Flatbush, Kings co. is delightfully situated on the turnpike 4 miles south-east of the city of Brooklyn; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Episcopal church; Erasmus Hall academy, an old and flourishing incorporated institution; 2 taverns and 2 stores. Near the north-west boundary of this town, is the spot on which the unfortunate battle between the English and American armies was fought, in August, 1776, commonly called the battle of Long Island, in which the Americans were defeated with great loss in killed and wounded.

FLATLANDS, t. Kings co. situated 8 miles south-east of the city of Brooklyn, and distant 153 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 810 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy loam and sand, rendered productive by good tillage. To this town is attached Barren Island and some other low, marshy islands, yielding an abundance of salt hay.

FLATLANDS, v. Flatlands, Kings co. contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses; a Dutch Reformed church, originally built in 1661; 1 tavern and 2 stores.

FLEMING, t. Cayuga co. situated 4 miles south of the village of Auburn, and distant 160 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,317 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam, well cultivated and productive; it is drained by Crane brook on the

south, and by some small streams running into Owasco lake, which bounds it on the east.

FLEMING, v. and p. o. Fleming, Cayuga co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns and 1 store.

FLEMINGSVILLE, p. o. Owego, Tioga co.

FLINT CREEK, p. o. Seneca, Ontario co.

FLINT CREEK, rises in Yates co. and flows south into Ontario, where it empties into the Canandaigua outlet.

FLORENCE, t. Oneida co. situated 33 miles north-west of the city of Utica, and distant 127 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,259 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, sandy loam; drained by tributaries of Fish creek. *Florence* and East *Florence* are names of post offices.

FLORIDA, t. Montgomery co. situated 8 miles south-east of the village of Fonda, and distant 34 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,214 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, strong clay loam, producing large crops of wheat; it is drained by Schoharie creek on the west, and the Mohawk river on the north. Fort Hunter, Minaville and Port Jackson are names of post offices.

FLORIDA, v. and p. o. Warwick, Orange co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 2 grist mills and 2 saw mills.

FLOYD, t. Oneida co. situated 8 miles north of the city of Utica, and distant 100 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 1,724 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay marl well adapted to grass; along the Mohawk, which bounds it on the south, are rich alluvial flats; Nine Mile creek drains it on the eastern border. *Floyd* is the name of a post office.

FLUSHING, t. Queens co. situated 6 miles west of North Hempstead court house, and distant 156 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,124 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, except on the south, where there is a stony ridge; soil, sandy loam, with some clay, generally well cultivated and productive. This town is bounded on the north by Long Island Sound; Flushing bay on the west, and Little Neck bay on the east, are considerable indentations, into which flow small streams.

FLUSHING, v. and p. o. Queens co. is situated at the head of Flushing bay, 9 miles from the city of New-York; it was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 2,000 inhabitants, 175 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church, and 1 Orthodox and 1 Hicksite meeting house; the St. Thomas' Hall is an extensive institution for the education of males, and St. Ann's Hall is an institution for the education of females, both of which are in a very flourishing condition; there is also a Friend's female boarding school and several select schools in this place; 5 hotels and taverns, and 12 stores of different kinds. The *Linnæan Botanic Garden* and *Nursery*, is a place of great attraction. This village is much frequented, and is a fashionable resort for strangers during the summer months, being justly celebrated for its schools and nursery; it has rapidly improved since its incorporation, and is still progressing. There is a communication between Flushing and the city of New-York, by steamboats and stages, several times daily. *St. Paul's College*, situated about 2 miles north of this place, on College Point, is a celebrated and flourishing institution of learning, for the education of young men.

FLUSHING BAY, lies on the

south of Long Island Sound, or East river, with which it communicates; it is 3 miles long and about 1 mile wide, and navigable for steamboats to the village of Flushing.

FLUVANNA, p. o. Ellicott, Chautauque co.

FONDA, v. and p. o. Mohawk, Montgomery co. is situated on the north side of the Mohawk river; it is the county seat of Montgomery county, and contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 court house and jail, 4 hotels and taverns, 5 stores, 1 flouring mill with 4 run of stone, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 carding machine and 1 manufactory for making threshing machines. The Utica and Schenectady railroad passes through this village, and a daily line of stages run to Johnstown and other places in Fulton county. The Fonda Hotel is a spacious and well kept public house, to which is connected a recess for the accommodation of railroad passengers.

FONDA'S BUSH, v. Broadalbin, Fulton co. is situated on Fonda's Bush creek; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill.

FORDHAM, v. Westchester co. is situated on the line of the Harlem railroad, where is a depot, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the City Hall; here are located 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 3 taverns, 2 stores and 30 or 40 dwelling houses.—

St. John's College, a Roman Catholic institution, is situated near this place, on an eminence called Rose Hill; enjoying all the advantages peculiar to the country,—its pure invigorating air, its retirement and peaceful quiet, so favorable to the formation and growth of studious habits; while at the same time its proximity to the city by means of the railroad, is a great conven-

iency. This institution, the only one of its kind in the state, was first opened for the reception of students on the 24th of June, 1841. The following is an extract from their rules and regulations: “The system of government will be mild and paternal—yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. The utmost attention will be paid not only to the intellectual, but also to the moral education of the pupils. As to their domestic comfort, every thing which parental affection can desire will be found and supplied in the assiduous attention and skilful management of the *Sisters of Charity*, to whom the charge of this important and highly responsible department is mainly confided.” The College edifice is large, elegant and commodious; the grounds are extensive and in a state of high improvement. The collegiate year commences on the first Monday of September.

FORRESTBURGH, t. Sullivan co. situated 8 miles south of the village of Monticello, and distant 127 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 433 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam, producing a large growth of yellow and white pine; it is drained by Neversink river and some other small streams. Forrestburgh and Barryville are names of post offices.

FORRESTBURGH, v. and p. o. Sullivan co. contains about 90 inhabitants, 15 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 plaster mill and 4 saw mills.

FORRESTVILLE, v. and p. o. Hanover, Chautauque co. contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works and 1 distillery.

FORT ANN, t. Washington co. situated 12 miles north of Sandy Hill, and distant 60 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,559 in-

habitants. The surface is in part hilly and mountainous, diversified with valleys and plains; soil, various, sand, clay, alluvion and bare rock; it is drained by Wood creek, and in part bounded by Lake George on the west. The Champlain canal passes through this town, where is its summit level. Fort Ann, Comstock's Landing, Griswold's Mills, Mount Hope Furnace and Patten's Mills are names of post offices.

FORT ANN, v. and p. o. Fort Ann, Washington co. is situated on the line of the Champlain canal, where are three locks. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 2 tanneries and 1 brick yard. In this place is the site of *Fort Ann*, erected during the old French war, in 1756; two miles south may be seen vestiges of a road made by Gen. Burgoyne, during the revolution, for the transport of his cannon and baggage, when on his route to Saratoga.

FORT CLINTON. See *West Point* and *Fort Montgomery*.

FORT COLUMBUS. See *Governor's Island*.

FORT COVINGTON, t. Franklin co. situated 14 miles north-west of the village of Malone, and distant 223 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,094 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sand and clay loam of good quality; drained north by Salmon and Little Salmon rivers. This town is bounded on the north by the Canada line.

FORT COVINGTON, v. and p. o. Fort Covington, Franklin co. is situated on Salmon river, which is navigable from this place to the St. Lawrence river, 5 miles below; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, 4 churches, an incorporated academy; 3 taverns, 7 stores, 2 extensive woollen fac-

tories, 3 grist mills, 1 plaster mill and 3 saw mills. This was an important military position during the late war with Great Britain, known as the *French Mills*.

FORT EDWARD, t. Washington co. situated 4 miles south of the village of Sandy Hill, and distant 47 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,726 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, sand, clay and loam of good quality; it is drained by Moseskill and some small streams flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west. Fort Edward, Fort Edward Centre and Fort Miller are names of post offices.

FORT EDWARD, v. and p. o. Fort Edward, Washington co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river and on the line of the Champlain canal; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 6 stores and groceries, and 1 grist mill. This village contains the site of old Fort Edward, erected in 1755, and is celebrated as being the place where Miss Jane McCrea was murdered by Indians during the revolutionary war. This vicinity having been celebrated during the old French and Revolutionary wars,

as the theatre of military exploits and savage murder, we subjoin the following extract:—"The remains of Fort Edward are still to be seen in the very centre of the romantic little village which now bears its name. At a short distance north, the place is shown where Miss McCrea was murdered by the Indians. Tradition has accurately preserved the location of that most bloody and most melancholy deed. She was on her way to join an officer in the British army to whom she was to be married. She committed herself, against the remonstrance of her friends, to a party of Indians as the safest escort in those times

They met another party at this place, sent by the anxious and expecting bridegroom, and an alteration ensued in reference to the promised reward; in the midst of which they were attacked by a party of whites. When the conflict was over she was found tomahawked and scalped. Her lover was overwhelmed with grief, and survived but a short time."

FORT EDWARD CENTRE, p. o. Fort Edward, Washington co.

FORT GEORGE. See *Caldwell*.

FORT GIBSON. See *Ellis' Island*.

FORT HAMILTON, v. and p. o. New-Utrecht, Kings co.; here is an extensive and strong fortification, situated on the extreme western end of Long Island, adjoining the "Narrows," through which is the main entrance from the ocean to the harbor of New-York, and which at this place is about one mile wide. The position of the fort is well adapted, in co-operation with Fort La Fayette in the channel and Fort Richmond upon the opposite shore of Staten Island, to constitute a complete defence of the passage. Fort Hamilton is constructed of solid granite walls of great thickness, and pierced for about 75 guns of 24 and 32 lbs. caliber; and which from their position are designed for defence as well on the land as the sea-side of the fort. A redoubt is also constructed about 200 yards in advance of the fort, on the land side, so as to prevent an enemy landing upon the beach, between the fort and Coney Island. It is completely defiled from the neighboring hills, which might otherwise be occupied by an enemy. Fort La Fayette, (or Fort Diamond,) is situated in the stream about 250 yards from Fort Hamilton and is a necessary appendage thereof. It is built of solid free-stone masonry and mounts about

70 guns, 42, 32 and 24 pounders. These erections were planned by the eminent French Engineer, Gen. Bernard, and are well calculated for the purpose of harbor defence. They have been greatly neglected for several years and are consequently much less effective than before—but are now undergoing repairs, and are at present occupied by a small military force. Congress having lately made ample appropriations for the purpose. An effective garrison would require nearly 2,000 men, a small part of that number only are now there. The settlement at this place consists of some 15 or 20 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 stores, 1 tavern and a boarding house for summer entertainment only; it is pleasantly situated and commands a full view of the Lower bay and the Atlantic ocean.

FORT HUNTER, p. o. Florida, Montgomery co. Here are still visible the remains of *Fort Hunter*, distinguished in Colonial history.

FORTIFICATIONS; there are now several fortifications erecting and repairing, for the defence of the city of New-York and other exposed situations in the state, by the United States government. The defence of the Commercial Emporium being of the first importance, Congress has recently made appropriations for completing Fort Schuyler on Throg's Point; which when finished, in connection with a battery on the Long Island shore, will completely defend that entrance from the approach of an enemy by water. The works at the "Narrows" are also now so far advanced and fortified as to render a pass at this point very hazardous to an invading fleet; and if they should effect a landing beyond these fortifications, they would have to traverse some 15 or 20 miles before they could reach the city which delay would afford am-

ple time to prepare for defence, if ever such an event should occur. Owing to a want of the above defences, the city was captured by the British during the Revolutionary war, after a sanguinary conflict on Long Island, in 1776, when the Americans were defeated. An outer defence or water battery, is projected to be erected on the *east bank and middle ground*, near Sandy Hook, for the protection of the Lower bay of New-York; which it is supposed, when finished, will afford ample defence in connection with works already in progress and finished.

Fort Ontario, situated at the mouth of the Oswego river, has recently undergone extensive repairs & been put in complete defence, and is a safeguard to the harbor and village of Oswego. It is also proposed to erect extensive works at or near the city of Buffalo, for the protection of that important inland depot of commerce and trade.

FORT LA FAYETTE. See *Fort Hamilton*.

FORT MILLER, v. and p. o. Fort Edward, Washington co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, where is a fall of about 20 feet, and a state dam of 8 feet in height, the water here being taken out of the river to feed the Champlain canal, which passes through this place; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 5 stores and groceries, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 fulling mill and carding machine.

FORT MONTGOMERY, and old *Fort Clinton*, of revolutionary memory, stood on the west side of the Hudson river, 6 miles below West Point; they were situated on elevated ground overlooking the river, and were separated by a creek and ravine, which is now the dividing line between the towns of Cornwall and Monroe. These forts were deemed almost impregnable,

being erected for the defence of the river pass at this point, which was also obstructed by chevaux-de-frise, boom and chains. On the 6th of Oct. 1777, they were attacked by a superior British force under Sir Henry Clinton, and captured after a sharp resistance; the garrison of 600 men being overpowered by a disciplined army of 3,000 men. The works were resolutely defended until dark, when the enemy effected an entrance at several places, there not being a sufficient number of soldiers in the fort to man the lines.

FORT NIAGARA, lies in the town of Porter, Niagara county, at the entrance of Niagara river into Lake Ontario, and directly opposite Fort George in Canada. In 1679, M. De Salle, the explorer of the Mississippi, in the service of France, enclosed by pallisades the spot on which the fort was here built in 1725. In 1759 it was taken by the British under Sir Wm. Johnson, in whose hands it remained until 1796, when it was evacuated and given up to the United States. On the 19th of December, 1813, it was again taken by the British by surprise; and in March, 1815, again surrendered to the Americans. This old fort is as much noted for its being the theatre of tyranny and crime as for the scene of military exploits. While in the hands of the French, there is no doubt of its having been at times used as a prison; in its close and impregnable dungeons, where light was not admitted, for many years there remained clear traces of the ready instruments for execution or for murder. During the war of the revolution it was the headquarters of all that was barbarous, unrelenting and cruel; this being the chief rendezvous of a savage horde that carried death and destruction into the remote American settlements. Of late years, the

abduction of Wm. Morgan, who was taken from the jail in Canandaigua, and conveyed for more than 100 miles, through a populous country and lodged in the magazine at Fort Niagara; where he was kept for 3 or 4 days, and then supposed to have been inhumanly murdered, has justly tended to continue its reputation for being the scene of tyranny and murder.

FORT PLAIN, v. and p. o. Minden, Montgomery co. is situated on the south side of the Mohawk river, on the line of the Erie canal; it was incorporated in 1834, and now contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 banking house, 1 Reformed Dutch and 1 Universalist church, 3 taverns, 16 stores and groceries, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 furnace, 1 distillery and a stone quarry, from which are quarried large quantities of stone used in constructing locks for the Erie canal, for building and other purposes. A daily line of stages run from this place to Cherry Valley, Cooperstown and Sharon Springs, in Schoharie county.

FORT PUTNAM. See *West Point*.

FORT RICHMOND. See *Staten Island*.

FORT SCHUYLER. See *Throg's Point* and *Utica*.

FORT STANWIX. See *village of Rome*.

FORTSVILLE, p. o. Moreau, Saratoga co.

FORT TICONDEROGA; the ruins of this old fortification are situated in the town of Ticonderoga, Essex co. on the west side of Lake Champlain, at the entrance of the outlet of Lake George. This place was originally called *Che-on-der-o-ga* by the Indians, signifying, in their language, *noise*; its name was afterwards slightly changed by the French into its present appellation, which it has borne

ever since it was first occupied and fortified by them in 1756; the fort was at first named *Fort Carillon*, but afterwards called Fort Ticonderoga, by the English and Americans. This fortification cost the French government a large sum of money, and was considered very strong both by nature and art; it stands on a point of land, elevated 70 feet above the waters of Lake Champlain, being surrounded on three sides by water, and on the north-west it was defended by strong breast works. *Mount Independence*, on the opposite or east side of the lake, was also fortified, and some of the intrenchments are still visible, elevated 110 feet above the lake, and overlooks the peninsula of Ticonderoga. After several sanguinary conflicts in this vicinity and under the very walls of the fort, in which combats, several thousand lives were sacrificed; this important military position was tamely evacuated by the French in 1759, and given up to the British army under Lord Amherst; who retained possession until it was taken by surprise by Col. Ethan Allen, of the American army, in 1775. He entered the fort through a subterraneous passage from the south, extending to the lake; surprising the commandant in his bed before he was aware of his danger, and in his characteristic way required the officer to surrender. He asked to whom? "Why, to Jehovah and the Continental Congress, to be sure;" was his laconic reply. In 1777, the British army, under Gen. Burgoyne, on their route to Saratoga, appeared in array before Ticonderoga, when Gen. St. Clair, the American commander, was forced to evacuate, the enemy having erected a battery on *Mount Defiance*, in the rear, elevated 720 feet above the lake, which overlooked and completely commanded this fortification, which was before

considered almost impregnable; it then remained in the hands of the British until the close of the war. Since that time it has been suffered to go to decay, and now presents one of the most interesting ruins of the kind in this country, and is annually visited by a great number of travellers. Near by, on the lake shore, is situated a well kept hotel for the accommodation of visitors, where steamboats, during the season of navigation, daily land and receive passengers.

FORT TOMPKINS. See *Staten Island*.

FORT WASHINGTON, the site of which is situated on elevated ground on New-York Island, 10 miles north of the City Hall, and nearly opposite Fort Lee, in New-Jersey; was taken by the British in 1776, after the capture of the city of New-York. It was attacked by an overpowering force and carried at the point of the bayonet; the retreat of the Americans being cut off in every direction, they were slaughtered in great numbers by foreign mercenaries, the "Hessians," or held in captivity during the war, on board the noted prison ships, stationed in the Wallabout bay; where hundreds died of starvation and pestilence.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY. See *Caldwell*.

FORT WOOD. See *Bedlow's Island*.

FOSTERDALE, p. o. Cochecton, Sullivan co.

FOSTERVILLE, p. o. Aurelius, Cayuga co.

FOWLER, t. St. Lawrence co.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, taken from Clinton in 1808, is centrally distant 160 miles from Albany; it is bounded on the north by Lower Canada, east by Clinton county, south by Essex and Hamilton counties, and on the west by St. Lawrence county. The surface of this county on the south and in the middle parts is hilly and mountainous; on the north either quite level, or gently undulating. The soil is various, much of it sandy loam, and very productive. In the southern part, the hills and mountains are barren, or covered with dwarf shrubbery; but like the highlands of Essex and Clinton, known as the Adirondack

situated 22 miles south of the village of Canton, and distant 186 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,752 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven; soil, chiefly clay and sandy loam, of good quality, and heavily timbered; drained by the Oswegatchie river and some of its tributaries. *Fowler*, Fullersville and Shingle Creek are names of post offices. Little York is the name of a village.

FOWLERSVILLE, p. o. York, Livingston co.

Fox CREEK, rises in Albany co. and flows west into Schoharie, where it empties into the Schoharie creek.

FOX ISLAND, lies at the foot of Lake Ontario, and is attached to the town of Lyme, Jefferson co.

FRANKFORT, t. Herkimer co. situated 7 miles west of the village of Herkimer, and distant 87 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,096 inhabitants. The surface on the south is hilly and broken; upon the north in the valley of the Mohawk are fertile flats. Frankfort, *Frankfort Bridge* and *Frankfort Hill*, are names of post offices.

FRANKFORT, v. and p. o. Frankfort, Herkimer co. is situated on the south side of the Mohawk river, on the line of the Erie canal; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Baptist church; 2 taverns, 8 stores and groceries, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 distillery and 1 tannery.

Mountains, abound in the purest and most superior quality of iron ore. The forests are covered with a heavy growth of beech, maple, elm, cedar, hemlock and a large growth of pine. In this county are numerous lakes and ponds; the most important are the Upper and Lower Saranac lakes, from which flow a number of streams, mostly into the St. Lawrence river, which touches its north-west corner. Chateaugay, Salmon, Trout, Deer, St. Regis and Racket rivers, all run north and north-west into the St. Lawrence; while the Saranac river rises in this county, and runs north-east into Lake Champlain. Its area is about 1,527 square miles, or 977,388 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Franklin county, and the population in 1840, with the exception of *Harrietstown*, which was taken from Duane in 1841.

Bangor,	1,289	Fort Covington,	2,094
Belmont,	472	Franklin,	192
Bombay,	1,446	MALONE,	3,229
Brandon,	531	Moira,	962
Chateaugay,	2,824	Westville,	1,028
Constable,	1,122		
Dickinson,	1,005	Total inhabitants,	16,518
Duane,	324		

FRANKLIN, t. Franklin co. situated 25 miles south-east of the village of Malone, and distant 187 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 192 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, various; it contains several small lakes, and is drained by the Saranac river and its tributaries on the east, and by Salmon river on the north. Merrillsville is the name of a post office.

FRANKLIN, t. Delaware co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Delhi, and distant 93 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,025 inhabitants. The surface is broken by Oleout creek and its branches; soil, reddish loam, fertile and well timbered. Franklin, East Franklin and North Franklin are names of post offices.

FRANKLIN, v. & p. o. Franklin, Delaware co. contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist & 1 Methodist church; an incorporated academy called the Franklin Institute; 2 taverns and 6 stores; in the vicinity are 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill and carding machine.

FRANKLIN, v. Kirkland, Oneida co. is situated on the Oriskany creek, and on the line of the Chenango canal; it contains about 180 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores and some mills.

FRANKLIN, v. Fabius, Onondaga co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 1 extensive tannery.

FRANKLINDALE, v. Fishkill, Dutchess co. is situated on Wappinger's creek, about one mile from the Hudson river; it contains 1 church, 1 calico print factory, 1 comb factory, and 1 large flouring mill, together with some 30 or 40 dwellings.

FRANKLINTOWN, p. o. Middleburgh, Schoharie co.

FRANKLINVILLE, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 279 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,293 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay, sandy and gravelly loam, very fertile; it is drained by Ischua and Great Valley creeks.

FRANKLINVILLE, v. and p. o. Franklinville, Cattaraugus co. contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church; 2 taverns, 4 stores, and 2 saw mills located on Ischua creek.

FREDONIA, v. and p. o. Pomeroy, Chautauque co. is situated about 2 miles east of Lake Erie; it was incorporated in 1829, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 5 churches; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition; 4 taverns, 6 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works, and 1 furnace. Here is situated an inflammable spring, near the bed of the Canadaway creek; the gas which escapes from the same in great quantities, is used for lighting the streets, and for domestic purposes. The flame is large, but not so strong or brilliant as that from gas in our cities; it is, however, in high favor with the inhabitants. The gas is carburetted hydrogen, and is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal; the only rock visible, however, here, and to a great extent along the southern shore of the lake, is foetid limestone.

FREEDOM, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 20 miles north-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 269 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,831 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, gravelly loam of a good quality, well adapted to grass; it contains 3 or 4 small lakes, and is drained by Clear creek and some other tributaries of Cattaraugus creek. *Freedom*, Chelsea and Sandusky are names of post offices.

FREEHOLD, v. and p. o. Greenville, Greene county, contains about 120 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery, and 1 clothier's works.

FREETOWN, t. Cortland co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Cortland, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 950 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam and fertile; it is drained by some tributaries of the Tioughnia-ga and Otseic rivers. *Freetown* and *Freetown Corners* are names of post offices.

FRENCH CREEK, t. Chautauque co. situated 18 miles south-west of the village of Mayville, and distant 355 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 621 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and formed into ridges by the creek of the same name, which passes through it, receiving several small tributaries; soil, moist sandy loam, well adapted to grass, and is heavily timbered. *French Creek* is the name of a post office.

FRENCH CREEK, rises in the town of Sherman, Chautauque co. and flows south into the state of Pennsylvania, where it empties into the Allegany river, after a course of near 100 miles, and is for upwards of half the distance boatable.

FRENCH MILLS. See *Fort Covington*.

FREWSBURGH, p. o. Carroll, Chautauque co.

FREYSBUSH, p. o. Canajoharie, Montgomery co.

FRIENDSHIP, t. Allegany co. situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Angelica, and distant 266 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,244 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, argillaceous mould, well adapted to grass and heavily timbered; drained on the east by Campan's creek, which flows into the Genesee river.

FRIENDSHIP, v. and p. o. Friendship, Allegany county, is situated on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains

about 700 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 8 stores, and 1 grist mill.

FRIEND'S LAKE, is a small body of water lying in Chester, Warren co.

FULLERSVILLE, v. and p. o.

FULTON COUNTY, taken from Montgomery in 1838, centrally distant 50 miles from the city of Albany, is bounded on the north by Hamilton county, east by Saratoga, south by Montgomery, and on the west by Herkimer county. The surface of this county is hilly, with some ranges of a mountainous character on the north, and the range extends southward, terminating in the valley of the Mohawk, at what is called the "Nose." This ridge is generally called the "Klips," or Mayfield mountains, and may be considered as a continuation of the Clinton or Adirondack range. The valleys and uplands have a strong soil, and are very productive when well tilled. As to the mineral productions of this county but little is as yet known; there are several small lakes, and it is drained by the Sacandaga river on its north-east angle; numerous streams also flow south into the Mohawk river, and west into East Canada creek. The area is about 500 square miles, or 320,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Fulton county, with the population in 1840.

Bleecker,.....	346	Oppenheim,.....	2,169
Broadalbin, .. .	2,738	Perth,.....	737
Ephratah,.....	2,009	Stratford, .. .	500
JOHNSTOWN, .. .	5,409		
Mayfield,	2,615	Total inhabitants,.. .	18,049
Northampton,.....	1,526		

FULTON, t. Schoharie co. situated 9 miles south-west of the village of Schoharie, and distant 42 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,147 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, overlaid with graywacke, from which grindstones are made; the soil is fertile in the valleys; drained by Schoharie creek, and some of its tributaries, on one of which there is a perpendicular fall of 100 feet. Brackabeen, Byrnville and *Fultonham*, are names of post offices. At the latter, situated on the Schoharie creek, there is a settlement, containing 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

FULTON, v. and p. o. Volney, Oswego co. is a thriving place, situated on the east side of the Os-

Fowler, St. Lawrence co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 blast furnace, 2 forges, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill, situated on the west branch of the Oswegatchie river.

wego river; it was incorporated in 1835, and now contains about 1,600 inhabitants, 250 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church, 3 public houses, 12 stores and groceries, besides a number of mechanic shops; 3 flouring mills, 8 saw mills, 1 extensive tannery, and 1 boat yard; also, a number of manufacturing establishments using water power, which is very great at this place, here being a fall in the river of about 20 feet.

FULTON CHAIN OF LAKES, is the name given to an important chain of eight small lakes, lying partly in Herkimer county and partly in Hamilton county; they are connected by navigable outlets, forming the head branches of

Moose river, which empties into Black river in Lewis county.

FULTONVILLE, v. and p. o. Glen, Montgomery county, is situated on the south side of the Mohawk river on the line of the Erie canal; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 3 taverns, 4 stores and 2 groceries. Here are situated a dry dock and boat yard for building and repairing canal boats, and a manufactory for dressing deer-skins, which are made into gloves and mittens. A large quantity of staves and sawed lumber are annually brought to this place from the north for market, via the Erie canal. A bridge crosses the river at this point, connecting it with the villages of Caughnawaga and Fonda.

GAINES, t. Orleans co. situated 3 miles north of the village of Albion, and distant 254 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,268 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and clay loam of good quality; drained northward by some small streams running into Oak Orchard creek. Gaines, Eagle Harbor and West Gaines are names of post offices. Fairhaven is the name of a village.

GAINES, v. and p. o. Gaines, Orleans co. is situated on the Ridge road; it was incorporated in 1832, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 85 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; an incorporated academy; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 tannery and 1 ashery.

GAINES' BASIN, Gaines, Orleans co. situated on the Erie canal; contains 1 tavern, 3 stores, 2 warehouses, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

GAINESVILLE, t. Wyoming co. situated 7 miles south of the village of Warsaw, and distant 248 miles from Albany; contained in

1840, 2,367 inhabitants. The surface is rolling and somewhat hilly; soil, good quality well adapted for grass; it is drained on the north by Allen's creek, and on the south by a tributary of the Genesee river. Gainesville and East Gainesville are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement containing 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 25 or 30 dwellings.

GALEN, t. Wayne co. situated 5 miles east of the village of Lyons, and distant 172 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,234 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy and gravelly loam of good quality; drained by Clyde river. The Erie canal passes through this town. Clyde, Locke Berlin and Marengo are names of post offices.

GALES, p. o. Thompson, Sullivan co.

GALESVILLE, p. o. Greenwich, Washington co.

GALLATIN, t. Columbia co. situated 15 miles south-east of the city of Hudson, and distant 44 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,644 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly and the soil various; on the north lies Charlotte lake from which flows Dove creek. Roeliff Jansen's creek drains it on the south. *Gallatinville* is the name of a post office.

GALLOP ISLAND, lies near the foot of Lake Ontario, and is attached to the town of Henderson, Jefferson co.

GALLUPSVILLE, p. o. Schoharie, Schoharie co.

GALWAY, t. Saratoga co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 36 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,412 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil, clay loam, mostly under a high state of cultivation; it is drained on the east by a tributary of the Kay-

aderosseras creek, and on the south by the Chuctenunda creek. Galway, Edgecomb's Corners and North Galway are names of post offices. Stimpson's Corners is the name given to a settlement.

GALWAY, v. and p. o. Galway, Saratoga county, was incorporated in 1838; it now contains a population of about 500 inhabitants, 75 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 public houses, and a flourishing chartered academy; this institution is divided into two distinct departments, one for the education of males, the other for females. This village is delightfully situated, and surrounded by a rich agricultural settlement; no place probably exceeds it as a desirable location for a seminary of learning for young ladies and gentlemen.

GANSEVOORT, p. o. Northumberland, Saratoga co.

GARDINER'S BAY, is a large expanse of water, lying at the eastern extremity of Long Island; it forms an irregular circle, and is about 8 miles in diameter.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, lies east of Long Island, being distant some 3 or 4 miles; it is 4 miles long and 2 miles wide, and forms the eastern boundary of Gardiner's Bay. There is a long neck of land projecting north, which is called *Gardiner's Point*. This island was settled as early as 1639, by Lyon Gardiner, a Scotchman, who had served as a lieutenant in the British army. His descendants still own and occupy this island, which is highly cultivated; on it is an extensive dairy and large flocks of sheep, producing wool of a fine quality.

GARDNERSVILLE, p. o. Seward, Schoharie co.

GAROGA, p. o. Ephratah, Fulton co.

GAROGA CREEK, rises in the town of Bleecker, Fulton county,

and flows south into Montgomery county, where it empties into the Mohawk river, at the village of Palatine.

GAROGA LAKE, situated in Bleecker, Fulton county, is about 3 miles long and half a mile wide; it abounds in salmon and brook trout, and is surrounded by a wild and picturesque range of hills, heavily timbered with forest trees of a large growth.

GARRATTSVILLE, p. o. New-Lisbon, Otsego co.

GASPORT, v. Royalton, Niagara co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 100 inhabitants, 15 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 2 forwarding houses. Here are several mineral burning springs of some celebrity, from which this place takes its name; the gas which escapes from them, is used for domestic purposes.

GATES, t. Monroe co. situated 3 miles west of the city of Rochester, and distant 220 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,728 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and gravelly, with some clay loam. *Gates* is the name of a post office.

GAY HEAD, p. o. Greenville, Greene co.

GEDDES, v. and p. o. Salina, Onondaga county, is situated on the Erie canal, two miles west of Syracuse; it was incorporated in 1832, and now contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 church, 4 taverns, and 6 stores. Here was manufactured in 1840, 187,064 bushels of salt from the saline springs belonging to the state, situated in this village.

GEDNEY'S CHANNEL. See *New-York Lower Bay*.

GENEGANSLETTE, p. o. Greene, Chenango co.

GENEGANSLETTE CREEK, rises in the town of Pharsalia, and empties into the Chenango river

near the village of Greene, all in the county of Chenango. On this stream, which abounds

trout,	are situated many mill pri vileges, only a part of which are as yet occupied.
--------	---

GENESEE COUNTY, erected from Ontario in 1802, centrally distant 250 miles from the city of Albany, is bounded on the north by Orleans county, on the east by the counties of Monroe and Livingston, on the south by Wyoming county, and on the west by Erie county. The surface of this county is gently undulating, and the soil is mostly sandy or gravelly loam, well adapted to the growth of grass and different kinds of grain; it has long been celebrated for producing large crops of wheat. It is drained by Allen's, Black and Tonawanda creeks. Of its mineral resources but little can be said, its chief wealth consisting in a productive soil; it is justly ranked as one of the richest agricultural counties of Western New-York. It was divided in 1841, and the southern part formed into a new county, by the name of Wyoming. *Tonawanda railroad* running from the city of Rochester, enters this county in the town of Bergen, and passes through the towns of Byron and Stratford, into the village of Batavia. A survey for the continuation of this road to the village of Attica has been completed, and some progress made in the construction of the work. Another survey has also been made for a railroad from Batavia to the city of Buffalo, in a direct course, and also another road is projected to extend from Batavia to Lockport, there to connect with the Lockport and Niagara Falls railroad. The Tonawanda Indian Reservation is principally in this county, lying in the towns of Alabama and Pembroke, on both sides of the Tonawanda creek. Its area is about 473 square miles, or 302,720 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Genesee county, with the population in 1840; estimating one-half of the inhabitants of Covington to be included in the new town of *Pavilion*.

Alabama,	1,798	Elba,	3,161
Alexander,	2,242	Le Roy,	4,323
BATAVIA,	4,219	Pavilion, <i>estimated</i> ,	1,219
Bergen,	1,832	Pembroke,	1,970
Bethany,	2,286	Stafford,	2,561
Byron,	1,907		
Darien,	2,406	Total inhabitants,	29,924

GENESEE, t. Allegany co. situated 20 miles south-west of the village of Angelica, and distant 280 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 578 inhabitants. The surface is high and broken; soil, sandy loam; drained south-west by Little Genesee and Swan creeks. Little Genesee and West Genesee are names of post offices.

GENESEE FALLS. See *Genesee River*.

GENESEE PORT. See *Charlotte*.

GENESEE RIVER, rises in Potter co. Penn. on the great table land of Western Pennsylvania, interlocking with some of the head sources of the Allegany and west branch of the Susquehanna river; it then pursues a north course to the New-York state line, thence through the county of Allegany, the south-east angle of Wyoming into Livingston county; then by many short turnings through the rich and fertile valley of the Genesee, which extends through Monroe

county, where it falls into Lake Ontario. Its whole course is about 145 miles, of which 125 miles is in this state. Near its mouth, within the present city limits of Rochester, are two or three important falls, known as the *Genesee Falls*; within the distance of three miles there being an estimated descent of 226 feet; the great falls at Rochester is 96 feet, at Carthage 75, an intermediate one of 20, and the rest, rapids or small falls; altogether affording an immense amount of hydraulic power, which is used to a great extent, particularly at the upper falls, in propelling flouring mills, and different kinds of manufacturing establishments. From the landing at Carthage, which constitutes a part of the city of Rochester, there is a steamboat navigation to Charlotte, or Port Genesee, a distance of 4 miles; where is a good harbor communicating with Lake Ontario. From the head of the rapids above Rochester it is navigable during high water for a considerable distance, passing through a rich and interesting region of country, celebrated for its fertility. This stream now constitutes the main feeder of the *Genesee Valley canal*, which runs parallel to it for the greater part of its length through the state. There are also important falls on this river, both in Allegany and Livingston counties, where are to be found some of its most interesting features. In the town of Portage, Allegany co. "there are three distinct falls on the river, respectively sixty, ninety, and one hundred and ten feet, within the space of two miles, each differing in character, and each having peculiar beauties. Although the cascades are highly admirable, they are almost disregarded in the wonder and fear caused by the stupendous, perpendicular walls of the river, rising to four hundred

feet in height, and extending along the stream for three miles, with almost as much regularity as if constructed by art. To this great depth, the river has worn its bed in the solid rock, in turns as short and graceful as if winding through the softest meadow."

GENESEE VALLEY, p.o. Amity, Allegany co.

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL, extends from the Erie Canal in the city of Rochester, to the Allegany river, at Olean, a distance of 108½ miles, with a branch 4½ miles south of Mount Morris extending to the village of Dansville, a distance of 11 miles; there are also navigable feeders of 2 miles, making a total length of 121½ miles of navigable canal; of which there was finished in 1841, 52 miles, including the branch to Dansville. From the junction of the Dansville branch at the Shaker settlement, to Portageville, a distance of about 17 miles, the most difficult and expensive portions of the canal are encountered. It includes deep cuttings, a tunnel, heavy rock excavation, and the aqueduct over the Genesee river. Nearly all this work has been commenced, and more than one-half finished; from Portageville to the Genesee river feeder the work is in progress. The division of the canal from the Genesee river feeder, thence to Olean, a distance of about 30 miles, must be supplied with water mainly from artificial reservoirs, the main supply being drawn from the Ischua creek. The estimated cost of this canal is \$4,688,050, of which there has been put under contract, work amounting to \$3,177,412, and paid on the same, \$2,548,419; leaving the sum of \$2,139,631 to be provided for.

The following is a description of the *tunnel* alluded to above: "The trunk of the tunnel is to be 27 feet wide, 20 feet high and 1,180 feet in

length; the entire excavation of this tunnel, including the gallery, shaft, & lateral drifts, will amount to more than 25,000 cubic yards, for which the price paid is four dollars per yard. This, however, will not, by a great amount, cover the entire cost of the tunnel; for since the excavation has been commenced, such is the character of the rock thrown together apparently by nature in loose masses and blocks, that it now appears that the entire roof and sides of the tunnel will require arching with solid mason work. Indeed, temporary arches of wood have been found necessary during the progress of almost every successive yard of the work. It is by far the greatest undertaking of the kind that has been attempted in our country." The whole region through which the canal here passes, also possesses great interest; the tunnel running near by and parallel to the Genesee river, which here has a perpendicular bank of about 400 feet.

GENESEO, t. Livingston co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 226 miles from Albany. In 1840 it contained 2,892 inhabitants. The surface is divided into elevated terraces and valleys; the soil is of a good quality, particularly in the valley of the Genesee, which stands unrivalled for its richness and fertility. It is watered by some small streams which flow into the Genesee river on the west.

GENESEO, v. and p. o. Geneseo, Livingston co. is situated on elevated table land about half a mile east of the Genesee river; it was incorporated in 1832, and now contains about 900 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, and fire proof county clerk's office; 1 banking house; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; an incorporated

school, called the Livingston County High School, attached to which is a large three story brick building, and a boarding house for pupils; 4 public houses, and 8 or 10 stores of different kinds. Geneseo is delightfully situated, overlooking the rich valley of the Genesee for a number of miles, through which passes the Genesee Valley canal.

GENET LAKE, forms one of the Eckford chain of lakes in Hamilton county; it lies west of Mount Emmons, and contains several beautiful small islands, surrounded by a wild and romantic region of country. This lake is erroneously called Lake Emmons on the county maps, and is much too large, while Eckford lake in the vicinity, is by far too small.

GENEVA, v. and p. o. Seneca, Ontario county, is beautifully situated near the foot, or northern extremity of Seneca lake, on the western side. The principal part of the village, which is devoted to the residences of the inhabitants, lies upon a ridge along the banks of the lake, and elevated about 100 feet above its surface, while the business part extends to the plain which lies at the foot of the lake, and but little elevated above it. The land west of the village is peculiarly formed, consisting of a succession of ridges parallel to the lake, and rising higher and higher each for some distance, commanding a view of its beautiful waters, as if formed for choice residences in this region of beauty. The village was incorporated in 1812, and now contains about 3,600 inhabitants, and 500 dwelling houses. The Geneva College, attached to which are three buildings, and the Geneva Lyceum, are located here; 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Associate Reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 African Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic and 1 Universalist church; 2

banks, 6 hotels and taverns; about 50 stores, 2 printing offices, 1 steam flour mill, 1 saw mill, 2 furnaces, 2 carriage manufactories, 2 breweries, and many other kind of mechanic establishments. Two steam-boats ply regularly on the lake, running daily up and down between Geneva and the village of Jefferson at the head of the lake. One of these is a beautiful passenger and mail boat, and connects with stages to Elmira and Corning; and at the latter place with the railroad to Blossburg, in Pennsylvania. The other boat is employed in towing canal boats, which come to Geneva by the Cayuga and Seneca canal, a branch of the Erie canal, and thence to the villages on the lake, and to the canal which connects this lake with Crooked Lake, and the Chemung canal, leading from Jefferson to the Chemung river at Elmira, and by the feeder to Corning. By the Blossburg railroad and the canal just mentioned, a large quantity of coal from the Blossburg mines, passes through this village on its way to market. Near the canal basin at the northern part of the village, passes the Auburn and Rochester railroad; and probably ere many years the intercourse now not difficult by the canals, stages and the Blossburg railroad, with the system of canals and railroads in Pennsylvania, will open through the Seneca lake, which is never frozen, an easy and direct communication with the south. The meridian of the capital at Washington passes through the lake about half a mile east of Geneva. *Geneva College*, received its charter in 1825. The college buildings, three in number, are beautifully situated on Main street in the village of Geneva, overlooking the lake. A large and handsome building is about being erected on the same street, for the use of the medical department.

The officers of the college are a president, five professors and a tutor, in the academical department; and six professors and a demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department. The present number of undergraduate students is about 70; and of medical about 130. The number in each department has rapidly increased within a few years, and the college, situated as it is in a beautiful region, in the centre of the most fertile part of the state, and destined to become in a few years one of the wealthiest, and will undoubtedly be one of the most numerous literary bodies in the country. It has a college and two handsome society libraries, philosophical apparatus, and cabinet of minerals, and a cabinet of natural history, the property of a natural history society; in the medical department, a library of medical works, an ample chemical apparatus, and a museum of anatomy.

GENOA, t. Cayuga co. situated 18 miles south of the village of Auburn, and distant 159 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,593 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam, highly cultivated and fertile; drained south by Big and Little Salmon creeks, flowing into Cayuga lake. Genoa, East Genoa, Five Corners and King's Ferry, are names of post offices.

GENOA, v. and p. o. Genoa, Cayuga county, is situated on Big Salmon creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Universalist church; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 iron foundry, 2 grist mills and 1 ashery.

GEORGE, LAKE, OR HORICON, lies mostly in the county of Warren, and for some distance forms the dividing line between the above county and Washington, and is elevated 243 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson. This justly celebrated lake is 36 miles

long, running nearly north and south, and from 2 to 3 miles wide, surrounded by high and picturesque hills, sometimes rising to mountain height; it is dotted with numerous islands, said to count as many as there are days in the year; some of considerable size, and cultivated; while others are only a barren rock, rising majestically out of the surrounding waters. *Diamond Island*, near the village of Caldwell, is celebrated for its beautiful quartz crystals, which in shape and brilliancy resemble pure diamonds. The wild and romantic scenery of this lake is unrivalled in the United States, and stands pre-eminent for its charming beauties. A tourist makes the following remarks:—"Time would fail us to enumerate the points of attraction on the way. The remains of Fort George and Fort William Henry at the head of the lake, must not be passed without a visit. Neither must you leave the Lake House, till in the quiet hour of twilight, the old rusty gun has been fired, and you have heard the echo, which is sent back from one mountain top to another, till the sound seems to have died away, and then have it revive and reverberate again as though another explosion had suddenly taken place. Every foot of ground along the shores, and even the water itself possesses vast interest. The bed of the lake is a handsome yellowish sand, and the water is so pure and transparent, as to render the bottom visible from 30 to 40 feet. Here the delicious salmon trout, that weigh from 12 to 20 pounds, are seen in their frolicksome mood, sporting with each other, and inviting the bait of the angler." Silver trout, brook trout, pike, pickerel, perch, and several other kinds of fresh water fish, are here taken in abundance. Travellers on the tour from the Springs to Canada, should not

fail to visit Lake George, or as it is sometimes more romantically called, Horicon; by the French called Lac Sacrament, on account of the purity of its waters. The road passes through the village of Glen's Falls, a place of much interest to every lover of natural scenery; thence by a good stage road to the *Lake House*, at the village of Caldwell. A new steamer, called the "William Caldwell," runs from the landing at this place to the foot of the lake, where stages are in readiness to convey passengers to the steamboat landing at Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, where commodious passage boats on their route from Whitehall to Burlington and St. Johns, stop daily, during the season of navigation.

GEORGETOWN, t. Madison co. situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Morrisville, and distant 108 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,130 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam, well adapted for grass; drained south by the head branches of the Otseelic river.

GEORGETOWN, v. and p. o. Georgetown, Madison county, contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses; 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 tannery.

GERMAN, t. Chenango county, situated 16 miles west of the village of Norwich, and distant 126 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 965 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and the soil well adapted to grass. *German* is the name of a post office.

GERMAN FLATS, t. Herkimer co. situated 3 miles south of the village of Herkimer, and distant 83 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,245 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, rising from the Mohawk river on the north, while

on the river are extensive alluvion flats giving name to the town, having been early settled by Germans. The Erie canal passes through this town. Mohawk and Paine's Hollow are names of post offices.

GERMANTOWN, t. Columbia co. situated 10 miles south of the city of Hudson, and distant 39 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 969 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, clay loam, well cultivated. *Germantown* is the name of a post office.

GERRY, t. Chautauque co. situated 13 miles east of the village of Mayville, and distant 326 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,288 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly loam; drained by Cassadaga creek and its tributaries. *Gerry* and *Vermont* are names of post offices.

GHENT, t. Columbia co. situated 8 miles north-east of the city of Hudson, and distant 26 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,558 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat broken; soil, gravelly loam, generally well cultivated; drained by Claverack creek.

GHENT, v. and p. o. Ghent, Columbia co. contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern and 1 store.

GIANT OF THE VALLEY, is the name sometimes given to one of the high mountain peaks of Essex county. See *Adirondack Mountains*.

GIBBET ISLAND. See *Ellis' Island*.

GIBSONVILLE, p. o. Leicester, Livingston co.

GILBERTSVILLE, v. and p. o. Butternuts, Otsego co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 1 tavern, 5 stores, 1 oil

mill, 1 tannery and an ashery. Here is located an academy in a flourishing condition.

GILBOA, v. and p. o. Broome, Schoharie co. situated on the Schoharie creek; contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 woolen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 furnace and 2 tanneries.

GILMAN, t. Hamilton co. situated 6 miles east of the village of Lake Pleasant, and distant 68 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 98 inhabitants. The surface of this town is diversified, most of it being a wilderness of which but little is known; it contains several small lakes, and on the north is an eminence called Mount Emmons.

GIRL'S FLATS, p. o. Tioga, Tioga co.

GLASCO, v. and p. o. Saugerties, Ulster co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, two miles below the village of Ulster; here is a convenient landing, 3 stores, 3 extensive brick yards, and about 50 dwelling houses.

GLENCO, Livingston, Columbia county, is situated on Copake creek; this is a small manufacturing settlement, containing 1 cotton factory, 1 store, and a few dwellings.

GLENHAM, v. and p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co. is situated on the Fishkill, 3 miles east of the Hudson river. This is a flourishing manufacturing village, containing about 500 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 public house and 2 stores. The Glenham manufactory is a woollen establishment, manufacturing annually upwards of 200,000 pounds of the finest wool of this country into broadcloths and cassimeres. These works are celebrated for the production of fine fabrics of a superior finish and color. They give employment to about 100 workmen, many of whom are old in-

habitants, and occupy their own dwellings.

GLENN, t. Montgomery co. situated 3 miles south of the village of Fonda, and distant 44 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,678 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but mostly tillable; soil, loam blended with clay; it is drained by Schoharie creek on the east, which flows into the Mohawk river. The Erie canal passes through this town along the valley of the Mohawk. *Glenn*, Auriesville, Fultonville and Voorheesville, are names of post offices.

GLEN COVE, v. and p. o. Oyster Bay, Queens co. is situated on the east side of Hempstead Harbor; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal church; an academy; 2 hotels, several stores, and 1 grist mill. This village is pleasantly situated, and is much resorted to during the summer months by strangers; it generally has communication with New-York, by steamboat, in addition to stages and the Long Island railroad.

GLEN'S FALLS, v. and p. o. Queensbury, Warren co. is advantageously situated on the north side of the Hudson river, 53 miles north of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1839, and now contains about 1,800 inhabitants, 225 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist church; an incorporated academy and a female seminary; 4 hotels and taverns, and 30 stores and groceries. Here are located 1 grist mill, 4 extensive saw mills, including 3 gang mills of 25 saws each, and 4 English mills; 4 marble mills, containing 275 saws; 1 plaster mill, 1 furnace, 3 machine shops, 1 marble polishing and chimney piece manufactory, 2 tanneries, and 3 extensive establishments for the manufactory of lime. On both sides of the river at this

place are extensive beds of black marble, which for beauty of color and brilliancy of polish, are not exceeded in this country; from this marble is also manufactured lime of a superior quality. Below the falls, nature has exposed the strata in such a way that the whole thickness of the marble or limestone can be examined to the depth of at least 70 feet. The falls on the Hudson river at this point, which have a total descent of about 50 feet, are varied and picturesque, affording hydraulic power to a vast extent, which is as yet but partially used for manufacturing purposes. A new and substantial bridge is now erecting on the site of the old bridge at the falls, of about 500 feet in length. This is a free bridge, and affords a favorable view of the falls and river. The Champlain canal feeder passes on the north side of the river at this place, receiving its waters from the Hudson, 2 miles above the village, and unites with the Champlain canal a few miles east, affording a navigable communication with Lake Champlain, and the tide waters of the Hudson river.

GLEN'S FALLS FEEDER. See *Champlain Canal*.

GLENVILLE, t. Schenectady county, situated 4 miles west of the city of Schenectady, and distant 19 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,068 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, sandy loam. Aelplass creek runs near the east boundary, emptying into the Mohawk river near the city of Schenectady. *Glenville*, East Glenville, Hoffman's Ferry and Scotia, are names of post offices. At the former are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and some 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

GLEN WILD, p. o. Thompson, Sullivan co.

GLOVERSVILLE, v. and p. o. Johnstown, Fulton county, contains

about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 temperance house, 2 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill. Here are manufactured large quantities of buckskin mittens, gloves and moccasins.

GOAT, OR IRIS ISLAND, lies in the Niagara river at the Great Falls, dividing the waters that descend over this mighty cataract, into two unequal parts, the westernmost constituting by far the greatest volume of water, and is generally denominated the Canada or Horse Shoe Fall, while the lesser stream is called the American Fall. This island is approached from the American side by a safe and substantial bridge. Its natural beauties must be seen to be fully appreciated. It contains between 60 and 70 acres, and is very fertile, in part still covered with a large growth of forest trees; in circumference it is about 1 mile. At the upper end commence the terrific rapids that lead on to the falls. The lower end of the island is a perpendicular bank of from 80 to 100 feet, thence to the water's edge below the falls a sloping descent of about 100 feet more. From points on this part of the island, both of the falls are seen to great advantage. Here has been erected a tower called Prospect Tower, with an observatory on the top, and a stair case near by, to descend to the water's edge.

GOFF'S MILLS, p. o. Howard, Steuben co.

GOLDEN'S BRIDGE, p. o. Lewisborough, Westchester co.

GOOD GROUND, p. o. Southampton, Suffolk co.

GOOSE CREEK, rises in the town of Harmony, Chautauque co. and runs north-east into Chautauque lake.

GOOSE NECK ISLAND, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence co.

GORHAM, t. Ontario co. situated 8 miles south-east of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 187 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,779 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, fertile and well cultivated. It is drained by Flint creek, and some small streams running into Canandaigua lake. *Gorham*, Centre Gorham and Reed's Corners, are names of post offices. Bethel is the name of a settlement.

GOSHEN, t. Orange county, contains the county buildings located in the village of the same name, and is distant 104 miles from Albany; in 1840, it contained 3,889 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly, with some extensive flats; soil, loam, underlaid with slate and limestone, well adapted to grass. Great quantities of butter is made in this and the neighboring towns, which is justly celebrated for its superior quality. It is drained by two or three small streams, and to the west lie the "Drowned Lands," on the Wallkill. Goshen, Chester and Sugar Loaf are names of post offices.

GOSHEN, v. and p. o. Goshen, Orange county, is situated on a plain 104 miles south of the city of Albany; it is surrounded by a rich grazing and agricultural region of country, and is justly celebrated for the product of its dairies. It was incorporated in 1809, and contains about 900 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, a court house and jail, and county clerk's office, this being a half shire town with Newburgh; 1 banking house, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church; 5 hotels and taverns, 15 stores of different kinds; 1 tannery, and 1 soap and candle factory. The Farmers' Hall Academy in this place is a flourishing chartered institution, connected with which, is a female seminary. The New-York and Erie railroad

passes through this village, which is distant 45 miles north-west from Piermont, on the Hudson river, and 20 miles west of Newburgh. Here is a depot for the accommodation of passengers and merchandise, near which is a commodious public house.

GOUVERNEUR, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 18 miles south-west of the village of Canton, and distant 180 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,538 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, various, but generally of a good quality; it is watered by the Oswegatchie river, which here takes a great bend, extending into the border of Jefferson county.

GOUVERNEUR, v. and p. o. Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, is situated on the Oswegatchie river; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill. Here is situated the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, a chartered institution in a flourishing condition.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, New-York, is situated at the confluence of the East and Hudson rivers, and belongs to the United States government; it is admirably situated for the defence of the city of New-York, should ever an enemy pass the outer strong fortifications situated at the "Narrows." On this island are already erected Fort Columbus, Castle Williams and the South Battery; altogether containing upwards of 200 heavy pieces of armament. The former work, which is in the centre of the island, is the most important; it alone contained in 1840, 105 guns of a large calibre. When fully garrisoned the above fortifications require 800 men.

GOWANUS, Brooklyn, Kings co. is a scattered settlement situated on and near Gowanus bay. In this vicinity are located Greenwood

Cemetery, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 30 or 40 dwelling houses.

GRAFTON, t. Rensselaer co. situated 14 miles east of the city of Troy, and distant 20 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,019 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam, and much of it heavily timbered; it is drained by the Poesten Kill, and two or three other small streams. *Grafton* is the name of a post office.

GRAHAM, p. o. Minisink, Orange co.

GRAHAMSVILLE, p. o. Neversink, Sullivan co.

GRANBY, t. Oswego co. situated 15 miles south of the village of Oswego, and distant 158 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,385 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam, and much of it heavily timbered with pine, oak, maple, beech, ash and hemlock. It is watered by the Oswego river and some other small streams. *Granby* and Six Mile creek are names of post offices.

GRAND ISLAND, comprising a part of Tonawanda, Erie county, is situated in the Niagara river, commencing three miles below Black Rock, and extending to within the same distance of Niagara Falls. It is 9 miles long, and in the broadest part 6 miles wide. It is an excellent body of land either for grain or grass; level, and easy of cultivation, and principally timbered with valuable white oak, beech, maple, hickory, elm, ash, black oak, &c. There are 12 or 1500 acres of cultivated land in different localities. The Niagara along its shores is deep, and affords a good navigation, rendering accessible all parts of the island. It contains, according to the State survey, 17,381 acres. The village of Whitehaven is located on its eastern bank, opposite

Tonawanda. The position of the island is exceedingly advantageous, and much of its scenery stretching along the river eminently beautiful. This island was selected some years since by M. M. Noah, Esq. on which to build a city, and establish a colony of Jews, with the view of making it the *Ararat*, or resting place of that dispersed people. It is said the European Rabbi did not sanction the scheme, and it was abandoned. A monument is still standing, erected by the projector in September, 1825; it is about 15 feet in height, with suitable inscriptions, expressive of the undertaking.

GRAND SACHEM OF THE HIGHLANDS. See *Beacon, New.*

GRANGER, t. Allegany co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Angelica, and distant 250 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,064 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and clay loam; it is drained by the Genesee river and several small streams that flow into it from the east. Hickory, Swale and Short Tract, are names of post offices.

GRANGERSVILLE, p. o. Saratoga, Saratoga co.

GRANVILLE, t. Washington co. situated 16 miles north of the village of Salem, and distant 63 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,846 inhabitants. The surface is diversified, being somewhat broken and uneven; soil, clay loam of good quality; it is drained by the Paulet river, which flows north into Lake Champlain. Granville, Middle Granville and North Granville, are names of post offices.

GRANVILLE, v. and p. o. Granville, Washington county, is situated near the Vermont state line; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal, and 1 methodist church, and a Friends' meeting house; 2 taverns, 6 stores,

1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill and 1 tannery.

GRASS LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence co.

GRASS RIVER, rises in the south-east part of St. Lawrence co. and flows in a northern direction into the St. Lawrence river, opposite Cornwall Island, Canada, its mouth being at the north bounds of the state.

GRASSY POINT, p. o. Haverstraw, Rockland co.; here is a convenient steamboat landing on the west side of the Hudson river; a large hotel, 1 store, an extensive brick yard, and some 12 or 15 dwellings.

GRAVESEND, t. Kings co. situated 8 miles south of the city of Brooklyn, and distant 153 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 799 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, much of it consisting of a salt marsh; near the sea shore are some barren sand hills. *Coney Island*, which forms a part of this town, lies fronting the Atlantic ocean; is much resorted to during the summer months, by those fond of sea bathing and fishing.

GRAVESEND BAY, is formed by Coney Island, and a curve on the west end of Long Island, extending to Fort Hamilton. On this bay is situated the well known *Bath House*, which is much resorted to during the summer months.

GREAT BARN ISLAND. See *Barn Island.*

GREAT BEND, p. o. Champion, Jefferson co.; here are situated on Black river, a large flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 distillery, 1 carding and cloth dressing works, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 25 dwellings; a free bridge extends across the river at this place.

GREAT HOG NECK, lies in the town of Southampton, Suffolk co. between Gardiner's bay and Great

Peconic bay; it is almost separated from the main land, being connected to Long Island by an isthmus.

GREAT ISLAND. See *Hempstead*.

GREAT KILLS, lie on the south-east side of Staten Island; they extend for some distance inland, and receive two or three small streams, which are navigable for small craft.

GREAT NECK, lies in North Hempstead, Queens co. between Cow bay and Little Neck bay; it is about 4 miles long and 2 miles wide. On the north end is Hewlett's Point.

GREAT PECONIC BAY. See *Peconic Bay*.

GREAT SOUTH BAY, lying on the south side of Long Island, commences at the New Inlet, 25 miles east of the city of New-York; it is a large and navigable body of water extending from Hempstead bay in an easterly direction, a distance of 50 miles; being from 1 to 5 miles wide. Its waters abound with almost every variety of shell and scale fish, which can never be exhausted. Wild water fowl of many kinds are also found here in countless numbers, affording a pleasant recreation to the sportsman, and a source of profitable employment to many hundreds of persons, who send large quantities of fish and wild fowl to the New-York market.

GREAT SOUTH BEACH, lies on the outer side of the Great South bay, it is about 40 miles long and half a mile wide; on the west end is a light-house, called the Fire Island light, the Fire Islands lying near by in the bay.

GREAT VALLEY, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 6 miles south of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 299 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 852 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat broken,

descending to the valley of the Allegany; soil, various. *Rock City*, as it is called, in the north-west part of this town, is a great natural curiosity; it is watered by Great Valley creek flowing into Allegany river from the north, and by the Tunangwant creek from the south. The New-York and Erie railroad passes through this town on the north side of the Allegany. Great Valley and Killbuck are names of post offices. Chamberlainville is the name of a village.

GREAT VALLEY CREEK, rises in Cattaraugus co. and flows south into the Allegany river.

GREECE, t. Monroe co. situated 6 miles north of the city of Rochester, and distant 225 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,669 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, mostly sandy and gravelly, with some clay loam; it is drained by several small streams running into Lake Ontario. *Greece*, *Charlotte*, *Handford's Landing* and *North Greece* are post offices.

GREEN, or TIBBETT'S ISLAND, lies in the Hudson river, opposite the city of Troy, and is attached to the town of Watervliet, Albany co. It is about 2 miles long and half a mile wide; on this island runs the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and it is connected with Troy and West Troy by a bridge.

GREENBURGH, t. Westchester co. situated 5 miles west of the village of White Plains, and distant 130 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,361 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly, clay and sandy loam, mostly under good cultivation; drained south by the Bronx and Saw Mill rivers; the Hudson river lies on its west boundary, where are located numerous delightful country residences.—*Dobb's Ferry* and *Tarrytown* are names of post offices. *Hastings* and *Irving* are names of settlements.

GREENBUSH, t. Rensselaer co. situated 6 miles south of the city of Troy, and distant 1 mile from Albany ; contained in 1840, 3,701 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; the upland is mostly clay loam, mixed with gravel and sand ; along the Hudson river there are some fertile flats. Greenbush, Defriestville, East Greenbush and Winantskill are names of post offices; Bath is the name of a village.

GREENBUSH, v. and p. o. Greenbush, Rensselaer co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, opposite the south part of the city of Albany, with which it is connected by a steam ferry; it was

incorporated in 1815, and now contains about 900 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 9 stores and groceries, 2 flouring mills, 1 distillery, 1 spirit gas manufactory, 1 tannery and a ship yard for building and repairing river craft. The Albany and West Stockbridge railroad commences in the north part of this village, directly opposite the city of Albany ; this road affords an uninterrupted communication with the city of Boston by railroad, and is one of the great links between the eastern and western states.

GREENE COUNTY, erected from Albany and Ulster in 1800, is centrally distant 30 miles from the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the north by Albany county, east by the Hudson river, south by Ulster and on the west by Delaware and Schoharie counties. The surface of this county is diversified, being hilly and mountainous on the south and west while it is more level on the north-east. The Catskill mountains here attain their greatest height, the "Round Top," the highest peak, being elevated 3,804 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson ; there are also other peaks of the same range of nearly the same altitude. The soil is various ; while the mountains are sterile, the uplands and vallies are rich and productive. Here are manufactured large quantities of leather, for the production of which this county is celebrated, more so than any other county in the state. The mineral productions of this region are not so valuable, as might be supposed from its geological formation ; it contains, however, some useful mineral productions. Some interesting crystalline forms of calcareous spar occur, and there have also been found fine crystals of quartz in cavities in the slate rock, near Catskill. The streams worthy of note, are the Catskill and Coxsackie creeks, which flow easterly into the Hudson river, and the head branches of Schoharie creek, which run north-west into the Mohawk. The *Catskill and Canajoharie railroad* is finished from this place to Cooksburgh, in the county of Albany, a distance of 26 miles. Its area is about 583 square miles, or 372,933 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Greene county, with the population in 1840.

Athens,	2,387	Lexington,	2,813
Cairo,	2,862	New-Baltimore,	2,306
CATSKILL ,	5,339	Prattsburg,	1,613
Coxsackie,	3,539	Windham,	2,417
Durham,	2,813		
Greenville,	2,338	Total inhabitants,	30,446
Hunter,	2,019		

GREENE, t. Chenango co. situated 20 miles south-west of the village of Norwich, and distant 126 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,462 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; soil, however, mostly good and heavily timbered; it is drained by the Chenango river and some of its tributaries. Greene, East Greene and Geneganslette are names of post offices.

GREENE, v. and p. o. Greene, Chenango co. is situated on the west bank of the Chenango river, and on the line of the Chenango canal; it contains about 750 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 12 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 plaster mill, 1 saw mill and 2 tanneries. Stages pass through this village running from Utica to Binghamton, and from Ithaca to Catskill.

GREENFIELD, t. Saratoga co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 40 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,803 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; on the west are ridges of the Kayaderosseras, and on the north-east the Palmertown mountains; the intervening valley is drained by the Kayaderosseras creek; it is productive and generally well cultivated. *Greenfield Centre*, Porter's Corners and West Greenfield are names of post offices; Jamesville is the name of a settlement.

GREEN LAKE, in the town of Manlius, Onondaga co. lies within a few rods of the Erie canal; it is a small sheet of water, about three-fourths of a mile long by a quarter of a mile wide. This is probably the most beautiful little lake in the state. It is clear and transparent, so much so, that fish can plainly be seen, with the naked eye, at the depth of fifty feet. There is no

outlet and but a small inlet to this lake. Its depth is 176 feet. In several places within five feet of the shore the water is 60 feet deep. There are several kinds of excellent fish in this lake. About 20 rods above this is a small circular lake whose depth has never been ascertained.

GREENPORT, t. Columbia co. situated 2 miles from the city of Hudson, surrounding it on three sides, and is centrally distant from Albany 30 miles. The surface is hilly; soil, gravel, clay and loam; watered by the Hudson river, which bounds it in part on the west.

GREENPORT, v. and p. o. Southold, Suffolk co. is situated near the north-east end of Long Island; it was incorporated in 1838, and now contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 2 churches, a large hotel and several stores. This place is advantageously situated at the head of Southold harbor. Here are owned several whale ships, besides brigs, schooners and smaller vessels employed in the coasting trade; there have here been recently built wharves and railways for the accommodation of vessels, the water being of sufficient depth for the largest ships; well sheltered from storms, and rarely, if ever, obstructed with ice. The Long Island railroad, when finished, will extend from Brooklyn to this place, a distance of 93 miles; thence to Stonington, Conn. it is 24 miles by water.

GREEN RIVER, rises in Austerlitz, Columbia co. and flows south-east into Massachusetts, where it empties into the Housatonic river.

GREEN RIVER, p. o. Hillsdale, Columbia co.

GREENVILLE, t. Greene co. situated 15 miles north-west of the village of Catskill, and distant 26 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,338 inhabitants. The sur-

face is broken and hilly; soil, clay loam, well adapted to grass; it is drained by Provost and Catskill creeks. Greenville, Freehold and Gay Head are names of post offices.

GREENVILLE, v. and p. o. Greenville, Greene co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, an incorporated academy, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

GREENWICH, t. Washington co. situated 10 miles west of the village of Salem, and distant 35 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,382 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, gravelly loam, productive and mostly well cultivated; the Battenkill flows along the south boundary, emptying into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west.—*Greenwich, East Greenwich, North Greenwich, Battenville, Lake and Union Village* are names of post offices.

GREENWOOD, t. Steuben co. situated 30 miles south-west of the village of Bath, and distant 251 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,138 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil of good quality for grass; drained north by Bennett's creek. *Greenwood* is the name of a post office.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.
See *Brooklyn*.

GREIG, t. Lewis co. situated 12 miles south-east of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 123 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 592 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; soil, various and heavily timbered; it is drained by Otter creek, Fish creek and Moose river, all of which run into Black river. *Greig* and *Lyonsdale* are names of post offices.

GREIGSVILLE, p. o. York, Livingston co.

GRENADEIER ISLAND, lies near the foot of Lake Ontario, and is attached to the town of Lyme, Jefferson co.

GRIFFEN'S MILLS, p. o. Aurora, Erie co. here are situated, oil-Cazenove creek, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 church, 1² tavern, 2 stores and about 20 dwellings.

GRINDSTONE ISLAND, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Clayton, Jefferson co.; it is five miles long and 2 miles wide, being one of the largest of the "Thousand Islands."

GRISWOLD'S MILLS, p. o. Fort Ann, Washington co.

GROTON, t. Tompkins co. situated 13 miles north-east of the village of Ithaca, and distant 160 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,618 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly loam, underlaid with slate, of good quality and mostly well cultivated; drained by Fall creek and some other small streams. *Groton, Bensonville, Fall creek, McLean, Perruville and West Groton* are names of post offices.

GROTON, v. and p. o. Groton, Tompkins co. is situated on the inlet to Owasco Lake; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, a flourishing incorporated academy, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill, 3 saw mills, 1 furnace, 1 carding and fulling mill, and 1 carriage manufactory.

GROVE, t. Allegany co. situated 13 miles north of the village of Angelica, and distant 257 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 623 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, mostly sandy loam; drained south by Cashaque and Canaseraga creeks. *Grove* and *East Grove* are names of post offices.

GROVELAND, t. Livingston co. situated 6 miles south of the village of Geneseo, and distant 232 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,000 inhabitants. The surface is high and ridgy; soil, various,

nostly sand and clay loam; it is drained south by Canaseraga creek, and on the north-east angle lies Conesville. *Groveland, Groveland Centre* and East Groveland are names of post offices.

GUILDERLAND, t. Albany co. situated 10 miles west of the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 2,790 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and of an inferior quality; drained east by Norman's kill. *Guilderland, Guilderland Centre, Dunnsville* and West Guilderland are names of post offices.

GUILFORD, t. Chenango co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Norwich, and distant 105 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,872 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; soil, generally of good quality; watered by the Unadilla, which flows along its east boundary. Guilford, East Guilford and Mount Upton are names of post offices; Fayette is the name of a settlement.

GUILFORD, v. and p. o. Guilford, Chenango co. is an agricultural village, containing about 200 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and a clothier's works.

GULL ISLAND, Great and Little, are attached to the town of Southold, Suffolk co.; they are situated in what is called the *Race*, on account of the swiftness of the current, and must have long since disappeared but from their being composed of solid rock.

HACKENSACK, p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co.; here is a settlement containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and a few dwellings.

HADLEY, t. Saratoga co. situated 26 miles north of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 56 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 865 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being in

part covered by the Kayaderosseras mountain; the lumber trade forms the chief employments of its inhabitants. The Sacandaga river here forms a junction with the Hudson, which latter stream bounds it on the east. *Hadley* is the name of a post office.

HADLEY'S FALLS, lying in the Hudson river between the towns of Hadley and Lawrence, are just above the mouth of the Sacandaga river, while on the county maps of the state they are located several miles below.

HAGEMAN'S MILLS, p. o. Amsterdam, Montgomery county; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 carpet factory, 1 turning machine, and about 25 dwelling houses.

HAGUE, t. Warren co. situated 28 miles north of the village of Caldwell, and distant 90 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 610 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being in part covered by the Kayaderosseras range of mountains; on the east it is watered by Lake George. *Hague* is the name of a post office.

HAINAKRAUS KILL, rises in Albany county, and flows east into the Hudson river, near the village of Coeymans.

HALCOTTSVILLE, p. o. Middletown, Delaware co.

HALFMON, t. Saratoga co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 18 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,631 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sand, sandy loam and some clay, generally productive. It is watered by the Hudson river on the east. The Champlain canal and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad both run through this town. *Halfmoon* is the name of a post office.

HALLETT'S COVE. See *Astoria*.

HALL'S CORNERS, p. o. Seneca, Ontario co.

HALL'S MILLS, p. o. Rensselaerville, Albany co. Here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and about 20 dwellings.

HALLSVILLE, p. o. Minden, Montgomery co.

HAMBURGH, t. Erie co. situated 8 miles south of the city of Buffalo, and distant 281 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,727 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay, sand and calcareous loam, warm and fertile, well adapted to grass, grain and fruit; drained by Smokes creek, Rush creek and Cauquaga creek, all flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the west. *Hamburg, Hamburg on the Lake,*

East Hamburg, and Water Valley are names of post offices. At the former there are situated 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 2 tanneries, and about 30 dwelling houses.

HAMDEN, t. Delaware county, situated 7 miles south of the village of Delhi, and distant 85 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,469 inhabitants. The surface is broken and mountainous; soil, various; drained by the west branch of the Delaware river.

HAMDEN, v. and p. o. Hamden, Delaware co. is situated on the right bank of the west branch of the Delaware river; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 small woollen factory.

HAMILTON COUNTY, was provisionally erected in 1816, but not organized until January, 1838; it is centrally distant 95 miles from the city of Albany, and is bounded on the north by the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin, on the east by Essex and Warren, on the south by Fulton, and on the west by Herkimer county. The surface of this county is elevated, and in part hilly and mountainous, abounding with numerous lakes and ponds, sending forth streams east, west, north and south, which are the sources of several rivers; Indian river and Sacandaga river, the west branches of the Hudson, Moose river and the Racket river, are the most important. The principal lakes are Indian lake, Long lake, Racket lake, Piseco lake and Lake Pleasant, all abounding with trout and other fish of a delicious flavor; it has become a great resort for the sportsman and angler. There are some tracts of fine arable land, along the margin of the lakes and streams, mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber; the whole middle and northern section, being as yet a vast wilderness. As to its mineral resources but little is as yet known, although there is no doubt of the existence of iron ore, and many other useful and valuable minerals. This whole region of country has of late attracted much attention; new roads are about being constructed, and the settlements are increasing. Its area is about 1,064 square miles, or 680,866 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Hamilton county, with the population in 1840.

Arietta,	209	Morehouse,.....	169
Gilman,	98	Wells,	365
Hope,	711		—
LAKE PLEASANT,	296	Total inhabitants,.....	1,907
Long Lake,	59		

HAMILTON, t. Madison co. situated 10 miles south-east of the

village of Morrisville, and distant 96 miles from Albany; contained in

1840, 3,738 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, calcareous loam of good quality, and mostly highly cultivated; it is drained by the head branches of the Chenango river. Hamilton, Earlville & Poolsville are names of post offices.

HAMILTON, v. and p. o. Hamilton, Madison county, is situated on the Chenango river; it was incorporated in 1816, and now contains about 1,500 inhabitants, 400 dwelling houses, 2 college buildings, and an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition; 3 churches, 3 public houses, 20 stores and groceries, 1 flouring mill, and 1 tannery. Here is located the *Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution*, sustained by the Baptist denomination of this and the adjoining states. The college buildings consist of two edifices built of stone, four stories high, besides the basement, and 100 feet long by 60 wide; they stand on an eminence half a mile south of the centre of the village, overlooking the surrounding country. It was chartered in 1818, and is now under the immediate government of a president and 7 professors; the number of students in 1841, was 238.

HAMILTON COLLEGE. See Clinton Village.

HAMMERTOWN, Pine Plains, Dutchess co. is a small manufacturing settlement, situated on Chicomoco creek; it contains a large scythe factory, 1 tannery and 8 or 10 dwellings.

HAMMOND, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 26 miles south-west of the village of Canton, and distant 184 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,845 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sand and clay, very fertile, well adapted to grass or grain. The St. Lawrence river bounds it on the west, and it is watered on the east by Black lake. Hammond and South Hammond are names of post offices.

HAMMOND, v. and p. o. Hammond, St. Lawrence co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 1 tavern and 2 stores.

HAMMOND'S MILLS, p. o. Campbell, Steuben co.

HAMMONDSPORT, v. and p. o. Urbana, Steuben co. is situated at the south end of Crooked lake, 8 miles north-east of the village of Bath; it contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church; 2 taverns, 12 stores, 3 warehouses, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill and 1 tannery. This is a convenient steamboat landing. A passage boat runs daily between this place and the village of Penn-Yan, a distance of 22 miles; from thence the Crooked Lake canal communicates with Seneca lake, a further distance of 8 miles.

HAMPTON, t. Washington co. situated 26 miles north of the village of Salem, and distant 73 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 972 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, with fertile valleys; drained on the north by the Poultney river, which divides it from the state of Vermont. Hampton and Low Hampton are names of post offices.

HAMPTON, v. Westmoreland, Oneida county, is situated on a branch of the Oriskany creek; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and an ashery. About half a mile north of this place is situated a mineral spring of some celebrity.

HAMPTONBURGH, t. Orange co. situated 4 miles north-east of the village of Goshen, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,379 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay

and loam, well adapted to grass and grain, and highly productive; drained by Murderer's creek east, and by the Wallkill which bounds it on the west. *Hamptonburgh*, Horace and Little Britain, are names of post offices.

HANCOCK, t. Delaware county, situated 24 miles south of the village of Delhi, and distant 129 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,026 inhabitants. The surface is broken, and mountainous. This is a large town, chiefly settled along the Papacton branch of the Delaware river, and on the main stream of the Delaware, which waters it on the south-west. *Hancock*, East Branch and Partridge Island are names of post offices. Paulinia is the name of a settlement.

HANFORD'S LANDING, p. o. Greece, Monroe co.

HANNIBAL, t. Oswego co. situated 12 miles south of the village of Oswego, and distant 168 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,269 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam and fertile; drained north by several small creeks flowing into Lake Ontario. *Hannibal*, Hall's Corners and Kinney's Four Corners are names of post offices.

HANNIBALVILLE, v. Hannibal, Oswego co. is an agricultural settlement, containing 2 churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, an ashery, and about 30 dwelling houses.

HANOVER, t. Chautauque co. situated 26 miles north-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 315 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,998 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly, declining north towards Cattaraugus creek and Lake Erie; along the lake shore and upon the intervals of the streams, are rich alluvial soils. In this vicinity are to be found some of the largest growth of forest trees in the state; in 1822, a black wal-

nut tree was blown down, standing near Black Walnut creek, in this town, which measured 36 feet in circumference at its base, gradually tapering 80 feet to the first limb; its total height was about 150 feet, and was estimated to contain 100 cords of wood. In addition to the streams named, Silver creek flows nearly through the centre of this town. *Hanover*, Irving, Nashville, Silver Creek and Smith's Mills are names of post offices. Fayette, Forrestville and La Grange are names of villages.

HARBOR HILL, is the highest point of land on Long Island, lying in the town of North Hempstead, Queens co. It is elevated 319 feet above the Atlantic ocean, and is visible for 25 miles at sea.

HARBOR OF NEW-YORK. See *New-York Bay*.

HARFORD, p. o. Virgil, Cortland co.

HARLEM, v. and p. o. New-York city and county, is situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the City Hall, on the Harlem river. It contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 175 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal, 1 Reformed Dutch, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church; 1 public market; 10 hotels and taverns, 10 stores, 1 extensive railroad car and coach manufactory, and 2 carriage and wagon factories, 1 carpet manufactory, 1 lumber yard, and 2 coal and wood yards. Here is a toll bridge and railroad bridge across the Harlem river; there is also a convenient steamboat landing and wharves for loading and unloading vessels.

HARLEM RAILROAD. See *New-York* and *Harlem Railroad*.

HARLEM RIVER, as it is called, extends from the East river to the Hudson river, or Spuyten Duyval creek, the name given to the western termination of this channel; it divides the county of New-

York from Westchester county. Although navigable, it has several bridges built across it with draws, to admit vessels through; the Harlem bridge, the rail-road bridge, McComb's bridge, King's bridge, and the Croton aqueduct bridge, all cross this stream, which is 8 or 10 miles in length.

HARLEMVILLE, p. o. Claverack, Columbia co.

HARMONY, t. Chautauque co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Mayville, and distant 338 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,340 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, with some clay; it is drained by Goose creek and some other streams, flowing north-east into Chautauque lake, and by Little Broken Straw creek running south into Pennsylvania. *Harmony* and *Panama* are names of post offices.

HARPERSFIELD, t. Delaware co. situated 18 miles north-east of the village of Delhi, and distant 62 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,708 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; soil, chocolate colored loam, fertile and well cultivated; drained by Charlotte and Delaware rivers. *Harpersfield*, *North Harpersfield* and *West Harpersfield*, are names of post offices.

HARPERSFIELD, v. and p. o. *Harpersfield*, Delaware county; contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns and 4 stores.

HARPERSVILLE, v. and p. o. *Colesville*, Broome co. is situated a short distance east of the Susquehanna river; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 1 saw mill.

HARRIETSTOWN, t. Franklin co. situated 35 miles south of the village of Malone, and distant 190

miles from Albany. This is a new town taken from Duane in 1841, and is an almost perfect wilderness; it contains Lower Saranac lake, and several other small lakes and ponds, being the head waters of the Racket and Saranac rivers.

HARRISBURGH, t. Lewis co. situated 12 miles north-west of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 850 inhabitants. The surface inclines to the east; soil, brown loam of good quality, underlaid with limestone. It is drained north by Deer creek. *Harrisburgh* is the name of a post office.

HARRISON, t. Westchester co. situated 3 miles east of the village of White Plains, and distant 134 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,139 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, loam, fertile and well cultivated; drained by Blind brook and Mamaroneck creek, running south into Long Island Sound. The Purchase is the name of a post office.

HARRISVILLE, p. o. Diana, Lewis co.

HARTFIELD, v. Chautauque, Chautauque co. is situated on a stream one mile north of Chautauque lake; it contains about 180 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

HARTFORD, t. Washington co. situated 14 miles north of the village of Salem, and distant 56 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,164 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly; soil, sandy and clay loam; drained north by two or three small streams, tributaries of Wood creek. *Hartford* and *South Hartford* are names of post offices.

HARTFORD, v. and p. o. *Hartford*, Washington co. is situated on the northern post road; it contains

about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist church; 1 tavern and 3 stores.

HARTLAND, t. Niagara co. situated 8 miles north-east of the village of Lockport, and distant 272 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,350 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy and calcareous loam, on lime and slate; drained northerly by Johnson's and Eighteen mile creek, both of which run into Lake Ontario. *Hartland* and Johnson's Creek are names of post offices.

HART'S ISLAND, lies in Long Island Sound, and is attached to the town of Pelham, Westchester co.

HART'S VILLAGE, p. o. Washington, Dutchess co.

HARTSVILLE, p. o. Manlius, Onondaga co.

HARTWICK, t. Otsego co. situated 5 miles south-west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 75 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,490 inhabitants. The surface is hilly but mostly arable; soil, sandy loam, fertile and very productive in the valleys; drained south by the Otego creek and Susquehanna river. Hartwick and Hartwick Seminary are names of post offices; Toddsville is the name of a village.

HARTWICK, v. and p. o. Hartwick, Otsego co. is situated in the valley of the Otego creek, it contains about 400 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 7 stores, 2 public houses, an iron foundry, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, a clothier's works, an oil mill, 1 tannery, 3 asheries and a brick-kiln.

HARTWICK SEMINARY, p. o. Hartwick, Otsego co. is situated on the Susquehanna river. Here is located the Hartwick Seminary, a chartered institution, originally endowed with a fund amounting to

\$80,000, by John Christopher Hartwick; also a Lutheran church and about 20 dwellings.

HARTWOOD, p. o. Sullivan co.

HASSENCLEAVER MOUNTAIN, is the name given to a range of hills, extending through a part of Herkimer and Oneida counties; they lie to the north of the Mohawk valley, and are elevated from 1,000 to 1,200 feet, with a rolling surface.

HASTINGS, t. Oswego co. situated 20 miles south-east of the village of Oswego, and distant 150 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,983 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, mostly sandy loam, well adapted to grass; it is drained by Salmon creek on the north, and several small streams running into Oneida lake on the south. *Hastings* and Central Square are names of post offices.

HASTINGS, v. Yonkers, Westchester co. here is a convenient landing on the east side of the Hudson river, 20 miles north of the city of New-York; it contains 1 hotel, 1 store, 1 button factory and some 12 or 15 dwellings.

HAVANA, v. and p. o. Cathrines, Chemung co. is situated on the line of the Chemung canal; it was incorporated in 1836, and now contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 3 taverns, 9 stores and 1 warehouse, 1 cotton factory, 2 flouring mills, 1 saw mill, 1 oil mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 furnace, 1 tannery and 2 boat yards, all situated on the inlet of Seneca Lake, which is 3 miles north of the village.

HAVER'S ISLAND, lies at the mouth of the Mohawk river and is attached to the town of Watervliet, Albany co.

HAVERSTRAW, t. Rockland co. situated 7 miles north of New-City, and distant 116 miles from

Albany ; contained in 1840, 3,449 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being covered by the Dunderberg mountain ; there are some fertile valleys, consisting mostly of clay loam ; it is watered by two or three small streams flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the east, where are several convenient landings, also Stony Point, which was an important military position during the revolutionary war. Haverstraw and Grassy Point are names of post offices ; Caldwell's Landing and Sampsondale are settlements.

HAVERSTRAW, or **WARREN**, v. and p. o. Haverstraw, Rockland co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river ; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 churches, an academy, 3 taverns, 6 stores, 2 extensive brick yards and 1 ship yard. Here are owned a steamboat and 3 or 4 sloops, trading with New-York market.

HAVERSTRAW BAY, is an expansion of the Hudson river, lying opposite the town of Haverstraw, Rockland co. it extends from Teller's Point to Verplank's Point, a distance of 6 miles, and is from 2 to 3 miles wide.

HAVILAND'S HOLLOW, p. o. Patterson, Putnam co.

HAYSBURGH, p. o. Horicon, Warren co.

HEBRON, t. Washington co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Salem, and distant 52 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,498 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, sandy loam, mostly fertile in grass and grain ; drained south-west by Black creek. *Hebron* and West Hebron are names of post offices.

HECTOR, t. Tompkins co. situated 14 miles west of the village of Ithaca, and distant 186 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 5,652 inhabitants. The surface is

high and undulating ; soil, well adapted to grass ; it is drained by several creeks, some running east into Cayuga lake, and others flowing into Seneca lake, which bounds it on the west. *Hector*, Burdette, Mecklenburgh, North Hector, Reynoldsville and Searsburgh are names of post offices.

HELDERBERG HILLS, or **MOUNTAINS**, extend through the west part of Albany county into Schoharie, uniting with the Catskill range on the south ; it is a mass of compact limestone, rising from a basis rock of graywacke and graywacke slate, rising from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the adjoining country, very precipitous and of pretty uniform elevation. This group embraces a series of limestones, varied in mineralogical character, in chemical composition, and which abounds in fossil remains and caverns ; some of the latter are very extensive and of singular beauty, containing stalactites and stalagmites, together with many interesting animal remains and minerals.

HELENA, v. and p. o. Brasher, St. Lawrence co. is situated on St. Regis river ; it contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

HELL GATE, or **HELLE GATT**, was the original name given to a narrow and dangerous pass in the East river, between Great Barn Island and Long Island ; distant 7 miles north-east from the city of New-York. "Modern fastidiousness, which often strains at a gnat and swallows a camel, has endeavored to impress us with a belief that our Dutch ancestors were too puritanical to give such a name as "Hell Gate" to a natural whirlpool, as the one found in the East river. The Teutonic nation from which the Dutch descended, were

possessed of a wild and powerful imagination, and gave poetic terms to every natural phenomenon. It was in character for the early settlers to indulge their imagination in giving a name to this dangerous pass. When first discovered, it was a wonder, as it is now. He was a brave man who first ventured to examine Hell Gate, and pass through its agitated waters."—Spafford, in his very clever Gazetteer, says:—"Horll Gatt, Hurl Gate, or Hell Gate, is a narrow and difficult strait in the East river, formed by projecting rocks, that confine the water to a narrow and crooked channel, occasioning strong eddy currents." It is now during slack water with a fair wind and a skilful pilot, passed by frigates and merchantmen of the largest class; steamboats and small vessels with a commanding breeze, pass at all times with the tide. Vessels, however, are frequently wrecked in this strait. During the Revolutionary war the English frigate *Huzza*, in attempting to pass out to sea through Hell Gate, struck the rocks and was so much injured that after sailing a few miles she sunk in deep water, where her hull still remains.

HEMLOCK ISLAND, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Clayton, St. Lawrence co.

HEMLOCK LAKE, lies on the east border of Livingston co. extending into Ontario; it is 6 miles long and 1 mile wide, and discharges its waters northward, the outlet flowing into the outlet of Honeoye lake, after running 6 miles.

HEMLOCK LAKE, p. o. Livenia, Livingston co.

HEMPSTEAD, t. Queens co. situated 21 miles east of the city of Brooklyn, and distant 167 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 7,609 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sand and sandy loam,

much of it rendered highly productive by proper cultivation, while a large extent is uncultivated plains, known as the "Hempstead Plains." It is drained by several streams running into Jamaica bay and Hempstead bay on the south. There are several islands belonging to this town, of which Great Island and Hog Island are the largest; Rockaway beach and Long beach, front the Atlantic ocean, and are much resorted to during the summer months by those fond of sea bathing and sporting; while during the prevalence of storms and in cold weather, there have here been many fearful shipwrecks, attended often with great loss of life. Hempstead, Far Rockaway, Foster's Meadow and Jerusalem South are names of post offices; Jerusalem, Near Rockaway and Raynortown are names of settlements.

HEMPSTEAD, v. and p. o. Hempstead, Queens co. is delightfully situated on the southern margin of the great "*Hempstead Plains*"; it contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; the Hempstead Seminary is an incorporated institution for the instruction of males and females, and is in a flourishing condition; 1 insurance company, 5 hotels and taverns, 16 stores of different kinds; 1 tannery, 1 printing office, besides various other kinds of mechanic shops. No place on Long Island, although abounding in pleasant villages, probably exceeds this spot as a desirable place of residence; the air is tempered by the sea breeze, and the salubrity of this vicinity has long been proverbial, distant but a few miles from the ocean. A branch railroad extends from this place to the Long Island railroad, a distance of 2 miles, where is a small village called *Hempstead Branch*; from

thence to Brooklyn South Ferry, is 21 miles by railroad. A turnpike also runs through Hempstead, extending on the west to Jamaica and Fulton-street ferry, Brooklyn, a distance of 21 miles; this road also extends easterly to Babylon, a distance of 18 miles.

HEMPSTEAD BAY, lies in the town of Hempstead, Queens co., being separated from the Atlantic ocean by Long beach; it is 6 miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide, abounding with shell and scale fish of almost every variety, and wild water foul in great quantities.

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, is a deep indentation of Long Island Sound, in the town of North Hempstead, Queens co., it is 5 miles long and from half a mile to one mile wide.

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, v. and p. o. North Hempstead, Queens co. is situated at the Head of Hempstead Harbor, on the north side of Long Island; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 paper mill, a factory for cutting glass and a carding and fulling mill. Several sloops are owned here, plying to and from the city of New-York.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, is an immense heath or barren of more than 15,000 acres, lying in a state of nature, and constitute only a common pasture for the town of Hempstead—several thousand cattle and sheep are annually fed upon it, and it is the site of *old Newmarket race course*, where in years long passed, thousands of persons have assembled to witness the sports of the turf, and where countless sums of money have been lost and won. The soil of these plains is of a good quality and capable of being rendered highly productive, but prejudice and custom have hither-

to prevented their division and cultivation.

HENDERSON, t. Jefferson co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of Watertown, and distant 162 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,480 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy loam, rich and easily tilled: drained by Stony and Little Stony creeks, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the west. Stony, Gallop and Little Gallop islands belong to this town. Henderson and Henderson Harbor are names of post offices.

HENDERSON, v. and p. o. Henderson, Jefferson co. sometimes called *Salisbury Mills*, contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

HENDERSON HARBOR, v. and p. o. Henderson, Jefferson co. is situated on Lake Ontario; this is a port of entry and is a good harbor; it contains 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 storehouse and about 15 dwellings.

HENDERSON LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Newcomb, Essex co. near the Adirondack Iron Works; this is one of the head sources of the Hudson river, and is elevated 1,936 feet above its tide waters.

HENRIETTA, t. Monroe co. situated 10 miles south of the city of Rochester, and distant 228 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,085 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil of an excellent quality; watered by the Genesee river on the west. Henrietta and West Henrietta are names of post offices.

HENRIETTA, v. and p. o. Henrietta, Monroe co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, a high school, 1 tavern and 1 store.

HERKIMER COUNTY, was originally organized in 1791, but has since been enlarged; it is centrally distant 105 miles from Albany, and is bounded on the north by St. Lawrence county; on the east by Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery counties; on the south by Otsego county, and on the west by the counties of Oneida and Lewis. The surface is greatly diversified and broken by hills and mountains. The Adirondack range enters it on the east from Hamilton county, and the ridge extends to the valley of the Mohawk, being broken through by the river at Little Falls. The soil is various; most of the county south of the Mohawk valley, and for several miles to the north of it, is under cultivation and productive, but the greater part is better adapted to grass than grain, this county being celebrated for its live stock and dairies. In the valley of the Mohawk are some of the richest lands in the state, producing grain in abundance; the northern part of the county is elevated and broken, and covered with extensive forests. In mineral productions it is supposed to be rich; iron ore has been discovered in the town of Salisbury; gypsum has been obtained in the town of Starks, and specimens of lead ore have been found in this county, which has long been known to mineralogists in consequence of its numerous localities of rock crystal, or false diamonds, found in the vicinity of Little Falls and a few miles north, where those crystals are found more numerous and more beautiful than in any other part of the Union, or probably in the world. They are of various sizes, and often exhibit new and interesting crystalline forms. In the north part of this county are numerous lakes and ponds, from which flow many streams; the principal of which are the Black river, Moose river, Independence river and Beaver river, flowing into Lake Ontario, and West Canada creek, which flows into the Mohawk river, the latter running through the southern part of the county from west to east. The *Erie canal* and the *Utica and Schenectady railroad* both pass through this county. Its area is about 1,370 square miles, or 887,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in the county of Herkimer, with the population in 1840.

Columbia,	2,129	Ohio,.....	692
Danube,	1,960	Russia,.....	2,298
Fairfield,	1,836	Salisbury,	1,859
Frankfort,	3,096	Schuyler,.....	1,798
German Flats,	3,245	Starks,	1,766
HERKIMER,	2,369	Warren,	2,003
Litchfield,	1,672	Wilmurt,	60
Little Falls,.....	3,881	Winfield,	1,652
Manheim,	2,995		
Newport,	2,020	Total inhabitants,	37,477
Norway,	1,046		

HERKIMER, t. Herkimer co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 80 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 2,369 inhabitants. The surface is level on the south, and rises into hills on the north; soil, rich and unusually

productive on the alluvial flats along the valley of the Mohawk; it is watered by West Canada creek and the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the south.

HERKIMER, v. and p. o. Herkimer, Herkimer co. is handsomely situated in the valley of the Mo-

hawk, on the north side of the river, 80 miles west of the city of Albany; it was incorporated in 1807, and now contains about 800 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, a new brick court house, and stone jail, built on an improved model, combining security and comfort to the prisoners; a fireproof clerk's office; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition, 1 banking house, 1 German Reformed and 1 Methodist church, 6 hotels and taverns, 10 stores and groceries, and 1 printing office; here is a flouring mill containing 4 run of stone, situated on a *hydraulic canal*, which is fed by the waters of the West Canada creek; it is about three miles in length and has two falls, one of 22 feet, and another of 15 feet, affording water power sufficient to propel upwards of 100 run of stone, most of which is still unoccupied, and is one of the most durable and available water powers in the state.

HERMITAGE, p. o. Wethersfield, Wyoming co.

HERMON, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 15 miles south of the village of Canton, and distant 199 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,271 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam, well adapted to grass; drained by two or three small streams. *Hermon* is the name of a post office.

HEUVELTON, v. and p. o. Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 clothier's works, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery. It is situated on the Oswegatchie river, 7 miles from Ogdensburg.

HICKORY CORNERS, p. o. Lockport, Niagara co.

HICKORY SWALE, p. o. Granger, Allegany co.

HICKSVILLE, v. Oyster Bay, Queens co. is situated on the line of the Long Island railroad, where

is a depot, 1 tavern, 1 store and a few dwellings.

HIGH FALLS, on the Black river, in Lewis co. are so called in contrast with the *Long Falls* in Jefferson county, 40 miles below; the river being navigable between them. The *High Falls*, have a descent of between 60 and 70 feet, and are well worthy of a visit by the lovers of natural scenery. Immediately below these falls, the Black River canal enters the river.

HIGH FALLS, p. o. Marbletown, Ulster co. is situated on the Rondout creek, along which passes the Delaware and Hudson canal; here is situated an extensive natural water fall, near which are located 1 hydraulic cement mill and 2 extensive flouring mills; the settlement consists of 4 stores, 2 taverns and about 40 dwelling houses. About half a mile below the falls is situated a sulphur spring of considerable celebrity.

HIGHLAND, p. o. Chesterfield, Essex co.

HIGHLAND MILLS, p. o. Monroe, Orange co. here are situated 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and about 25 dwellings.

HIGHLANDS, or **MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS**; some times called the *Fishkill Mountains*. They are now best known by the former name; Matteawan was the name given to them by the aborigines, meaning the country of *Good Fur*, being very significant, and perhaps the most appropriate name for the range. These mountains extend in a north-east and south-west direction through the counties of Rockland and Orange, across the Hudson river, into Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess, occupying a space of from 15 to 20 miles in width. "They seem to be connected with the Allegany mountains of Pennsylvania, to the south-west, for the range is of the same geological

character, and the ridges more or less continuous; but their connection with the Catskill range, of Greene county, is rather equivocal. They are composed principally of granite and gneiss, imbedding loose nodules and fixed veins of magnetic iron ores, with other minerals of the same class. It is unequivocally a primitive chain, and in the early ages must have opposed a barrier to the passage of the waters, and caused a vast lake, covering the present valley of the Hudson; extending northward to, or including Lake Champlain; eastward to the Taghkanic mountains and the Highlands, along the west border of Massachusetts; westward to the Kayaderosseras mountains, and the Klips; to the Helderbergs, the Catskill and the Shawangunk mountains. Such must have been, in former days, the *Ancient Lake of the Upper Valley of the Hudson*, indicated by the levels and surveys of the present day, and by an examination of the geological structure and alluvial formations of this fertile valley." The altitudes of the "Highlands" of the Hudson, are from 1,000 to 1,685 feet above the level of the Atlantic or tide waters. See *Beacon Hill*; *New Beacon*, or *Grand Sachem*; *Breakneck Hill*, *Bull Hill*, *Butter Hill*, *Crow's Nest*, *Anthony's Nose* and *Bare Mountain*.

HILSDALE, t. Columbia co. situated 13 miles east of the city of Hudson, and distant 43 miles from the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 2,470 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being in part covered by the Taghkanic mountain; soil, gravelly loam and clay, underlaid with lime, slate and granite; drained by the Ancram and Copake creeks. *Hillsdale* and *Green River* are names of post offices. At the former, sometimes called the

"Turnpike," there are located 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 tannery and 15 or 20 dwellings.

HINDSBURGH, p. o. Murray, Orleans co.

HINSDALE, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 281 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,937 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil well adapted to grass; it contains a small lake, called the Reservoir, and is drained by Ischua and Olean creeks. The line of the New-York and Erie railroad passes through this town. Hinsdale and West Hinsdale are names of post offices.

HINSDALE, v. and p. o. Hinsdale, Cattaraugus co. is situated on the Genesee valley canal, and on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 2 churches, an academy, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 1 tannery. The state is constructing a large basin here, and the Erie railroad company have established here a depot for the trade of Cattaraugus county. This village is destined to be an important point, as this is the place where the Erie and Cattaraugus railroad is to connect Buffalo with the New-York and Erie railroad. This is also the western termination of the long level of the Genesee Valley canal, and here it receives its main feeder from the valley of the Ischua creek.

HITCHCOCK'S CORNERS. See *Amenia Union*.

HOAG'S CORNERS, p. o. Nassau, Rensselaer co.

HOBART, v. and p. o. Stamford, Delaware co. is situated on the head waters of the Delaware river; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50, dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern, 6 stores, 1 grist

mill, 1 saw mill, 1 furnace and a clothier's works.

HOBOKEN, v. Bergen, Hudson, co. N. J. is delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, directly opposite the city of New-York, with which it is connected by three steam ferries; this place has long and deservedly been a fashionable place of resort, for the citizens of the city of New-York, during the summer months.—Here are located several public houses and places of retreat, 1 Episcopal church and some 40 or 50 dwellings. “On reaching the shore at Hoboken, you rise a gentle ascent to a lawn, in front of one of the principal public houses; walks then extend along the bank of the river for about one mile, when you reach the *Elysian Fields*, and have a beautiful view of Weehawken, the noble Hudson and the opposite shore of New-York island,” altogether forming great attractions to the invalid and seekers of pleasure, who resort to this charming place of retreat in great numbers.

HOFFMAN'S FERRY, p. o. Glennville, Schenectady co.

HOFFMAN'S GATE, p. o. Claverack, Columbia co.

HOGANSBURGH, v. and p. o. Bombay, Franklin co. is situated on the St. Regis river, which is navigable for steamboats from this place to the St. Lawrence river, a distance of two miles. It contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 public houses, 6 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 fulling mill, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

HOG ISLAND, lies in Hempstead bay; Queens co.

HOG ISLAND, or **NECK**, lies in Oyster bay, Queens co.; it is connected to the main land by *Oak Neck*.

HOG NECK. See *Great Hog Neck*

HOLDENSVILLE, p. o. Charlotte, Chautauque co.

HOLLAND, t. Erie co. situated 24 miles south-east of the city of Buffalo, and distant 281 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,242 inhabitants. The surface is high and rolling; soil, moist clay and sandy loam; drained by Seneca and Cazenove creeks. *Holland* is the name of a post office, where is located a small settlement, consisting of some 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

HOLLAND PATENT, v. and p. o. Trenton, Oneida co. is situated 12 miles north of Utica; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches and 2 taverns. Here is located Hobart Hall Institute, a chartered academy, in a flourishing condition.

HOLLEY, v. and p. o. Murray, Orleans county, is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 8 stores, 3 warehouses, 1 flouring mill, a carding machine, and 2 saw mills. Sandy creek flows through this place, over which extends the Erie canal, by means of an embankment 75 feet above the bed of the stream.

HOMER, t. Cortland co. situated 5 miles north of the village of Cortland, and distant 141 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,572 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy and clay loam, very productive; drained south by Tioughnioga river and its tributaries. Homer and Little York are names of post offices.

HOMER, v. and p. o. Homer, Cortland co. is handsomely situated on the west branch of the Tioughnioga river; it was incorporated in 1835, and now contains about 1,300 inhabitants, 225 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist church; an incorporated academy

in a flourishing condition; 3 taverns, 10 stores of different kinds, 1 large woollen factory, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 oil factory, 1 nail factory and 1 tannery.

HONEOYE, v. and p. o. Richmond, Ontario co. is situated at the foot of Honeoye lake; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 25 dwellings, 1 church, 1 tavern, 5 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

HONEOYE CREEK, is formed by the outlets of Honeoye, Canadice and Hemlock lakes. This is a durable and important mill stream, flowing south-west into Monroe county, where it empties into the Genesee river.

HONEOYE FALLS, v. and p. o. Mendon, Monroe county, is situated on Honeoye creek; it was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 180 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist and 1 Unitarian church; 2 taverns, 10 stores and groceries; 2 large flouring mills, 2 woollen factories, 2 furnaces, 1 axe factory, 1 saw mill, 1 stave factory, 1 machine shop, 1 cabinet and chair factory; all being propelled by water power, which is here very great, there being a perpendicular fall of 30 feet in the centre of the village, besides a succession of falls within the distance of two miles of 100 feet more, much of which is still unoccupied. Here is also an extensive stone quarry, yielding a building stone of a superior quality.

HONEOYE LAKE, lies mostly in the town of Richmond, Ontario co. This is a beautiful sheet of water, 5 miles long and 1 mile wide, abounding in fish peculiar to the central lakes of Western New-York.

HONESVILLE, p. o. Deerpark, Orange co.

HOOSICK, t. Rensselaer county,

situated 22 miles north-east of the city of Troy, and distant 28 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,539 inhabitants. Surface hilly; soil, clay, sand or loam, with some gravel, well adapted for grazing; drained by Hoosick river and some of its tributaries. *Hoosick* and *Hoosick Falls* are names of post offices. North *Hoosick* and *Starkville* are names of settlements.

HOOSICK FALLS, v. and p. o. Hoosick, Rensselaer co. is situated on both sides of the Hoosick river, where is a fall of 40 feet; it was incorporated in 1827, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Episcopal church; 1 hotel, 5 stores, 2 extensive cotton factories, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 cloth dressing and fulling mill, and 1 machine shop, where are manufactured Parson's patent shears for dressing cloth.

HOOSICK RIVER, rises in Massachusetts and Vermont, and flows east through the county of Rensselaer, into the Hudson river; this is a large, rapid and important mill stream; on its banks are a number of thriving villages and numerous manufacturing establishments.

HOPE, t. Hamilton co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Lake Pleasant, and distant 60 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 711 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, rather indifferent quality, except the portion lying in the vicinity of the Sacandaga river, which is more productive. *Hope*, *Hope Centre* and *Benson* are names of post offices.

HOPEWELL, t. Ontario co. situated 5 miles east of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 190 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,976 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam, underlaid with lime; drained north by the outlet of Canandaigua lake and some of its tributaries.—

Hopewell, Chapinsville and Lar-
ned's Corners are post offices.

HOPEWELL, Fishkill, Dutchess
co. See *Adriance*.

HOPKINS, p. o. Lyndon, Cat-
taraugus co.

HOPKINTON, t. St. Lawrence co.
situated 25 miles east of the village
of Canton, and distant 234 miles
from Albany; contained in 1840,
1,147 inhabitants. The surface
and soil are much diversified; on
the south it is hilly and sterile, and
on the north level, with much good
soil; having a heavy growth of
timber of various kinds peculiar to
this section of country. It is wa-
tered by the Racket and St. Regis
rivers. *Hopkinton* and *Nichols-
ville* are names of post offices.
Port Jackson is names of a village.
At the former there is a settlement
containing 2 churches, 2 taverns,
3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill
and 25 or 30 dwellings.

HORACE, p. o. Hamptonburgh,
Orange co.

HORICON, t. Warren co. situated
28 miles north of the village of
Caldwell, and distant 90 miles
from Albany; contained in 1840,
659 inhabitants. The surface is
hilly and mountainous, being most-
ly as yet an unclaimed wilder-
ness; it contains several small
lakes, the principal of which is
Brant lake. Schroon lake also lies
mostly in the northern part of this
town. The Hudson river bounds
it on the west, which is here a
small stream. This whole region
of country is wild and romantic,
abounding in game of different
kinds. *Horicon* and *Haysburgh*
are names of post offices.

HORICON, LAKE. See *George,
Lake*.

HORNBY, t. Steuben co. situated
18 miles south-east of the village
of Bath, and distant 196 miles from
Albany; contained in 1840, 1,048
inhabitants. The surface is hilly;
soil, of good quality for grazing;

drained south by Mead's creek and
some smaller streams. *Hornby* is
the name of a post office.

HORNELLSVILLE, t. Steuben
co. situated 20 miles west of the
village of Bath, and distant 236
miles from Albany; contained in
1840, 2,121 inhabitants. The sur-
face is hilly and broken along the
streams, but mostly arable; drain-
ed east by the Canisteo river and
its tributaries. *Hornellsville*, *Ark-
port* and *Purdy's Creek* are names
of post offices.

HORNELLSVILLE, v. and p. o.
Hornellsville, Steuben co. is situat-
ed on the Canisteo river, on the
line of the New-York and Erie
railroad; it contains about 500 in-
habitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1
Presbyterian and 1 Methodist
church; 3 taverns, 6 stores, 1
grist mill, 3 saw mills, and 1 tany-
ery.

HORSE HEADS. See *Fair-
port*.

HORSE RACE, is the name gi-
ven to that part of the Hudson
river, just before it leaves the
“Highlands,” at its lower en-
trance. The river here takes a
sudden turn to the east for about
one mile, then resumes its southern
course at Caldwell’s Landing, un-
til its entrance into the Atlantic
ocean.

HOUNDSFIELD, t. Jefferson co.
situated 6 miles west of the village
of Watertown, and distant 160
miles from Albany; contained in
1840, 4,146 inhabitants; The sur-
face is level, or gently undulating;
soil, sandy loam and clay; water-
ed by Black river, which bounds it
on the north, and by Lake Ontario
on the west. *Sackett’s Harbor* is
the name of a post office, and
a place of considerable impor-
tance.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD, ex-
tends from Bridgeport, Connecti-
cut, north up the valley of the
Housatonic river, a distance of 74

miles, to the Mass. state line; from thence to West Stockbridge, 20 miles, it is intended to extend the *Berkshire railroad*, connecting with the *Albany and West Stockbridge railroad*. Thus furnishing a continued steamboat and railroad route from the city of New-York, through the state of Connecticut and a part of Massachusetts, to the city of Albany; a total distance of 194 miles.

HOUSEVILLE, p. o. Turin, Lewis co.

HOWARD, t. Steuben co. situated 10 miles west of the village of Bath, and distant 228 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,247 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam of good quality, producing large crops of grain and grass; drained by several small streams running into the Canisteo and Conhocton rivers. Howard, Goff's Mills, Neil's Creek and Fowlersville are names of post offices.

HOWARD, v. and p. o. Howard, Steuben co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, a high school, 3 taverns and 3 stores.

HOWLAND'S ISLAND, OR SUPERIOR, is formed by the dividing branches of the Seneca river; it is nearly circular, and is attached to the town of Conquest, Cayuga county.

HOWLETT HILL, p. o. Onondaga, Onondaga co.

HUDSON, CITY, Columbia county, is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 116 miles north of the city of New-York, and 29 miles south of Albany. This place is at the head of ship navigation on the river, and was formerly celebrated for being largely engaged in the West India trade, and more recently in the whale fishery. At present here are owned some 7 or 8 whale ships, 4 steam-

boats, with freight barges, besides several sloops, employed in the transportation of produce and merchandise to and from different places; a steam ferry boat also plies regularly between Hudson and Athens, on the opposite side of the river. Hudson was first settled in 1783, by Thomas Jenkins and others, most of whom were Quakers, from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The city was chartered in 1785, and is divided into 2 wards; in 1840, it contained 5,670 inhabitants, about 800 dwelling houses, a court house and jail, with a beautiful white marble front, surmounted by a dome; 8 churches of different denominations, including 2 Friends' meeting houses; 2 banks, 2 public markets, 5 hotels, 30 dry goods stores, 60 groceries, 2 bookstores, 11 hardware stores, 10 apothecaries' shops, 4 leather stores, 8 hat stores, 10 shoe stores, 13 milliners, 12 tailors' shops, 4 jewellers, 8 blacksmiths' shops, 3 coopers, 1 rope-walk, 1 extensive sperm oil and candle factory, 1 brewery, 1 iron foundry, 2 machine shops, 3 coach and carriage manufactories, 3 printing offices and 1 bindery, besides a number of other mechanic establishments. The Hudson Academy is an old chartered institution, and the Hudson Female Seminary is a new and flourishing boarding school for young ladies; besides which there are a number of select schools, both male and female.

The Franklin Library Association is a young and popular institution, to which is attached a large library and philosophical apparatus. The *Hudson Lunatic Asylum* is situated on State street, on the north side of the city, facing the court house on the south. This useful and flourishing institution, under the control of the proprietors, Drs. S. and G. H. White, contains at present about 40 pa-

tients. Since the opening of this institution, up to January 1, 1841, a period of ten years and a half, 503 patients have been admitted, most of whom have been permanently cured, or greatly benefited. The city is supplied with pure and wholesome water by a chartered aqueduct company, who bring the water in iron pipes from a spring about 2 miles distant. The *Hudson* and *Berkshire railroad* commences at this place, and extends to West Stockbridge, Mass. a distance of 34 miles; the New-York and Albany steamboats land and receive passengers several times daily, during the season of navigation, in addition to passage and freight boats, which run to and from New-York direct, thus affording a speedy communication between the cities of New York and Boston, a total distance by this route of about 300 miles, extending through an interesting country.

HUDSON AND BERKSHIRE RAILROAD, extends from the city of Hudson to the village of West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass. a distance of 34 miles; running through the towns of Claverack, Ghent, Chatham and Canaan, thence to West Stockbridge; where it intersects with the western railroad that extends to Boston, and with the Housatonic railroad that runs to Bridgeport, Conn. The above road was incorporated in 1832, with a capital of \$350,000. That portion of the road which lies in Massachusetts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was constructed by another company called the West Stockbridge Railroad Company; the interests of the two were some time since merged into one, now known by the name of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company. This road was first opened for public use, Sept. 29, 1838. It runs within 7 miles of Lebanon Springs, and connects with a line of stages run-

ning to the above fashionable watering place.

HUDSON PRINT WORKS, Stockport, Columbia county, is a manufacturing settlement, situated about 2 miles east of the Hudson river, on Claverack creek. Here are located 12 factory buildings of sufficient capacity to print 3,000 pieces of cloth per week, of 30 yards each. These works are particularly celebrated for the printing and glazing of furniture chintzes; which, when in full operation, give employment to about 200 workmen. In this vicinity are located 2 churches, 2 public houses, 1 store and about 50 dwellings.

HUDSON RIVER, bears the name of one of the early navigators, who united invincible fortitude to unwearied assiduity, and who is identified with its history. "This noble river was first discovered by **HENRY HUDSON**, in 1609, while in the employ of the Dutch East India Company. By some it is believed that he sailed up the river as far as the present site of the city of Albany, in a small vessel called the 'Half Moon'; but, it is doubtful if any visions of futurity presented to his mind the present importance and celebrity of this beautiful stream, bearing his own name." It rises from numerous sources in the Adirondack mountain region of Essex and Hamilton counties, west of Lakes George and Champlain. Its principal head branches are the Adirondack river, Boreas river, Indian river, Schroon river and the Sacandaga river; the Hoosick river flows into it from the east in the county of Rensselaer, and the Mohawk river empties into it between the counties of Albany and Saratoga; from this point it is navigable to its mouth, a distance of 160 miles. Its whole length is 320 miles; the tide flowing up for about half that distance. On the

upper part of this river, justly celebrated for its varied and romantic beauties, are several picturesque falls, of which Baker's Falls and Glen's Falls are the most noted. The region of country where it takes its rise, was but little known until of late. In 1836, the state Geologists, under an act to provide for a geological survey of the state of New-York, commenced their operations; since then this vast wilderness has been fully explored, new localities discovered, and new names given; thus furnishing a great mass of information in regard to the sources of this river, and the mountain region from whence it takes its rise. Here are mountain peaks of Alpine appearance, containing vast deposits of iron ore and other minerals, well worthy a visit by the scientific admirers of wild and romantic scenery. In the head waters of the Hudson, are to be found trout, and other fish of fine flavor, in great abundance; and in its tide waters are taken annually large quantities of shad, herring, bass, sturgeon and many other kinds of fish. From its mouth to the city of Hudson, a distance of 116 miles, it is navigable for ships of a large burthen, and to Albany and Troy, for steamboats of a large class. When we reflect that this important river receives the tributary waters of the great western and northern lakes, by means of the Erie and Champlain canals, and then commingles with the Atlantic ocean, after passing the "Highlands," the Palisades, and through the secure and spacious bay of New-York, well may we give it the appellation of the **NOBLE HUDSON**. For a further description, see *Picturesque Beauties of the Hudson River*, by Samuel L. Knapp, Esq.

HUGHSONVILLE, Fishkill, Dutchess county, is an agricultural settlement; it contains 1 church, 2

public houses, 3 stores and about 30 dwellings.

HUGUENOT, p. o. Deerpark, Orange co.

HULBERTON, v. and p. o. Murray, Orleans co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

HULL'S CORNERS, p. o. Hannibal, Oswego co.

HULL'S MILLS, p. o. Stanford, Dutchess co.

HUME, t. Allegany co. situated 14 miles north of the village of Angelica, and distant 261 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,303 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam of good quality, yielding large crops of grass and grain; drained by the Genesee river, and some of its tributaries. *Hume*, Cold Creek and Mixville are names of post offices.

HUMPHREY, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 8 miles south-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 300 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 444 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, well adapted to grass; drained by Five Mile Run and Great Valley creek. Chapellsburgh is the name of a post office.

HUNGRY BAY, lies near the foot of Lake Ontario, in Jefferson county. It is a large expanse of water, into which empties Black river and Chaumont river, through bays of the same name.

HUNTER, t. Greene co. situated 18 miles west of the village of Catskill, and distant 55 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,019 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, being covered with the principal range of the Catskill mountains. Here is the highest peak called Round Top, elevated 3,804 feet above the Hudson. The soil is sterile, except on the immediate borders of some of the

streams. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in getting out wood and timber, and furnishing bark to the numerous tanneries in this vicinity. It is drained west by several head branches of the Schoharie creek. Hunter, East Hunter, East Kill and Tannersville, are names of post offices.

HUNTER, v. and p. o. Hunter, Greene county, is situated on the Schoharie Kill, 20 miles west of Catskill; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills and 2 extensive tanneries.

HUNTER'S ISLAND, lies in Long Island Sound, and is attached to the town of Pelham, Westchester co.

HUNTERS LAND, p. o. Middleburgh, Schoharie co.

HUNTINGTON, t. Suffolk co. situated 35 miles west of the village of Riverhead, and distant 198 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 6,562 inhabitants. This is a large town extending across Long Island, in its widest part, and includes Oak Island Beach, which here separates Great South Bay from the ocean. The surface is somewhat hilly on the north, and level on the south; the soil is various; it is deeply indented by several bays on the north, and on the south it is drained by a number of small streams flowing into the Great South Bay. Huntington, Babylon, Cold Spring, Centreport, Dix Hills and West Hills are names of post offices.

HUNTINGTON, v. and p. o. Huntington, Suffolk co. is situated at the head of Huntington harbor, a continuation of Huntington Bay; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Universalist church, an incorporated academy, 2 taverns, several stores and a

wind mill. This is the most ancient and important village in the town, and has a fine harbor.

HUNTINGTON BAY, is a large expanse of water, situated on the north side of Long Island, between Eaton's and Lloyd's Neck, in the town of Huntington, Suffolk county. It is a safe harbor and abounds with wild fowl, scale and shell fish.

HUNT'S HOLLOW, p. o. Portage, Allegany county. Here are situated 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 1 tavern, 1 store, and 30 or 35 dwelling houses.

HURLEY, t. Ulster co. situated 6 miles west of the village of Kingston, and distant 60 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,201 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, fertile loam, underlaid with limestone; drained by Esopus creek. *Hurley* and Rosendale are names of post offices. At the former is an agricultural settlement on Esopus creek; where are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill and 1 carding machine, together with about 30 dwelling houses.

HURON, t. Wayne co. situated 14 miles north of the village of Lyons, and distant 195 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,943 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, gravelly and sandy loam. East Bay, Port Bay and Sodus Bay, all lie in whole or part in this town, which is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario. *Huron* and Port Glasgow are names of post offices.

HYDE PARK, t. Dutchess co. situated 6 miles north of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 68 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,364 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, gravelly loam and clay underlaid by slate, which breaks through the surface in some places, forming

high and ruggid ridges. In this town is much good land, along the bank of the Hudson, which bounds it on the west, where are situated a number of delightful residences, overlooking the river. It is drained by Crum Elbow creek and one or two other small streams. Hyde Park, Crum Elbow and Staatsburgh are names of post offices.

HYDE PARK, v. and p. o. is handsomely situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 78 miles north of the city of New-York; it extends from the landing to the post road running between New-York and Albany, and contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 warehouse and freighting establishment; 1 grist mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 edge tool manufactory, where are manufactured a superior article of edge tools; 1 cocoa or chocolate factory, and a manufactory of threshing machines, and other agricultural implements. Here are two convenient steamboat landings, from one of which a steam freight barge runs to and from the New-York market. A horse ferry boat also plies across the river from this place.

HYDE'S SETTLEMENT, p. o. Barker, Broome co.

HYNDSVILLE, p. o. Seward, Schoharie co.

INDEPENDENCE, t. Allegany co. situated 20 miles south-east of the village of Angelica, and distant 258 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,440 inhabitants. The surface is high and rolling; soil, clay loam; drained by Cryder's and Independence creeks. *Independence*, Centre Independence, Spring Mill and Whitesville are names of post offices.

INDEPENDENCE RIVER, rises in Hamilton county, and flows west

into Lewis county, where it empties into the Black river.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES. There are a number of forts and mounds in western parts of the state of New-York, of great interest to the antiquarian; they generally are located so as to command the adjacent country. Near most of the fortifications, are mounds of earth raised for cemeteries, in which human bones are found, in various states of decay. The most remarkable of these remains are in the range of counties extending from the foot of Lake Ontario to Niagara river, thence in the vicinity of Lake Erie, including a large portion of the western counties.

INDIAN FIELDS, is the name still retained by a part of the peninsula of Montauk, the extreme east end of Long Island. A remnant of the Montauk tribe of Indians still reside here, and have an interest in a portion of the land; the surface is rough and in some places precipitous, yet the soil is generally good, affording fine pasture, for which it is mostly used.

INDIAN HUT ISLAND, lies in the St. Lawrence river, in the vicinity of the "Thousand Islands," and belongs to the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence co.

INDIAN LAKE, lies in Hamilton co. surrounded by a wild and mountainous region of country. "The mountain peaks here attain an elevation of from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet above the surrounding country. The scenery is fine, and such as characterizes a northern region; as forests of deep green pines and spruce, intermixed with the lighter hues of the white birch and poplar; these, when contrasted with the purple skies, and reflected from the bosom of the lake, create a scene of unrivaled beauty." It is 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, abounding in fish of various kinds.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—There are still several large tracts of land in the state in possession of the aborigines, although many of them have sold out their interests within the last few years, and removed, or are about to remove, westward, to lands allotted them by the United States government. The principal Indian reservations and settlements are in Franklin Oneida, Onondaga, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties.

INDIAN RIVER, is the outlet of Indian lake; it flows north-east into Essex county, where it empties into the Hudson river.

INDIAN RIVER, is the name of another important stream rising in Lewis county, and running north-west into Jefferson, then into St. Lawrence county, where it empties into Black lake, the outlet of which flows into the Oswegatchie river, which latter stream empties its waters into the St. Lawrence river, at the village of Ogdensburg.

INDIAN RIVER, p. o. Watson, Lewis co.

INLET OF CAYUGA LAKE. For one mile south of the lake it has been improved by the canal commissioners, and the obstruction to navigation removed. There is now a charge made for one mile, as on the Cayuga and Seneca canal, for all boats passing and repassing to the village of Ithaca.

IRA, t. Cayuga co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Auburn, and distant 160 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,283 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam, mostly productive and well cultivated; it is drained by some small streams.

IRA, v. and p. o. Ira, Cayuga county, contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Pres-

byterian church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

IRONDEQUOIT, t. Monroe county, situated 5 miles north of the city of Rochester, and distant 220 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,252 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and gravelly loam. This town is bounded on the east by Irondequoit bay, west by the Genesee river, and on the north by Lake Ontario. *Irondequoit* is the name of a post office.

IRONDEQUOIT BAY, lies in Monroe co. communicating with Lake Ontario on the north; it is 6 miles long and about 1 mile wide. It abounds with different kinds of fish peculiar to Lake Ontario, and is much resorted to by anglers and sportsmen.

IRONDEQUOIT CREEK, rises in Ontario and Monroe counties, and flows north into the head of Irondequoit bay. It receives in its course several tributaries, and is a good mill stream.

IRVING, v. and p. o. Hanover, Chautauque county, is situated on Lake Erie at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek; this is a port of entry, which the United States government has commenced improving; it contains a good landing, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 storehouse and some 8 or 10 dwellings.

IRVING, v. Greenburgh, Westchester co. is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, 26 miles north of the city of New-York. Here is a convenient landing, and about 20 dwellings, delightfully situated, overlooking Tappan bay; the Palisades can be seen on the south, and the "Highlands" on the north, to great advantage.

IRVINGSVILLE, p. o. Catskill, Greene co.

ISCHUA CREEK, rises in Cattaraugus co. and flows south into Oil creek, which united streams

empty into the Allegany river at the village of Olean.

ISLE AU CHATS, is the name given to two islands lying in the St. Lawrence river; between these islands runs the boundary line which divides the United States from Canada. The easternmost one is attached to the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence co.

ISLE AU GALLOP, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Lisbon, St. Lawrence co.

ISLE AU RAPID, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Madrid, St. Lawrence co.

ISLIP, t. Suffolk co. situated 28 miles west of the village of River-head, and distant 197 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,909 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, light and sandy. In this vicinity are found wild game and different kinds of fish in great abundance; it is bounded on the south by the Atlantic ocean. *Islip* and *Sayville* are names of post offices. At the former there is a scattered settlement and 2 churches.

ITALY, t. Yates co. situated 15 miles west of the village of Penn-Yan, and distant 198 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,634 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, clay loam underlaid with slate; it is watered on the north-west by Canandaigua Lake, and drained north by Flint creek. *Italy* and *Italy Hill* are names of post offices.

ITHACA, t. Tompkins co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name; it is distant 170 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 5,650 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, but includes an extensive alluvial flat at the head of Cayuga lake, on a part of which is situated the village of Ithaca; the soil is good and highly cultivated, pro-

ducing grass, grain and fruit in great abundance. It is watered by Fall, Cascadilla and Six Mile creeks, and the Cayuga inlet and lake, which latter extends about 2 miles into this town. In this vicinity are a number of picturesque water-falls of great beauty, on which are located a number of extensive manufacturing establishments.

ITHACA, v. and p. o. Ithaca, Tompkins county, is situated on a flat 1½ miles above the head of Cayuga lake, with which it is connected by the Cayuga inlet, navigable for steamboats to the village; it is 170 miles west from Albany, and distant 205 miles north-west from the city of New-York. This village was incorporated in 1821, having been founded about 1800, by the late Simeon De Witt, surveyor-general of the state. It now contains about 4,000 inhabitants, 600 dwelling houses, a court house and jail, and a county clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 African church; an incorporated academy, with spacious buildings for the instruction of both males and females, and a Lancastrian school, with several select schools, all in a flourishing condition; three banking houses, with an aggregate capital of \$650,000; 9 hotels and taverns, 46 stores and groceries; numerous millinery and clothing shops, and 70 different mechanical establishments. Within the chartered limits of the village

is found hydraulic power equal to any in the state, for extent and facility of application. The water power on Fall creek alone is capable of operating 133,000 cotton spindles at all seasons of the year; and that on Cascadilla and Six Mile creeks is very extensive. There are at present on these streams, 2 flouring mills, with 12 run of stones; 2 plaster mills, 1

tannery, 1 brewery, 1 paper mill, 3 furnaces, 2 machine shops, 1 carding and cloth dressing establishment; 1 oil mill, 1 sash factory, a number of turning shops, 2 tobacco factories, and 1 cotton factory, with 50 looms. Besides which there has been recently established 1 woollen factory, with \$100,000 capital, and 7 sets of machinery; and a new company has been organized for the manufacture of cotton. Here are also several boat yards for building and repairing canal boats, and a rope walk. The site of the village is very beautiful; a portion of it lies upon the hill, commanding a fine view of the lake and the valley of the inlet, with the surrounding country, which is highly cultivated. The houses are tastefully and neatly built; and the streets, which cross each other at right angles, and are lined with choice shade trees, form vistas opening upon charming views of the adjacent hills. The location of this village with reference to trade, is equally advantageous. By means of Cayuga lake, and the Cayuga and Seneca canal, it communicates with the Erie canal; and by the Ithaca and Owego railroad with the Susquehanna river, and New-York and Erie railroad. Thus, while enjoying equal advantages with other western villages for intercourse with the cities on the Hudson, it partakes in the growing trade in plaster, salt, lime, flour and merchandize, carried into Pennsylvania in exchange for coal and iron. The completion of the New-York and Erie railroad will open to this place still further advantages by furnishing an avenue for winter trade with the sea board, while it will present at all seasons a cheaper and more expeditious route for travel, than that by way of Albany. The lumber trade of this place alone is immense, giving employ-

ment to a large amount of capital, and a great number of men, most of which lumber finds a market in the cities of Albany, Troy and New-York. A beautiful steamboat for the conveyance of passengers, and one used in towing canal boats, runs daily between Ithaca and Cayuga Bridge, a distance of 42 miles; daily lines of stages also leave here for Geneva, Auburn, Newburgh and the city of New-York; besides tri-weekly stages, running east, west, north and south, to different places.

ITHACA AND OWEGO RAILROAD, extends from the village of Ithaca at the head of Cayuga lake, to the village of Owego on the Susquehanna river, in Tioga county, a distance of 29 miles; where it intersects the line of the New-York and Erie railroad. This road has two inclined planes; one 1,733 feet in length, has a grade of 1 to 28, and the other 1 to 21 is 2,225 feet long. Stationary steam power is used on the first, which rises to the summit 607 feet, and horse power on the other. A locomotive with passenger cars runs on the remainder of the road. This company was incorporated in 1828, with a capital of \$300,000; to which amount it has had the aid of the state.

IVESVILLE, p. o. Poland, Chautauque co.

JACKSON, t. Washington co. situated 5 miles south of the village of Salem, and distant 42 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,730 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with hills and plains, the lands mostly arable; soil, clay and sandy loam. *Jackson* and *Annaquascook* are names of post offices.

JACKSONBORO', v. and p. o. Maryland, Otsego co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 2

clothier's works, 1 extensive tannery, 1 gun factory and 2 fulling mills.

JACKSON'S CORNERS, p. o. Milan, Dutchess co.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Laurens, Otsego co. contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and a woollen factory. Here is located the *Mount Vision* post office.

JACKSONVILLE, v. and p. o. Ulysses, Tompkins co. is an agricultural settlement containing about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns and 1 store.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Lysander, Onondaga co. contains 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 30 dwellings.

JACK'S REEF, p. o. Elbridge, Onondaga co.

JAMAICA, t. Queens co. situated 12 miles east of the city of Brooklyn, and distant 158 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,781 inhabitants. The surface is level, except the hills on the north, which extend through Long Island from east to west; the soil is mostly sandy loam and very productive when sufficiently manured and properly tilled; on the south there are extensive salt meadows, producing large crops of grass. The largest part of Jamaica bay lies in this town, on the south, into which flow several small streams. The *Union Race Course*, is situated in the west part, 8 miles from Brooklyn. Brushville and Springfield are names of settlements.

JAMAICA, v. and p. o. Jamaica, Queens co. is handsomely situated on the turnpike leading from Brooklyn to Hempstead, through which also passes the Long Island railroad; being distant 12 miles from the city of Brooklyn. It was incorporated in 1814, and now contains about 1,500 inhabitants, 200

dwelling houses; the county clerk's and surrogate's office; 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist and 1 African church; Union Hall Academy, an old and flourishing chartered institution; 1 female seminary, besides several select schools; 6 hotels and taverns, 12 stores of different kinds; 1 wind mill, 1 piano forte factory, 3 carriage factories, 1 locksmith, 2 printing offices, besides most every other kind of mechanic establishments. Here is an extensive depot belonging to the Long Island railroad company, to which are attached buildings for the construction and repairing of locomotives, cars and other machinery connected with the railroad. Stages leave this place daily for Brooklyn, Rockaway, Hempstead and other places on Long Island.

JAMAICA BAY, situated on the south side of Long Island, is a considerable body of water, communicating with the Atlantic ocean by several inlets. It contains several low marshy islands and is navigable for vessels of small draft of water; it abounds with wild fowl, scale fish, clams and oysters.

JAMESTOWN, v. and p. o. Ellicott, Chautauque co. is situated on the north side of the outlet of Chautauque lake. This village is the most populous in the county; it was incorporated in 1826, and now contains a population of about 1,500 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 1 banking house; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition; 2 hotels, 15 stores of different kinds; 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill, 3 saw mills, 1 sash and lath factory, 1 pail and tub factory, 1 scythe snath factory, 1 chair factory, 1 cabinet factory, 1 leather factory, 1 iron foundry and plough factory and 1 card-

ing and cloth dressing works. The above manufacturing establishments are in whole or part propelled by water power which is here afforded in great abundance. A steamboat runs daily from this place through Chautauque lake to the village of Mayville, a distance of 21 miles; thence by land to Barcelona on Lake Erie, it is a further distance of 8 miles.

JAMESVILLE, v. and p. o. De Witt, Onondaga co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 4 churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 2 flouring mills, 2 plaster mills, 1 tannery, 1 fulling mill and 1 saw mill.

JAMESVILLE, v. Greenfield, Saratoga co. is situated on the Kayaderosseras creek; it contains 1 church, 1 bank, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 paper mill, 1 grist mill, 1 furnace and a few dwelling houses.

JASPER, t. Steuben co. situated 18 miles south-west of the village of Bath, and distant 240 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,187 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam, well adapted for grazing; drained by Bennett's and Tuscarora creeks. *Jasper* is the name of a post office.

JAVA, t. Wyoming co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of

Warsaw, and distant 263 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,331 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam, well adapted for grazing; drained by Seneca creek and the head waters of Cattaraugus creek. *Java*, *East Java* and *Java Village* are names of post offices. At the latter there is a small settlement.

JAVA, v. and p. o. Java, Wyoming co. situated on Seneca creek; contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works and 20 dwellings.

JAY, t. Essex co. situated 18 miles north of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 153 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,258 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous; through this town extends the Adirondack range, also the east branch of the Au Sable river, along which there are some extensive and fertile flats, rich soil and well cultivated. *Jay*, *Au Sable* and *Au Sable Forks* are names of post offices.

JAY, v. and p. o. Jay, Essex co. is situated on the east branch of the Au Sable river; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 forge, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 clothier's works.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, taken from Oneida in 1805, is centrally distant from the city of Albany 160 miles; it is bounded on the north by St. Lawrence county; on the east by Lewis county; on the south by Oswego county, and on the west by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. This is a large and important county; the surface is mostly level, or gently undulating, with some few ridges or hills; the soil is generally a sandy loam, rich and very productive, with some gravel and clay, yielding large crops of grass and grain. The forest trees are numerous and of luxuriant growth,—maple, birch, oak, beech, walnut, ash, elm, hemlock and large groves of pine are found in abundance. In mineral productions it is undoubtedly one of the richest in the state; the ores of iron are of the most important, which is found in great quantities. Small quantities of lead and copper ore have been found in various parts. To the mineralogist this and the adjoining county of St. Lawrence, are of great interest in consequence of the crystalline forms which many of its minerals assume; quartz, crystals, feldspar and other varieties are found in various localities. This

county is also well watered and well situated, both for commerce and manufacturing purposes; in addition to a river and a lake coast of about 100 miles, its streams, some of which are navigable for a short distance, afford hydraulic power to an immense extent. Black river flows nearly through the centre of the county, while Indian river, Chaumont river and Perch river drain it on the north; Stony and Sandy creeks run into Lake Ontario on the south-west. In addition to numerous islands and bays, there are several small lakes in this county. Its area is about 1,125 square miles, or 720,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Jefferson county, with the population in 1840. In 1841, Alexandria was divided and a new town formed, named *Theresa*.

Adams,	2,966	Lyme,	5,472
Alexandria,	3,475	Orleans,	3,001
Antwerp,	3,109	Pamelia,	2,104
Brownville,	3,968	Philadelphia,	1,888
Champion,	2,206	Rodman,	1,702
Clayton,	3,990	Rutland,	2,090
Ellisburgh,	5,349	WATERTOWN,	5,027
Henderson,	2,480	Wilna,	2,591
Houndsfield,	4,146		
Le Ray,	3,721	Total inhabitants,	60,984
Lorraine,	1,699		

JEFFERSON, t. Schoharie co. situated 20 miles south-west of the village of Schoharie, and distant 57 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,033 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, mostly poor sandy loam, except in the valleys; drained west by some of the head branches of the Delaware river, and east by the tributaries of the Schoharie creek; the high hills forming the watershed between the waters that flow into the Delaware from those running into the Hudson river. *Jefferson* is the name of a post office.

JEFFERSON, v. Dix, Chemung co. is situated at the south end of Seneca Lake; this is a convenient steamboat landing and contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal church, 3 taverns, 3 stores and three ware houses, 1 flouring mill, 1 steam saw mill, 1 plaster mill and 1 ashery. Steamboats run daily from this place to Geneva, a distance of 40 miles, affording one of the most

beautiful views to be seen in Western New-York: The waters of this lake never freeze so but it can be navigated the whole year round.

JERICHO, v. and p. o. Oyster Bay, Queens co. is situated near the centre of the town 2 miles north of the Long Island railroad; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwellings, 1 Friends' Meeting house, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 1 tannery.

JERSEY, v. and p. o. Bradford, Steuben co. is situated on Mud creek; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills and 1 distillery.

JERSEY CITY, Hudson co. N. J. is advantageously situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, where it is one mile in width and directly opposite the city of New-York, with which it is intimately connected by two steam ferries, running five commodious boats. It was first incorporated as a city in 1820, and is governed by a

Mayor and board of aldermen; it now contains 3,250 inhabitants, 450 dwelling houses, a lyceum building in which are holden the county courts, (this county having been recently erected and the site of the permanent county buildings not having yet been decided on;) 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Congregational and 1 Roman Catholic church; 1 classical school and 1 female seminary; 1 banking house, 5 hotels and taverns, 40 stores of different kinds; 1 extensive glass house, where is manufactured every description of flint glass ware, 1 pottery, where is made white and printed earthenware similar to the English, and a beautiful kind of fancy stone ware in large quantities; an oil and sperm candle manufactory; an extensive manufactory of fire works; 2 iron foundries and machine shops, where are manufactured locomotive engines and other machinery, and 1 railroad car manufactory. The Morris canal terminates at this place in a commodious basin; also, the New-Jersey railroad, and the Patterson and Hudson River railroad, both terminate at this point, having separate depots for the accommodation of passengers and conveyance of merchandise. This city, although small, is well laid out, with wide and airy streets, well paved, running at right angles. From its location and the magnitude of the public works terminating at this point, Jersey City must fast increase in importance and numbers, being closely allied to the prosperity of the city of New-York.

JERUSALEM, t. Yates co. situated 5 miles west of the village of Penn-Yan, and distant 192 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,935 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, including Bluff Point; soil, clay and gravelly loam of good quality, and well

cultivated; it is watered by Crooked Lake and a small stream running into its west branch. *Jerusalem* and *Branchport* are names of post offices. This town is celebrated for having been the favorite residence and death place of *Jemima Wilkinson*, the founder of a religious sect, which have now become nearly extinct.

JESUP'S LANDING, v. Corinth, Saratoga co. is situated on the Hudson river; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 tanneries and the *Corinth* post office.

JERUSALEM, v. Hempstead, Queens co.; this is an agricultural settlement, containing a Friends' meeting house, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 tannery and about 20 scattered dwellings, mostly inhabited by Quakers.

JERUSALEM, SOUTH, p. o. Hempstead, Queens co.

JESUP'S, or INDIAN RIVER, rises in Hamilton co. and flows north-east into Indian Lake, forming its principal inlet.

JOHNSBURGH, t. Warren co. situated 23 miles north-west of the village of Caldwell and distant 85 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 1,139 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being in part covered by the Adirondack range; soil, mostly light sandy loam; well watered by the Hudson river and some of its tributaries, which penetrate the mountain ridges. *Johnsburg* is the name of a post office, where is a settlement containing 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills and about 25 dwellings.

JOHNSONBURGH, p. o. Orangeville, Wyoming co.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, rises in Niagara co. and flows north-east into Orleans county, where it empties into Lake Ontario.

JOHNSTOWN, t. Fulton co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 45 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 5,409 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, argillaceous loam; drained south by the Garoga and Cayudutta creeks. Johnstown, Gloversville and Kingsboro' are names of post offices.

JOHNSTOWN, v. and p. o. Johnstown, Fulton co. is situated on elevated ground, 4 miles north of the Mohawk river; it was incorporated in 1808, and now contains about 1,900 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, a court house and jail built in 1772, supposed to be the only colonial building of a similar character now standing in the state of New-York; a county clerk's office, an incorporated academy, 1 banking house, 1 Lutheran, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 6 hotels and taverns, 15 stores and groceries; 2 grist mills, 1 tannery, 1 gun and rifle factory, 1 extensive carriage manufactory, 2 printing offices, besides most every other kind of mechanic work shops. A sulphur spring, which bids fair to become celebrated, has recently been discovered in the vicinity of this village, which was originally founded by Sir William Johnson, whose residence is still standing in good repair about one mile west of this place; his remains are interred under the Episcopal church, which was originally built by him about the same time the court house and jail were erected. A daily line of stages run from Johnstown to the village of Fonda, intersecting the Utica and Schenectady railroad.

JOHNSTOWN, v. Livingston, Columbia co. is an agricultural settlement, containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and about 30 dwelling houses.

JOHNSVILLE, p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co.

JONESVILLE, p. o. Clifton Park, Saratoga co.

JORDAN, v. and p. o. Elbridge, Onondaga co. is situated on the Erie canal; it was incorporated in 1835, and now contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 175 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 5 taverns, 10 stores, 3 flouring mills, 3 saw mills, 1 pump factory, 1 wooden ware factory, 1 sash factory, 1 clothier's works and 1 tannery.

JOSLIN'S CORNERS, p. o. Sullivan, Madison co.

JUNCTION, p. o. Schaghticoke, Rensselaer co.

JUNCTION OF ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS. See *Cohoes village*.

JUNIUS, t. Seneca co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Waterloo, and distant 173 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,594 inhabitants. The surface is varied; soil, of different qualities, some of it very fertile. *Junius* is the name of a post office.

KAATERSKILL, rises among the Catskill mountains, in Hunter, Greene co. and flows north-east into the town of Catskill, where it empties into the creek of the same name. On this stream, near the Mountain House, on Pine Orchard, are a succession of beautiful and romantic water falls: the water first falls perpendicularly 175 feet, then pausing, momentarily, upon the ledge of a rock, precipitate themselves 85 feet more, making the whole descent 260 feet. From this point, the water rushes into a dark ravine, through which it finds the valley of the Catskill. At the head of this creek, are two small lakes of considerable interest, each about a mile and a half in circumference.

KAATSBERG MOUNTAINS. See *Catskill Mountains*.

KAYADEROSSERAS CREEK

rises in Saratoga county, among the mountains of the same name, and flows south-east into Saratoga lake. This is a large and durable mill stream, on which are situated a number of manufacturing establishments.

KAYADEROSERAS MOUNTAINS, extend in a south-west direction through a part of the counties of Warren, Saratoga and Fulton, a distance of about 60 miles. Between the Schroon branch of the Hudson and Lake George, the height of this range is from 8 to 1200 feet; in Saratoga co. from 5 to 800. As it approaches the Mohawk valley it gradually subsides.

KEENE, t. Essex co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 138 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 730 inhabitants. This is a large town, in extent of territory, covered in part with the highest peaks of the Adirondack range of mountains. Mount Marcy, on the south-west, is elevated 5467 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson; besides which there are several other lofty summits, abounding with iron ore, in inexhaustible quantities. On the north border lies Lake Placid; there are also several other lakes of less note. The east and west branches of the Au Sable river, both flow through this town in a northerly direction, affording hydraulic power to almost any extent. In some of the lakes and streams are found trout of a very large size. *Keene* is the name of a post-office, where is a small settlement.

KEESEVILLE, v. and p. o. Au Sable and Chesterfield, Clinton and Essex counties, is situated on both sides of the Au Sable river, 4 miles west of Port Kent. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church, an incorporated academy, 1 banking house, 2 tav-

erns, and 18 stores and groceries. The water power at this place is very great, and advantageously used by several manufacturing establishments. The "Keeseville Manufacturing Company" is chartered, with a paid capital of \$40,000: they own, on the north side of the river, an extensive water power, on which is situated a forge with three fires, a rolling mill and nail factory, which manufacture into roll iron and nails about 1000 tons of iron annually. The "Keeseville Woollen and Cotton Company" is also chartered, with a paid capital of \$30,000: they own on the south side a large factory building, to which is attached a drying house and a dye house, all built of stone in the most substantial manner. There are also 2 flouring mills, 4 extensive saw mills, which make annually about half a million of market boards; 1 furnace and a machine shop, 1 plaster mill, 1 brewery, 1 large wheelwright shop, 1 tannery and 1 printing office, together with most every other kind of mechanic work shops.

KELLOGGSVILLE, v. and p. o. Niles, Cayuga co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

KENDALL, t. Orleans co. situated 12 miles north-east of the village of Albion, and distant 250 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 1692 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, gently rising on the south from Lake Ontario; soil sandy and gravelly loam. *Kendall* is the name of a post office.

KENNEDY'S MILLS, p. o. Poland, Chautauque co.

KENNEDYVILLE, v. and p. o. Bath, Steuben county, is situated on the Conhocton river; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Christian church; 3 taverns, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory and 1 saw mill.

KENT, t. Putnam co. situated 4 miles north of the village of Carmel, and distant 101 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,830 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; the soil is well adapted for grass on the hill sides and valleys ; drained south by the Croton river. *Kent*, Boydsville, and Farmer's Mills are names of post offices.

KETCHUM'S CORNERS, p. o. Stillwater, Saratoga co.

KILBUCK, p. o. Great Valley, Cattaraugus co.

KILL VAN KULL, is the name of the channel that lies between Staten Island and the New-Jersey shore on the north ; it extends from the bay of New-York to Newark bay, a distance of 4 or 5 miles, and may be considered as a continuation of Staten Island Sound.

KINDERHOOK, t. Columbia co. situated 12 miles north of the city of Hudson, and distant 18 miles from Albany, contained in 1840 3512 inhabitants. The surface is diversified ; soil, sandy loam and clay, generally fertile and well cultivated ; drained by Kinderhook creek. Kinderhook and Valatia are names of post offices.

KINDERHOOK, v. and p. o. Kinderhook, Columbia co. is delightfully situated on a plain, 5 miles east of the Hudson river, on the post road between New-York and Albany, being 20 miles south of the latter place. This village was incorporated in 1838, and now contains a population of about 1400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, an incorporated academy, in a flourishing condition, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Baptist church, 2 public houses, 1 bank, 14 stores, 2 extensive coach manufactories, 2 hat factories, 1 morocco factory, and 1 printing office, besides a

number of other mechanic shops. No place in the vicinity of the Hudson exceeds this village for its beautiful location, and the salubrity of its climate. This is the birth place and residence of ex-president Van Buren, whose country seat is located about two miles south of the village.

KINDERHOOK CREEK rises in the east part of Rensselaer county, and flows in a south-west direction through a part of Columbia county, where it empties into the Hudson river near the village of Columbiaville. This is a large and important mill stream, on which are located several extensive manufacturing establishments.

KINDERHOOK LANDING. See *Stuyvesant*.

KINGSBORO, v. and p. o. Johnstown, Fulton co. is pleasantly situated 5 miles north of the village of Johnstown. It contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 high school, 2 taverns and 2 stores. Here are manufactured large quantities of buckskin mittens, gloves and moccasins.

KING'S BRIDGE p. o. Westchester, Westchester co.

KINGSBURY t. Washington co. situated 55 miles north of the city of Albany, is a half shire town with Salem, the county buildings being situated in the village of Sandy Hill. It contained in 1840, 2773 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level ; soil, sand, clay, and sandy loam, generally well cultivated and productive ; drained on the north by a tributary of Wood creek, and watered on the southwest angle by the Hudson river. *Kingsbury*, Adamsville and Sandy Hill, are names of post offices. At the former is a settlement containing 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

KINGS COUNTY, organized by the colonial assembly in 1683, is centrally distant 150 miles from the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the north by the East river and harbor of New-York ; on the east by

Queens county ; on the south by the Atlantic ocean, and on the west by the Bay of New-York and the "Narrows." The surface is mostly level, with some hills running nearly through the centre from east to west. The soil is principally light and sandy, warm, and when well manured and tilled, very productive, and well adapted to horticulture. The streams are few and of small size, but on the south there are several indentations and bays of some size; Gravesend bay and Jamaica bay are the principal. Coney island is a great resort for sea bathing. Of the mineral productions but little can be said. The *Long Island Railroad* crosses this county, commencing at the city of Brooklyn. Its area is about 76 square miles, or 48,800 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in the county of Kings, with the population in 1840.

BROOKLYN CITY,	36,233	New-Utrecht,	1,283
Bushwick,	1,295	Williamsburg,	5,094
Flatbush,	2,099		
Flatlands,	810	Total inhabitants,	47,613
Gravesend,	799		

KING'S FERRY p. o. Genoa, Cayuga co. Here are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 steam grist mill, 1 ashery, and about 30 dwelling houses.

KING'S SETTLEMENT, p. o. Norwich, Chenango co.

KINGSTON, t. Ulster co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant from Albany 58 miles : it contained in 1840, 5824 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy loam, underlaid with lime and slate, in many places very rich and easily tilled, producing large crops of grass, grain and Indian corn : it is watered by Esopus creek and the Hudson river, which bounds it on the east. Kingston and Rondout are names of post offices ; Eddyville and Wilbur are villages.

KINGSTON, v. and p. o. Kingston, Ulster co. is delightfully situated on a plain, through which flows the Esopus creek, three miles west of the landing on the Hudson river. It was incorporated in 1805, and now contains about 2,300 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 Reformed Dutch, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church ; a court house and jail, 2

banking houses, an incorporated academy, in a flourishing condition, and a female seminary ; 5 hotels and taverns ; 40 stores and groceries, 2 printing offices, 1 iron foundry, 2 tobacco factories, 2 carriage factories and 3 leather factories, together with most every other kind of mechanic work shops. Stages leave this place three times a week for Delhi, Delaware county ; a tri-weekly line also leaves for Ellenville, and accommodation stages are in constant attendance, and run to the several steamboats that land and receive passengers at Rondout and Kingston Landing. Kingston, anciently called *Esopus*, was early settled by the Dutch, many of whose descendants now reside in this vicinity. In April, 1777, the first convention of the Representatives of the state of New-York met in the village of Kingston, and formed the old constitution of the state, and on the 16th day of October following, it was taken and burnt by the British army, under the command of Gen. Vaughan, while marching to the relief of Gen. Burgoyne, who was obliged to surrender to the American army on the following day at Bemus'

Heights. Immediately after destroying the village, the British troops precipitately retreated to their vessels lying in the Hudson river, and returned to the city of New-York. Some of the ruins of the stone buildings were standing as late as 1836, when the last of the walls were taken down, and the Kingston banking house erected on the same spot.

KINGSTON LANDING, Kingston, Ulster co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson River, 90 miles north of the city of New-York ; this landing was formerly called *Columbus Point*. Here is a convenient landing, 2 taverns, and about 10 dwelling houses. A steam ferry boat plies across the river from this point to Rhinebeck, Dutchess co.

KINNEY'S FOUR CORNER's
p. o. Hannibal, Oswego co.

KIP'S BAY is a small indentation of the East river, on the east side of the Island of New-York, opposite the mouth of Newtown creek.

KIRKLAND t. Oneida co. situated 10 miles south-west of the city of Utica, and distant 105 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2984 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with hills and fertile valleys ; soil, rich calcareous loam ; drained by Oriskany creek. *Kirkland* and Clinton are names of post offices ; Franklin and Manchester are villages.

KIRKSVILLE, v. and p. o. Manlius, Onondago co. is situated on the Erie canal ; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

KLIP'S HILL is a spur of the Mayfield mountain, at its southern termination. Where it intersects the Mohawk valley, in the county of Montgomery, it is sometimes called *Anthony's Nose* ; in the rocky cliffs of which, near the river, is a somewhat remarkable

cavern, said to have been first discovered and explored in 1821, when the name of *Mitchell's cave* was given to it. Several apartments have been visited ; the ceilings are ornamented with stalactites, and the walls with incrustations.

KNOWLESVILLE, v. and p. o. Ridgeway, Orleans co. is situated on the Erie canal. It was incorporated in 1836, and now contains about 450 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 2 taverns, 7 stores and groceries, 6 warehouses, 1 tannery and 1 ashery.

KNOX, t. Albany co. situated 18 miles west of the city of Albany, contained in 1840, 2143 inhabitants. The surface is rough and hilly, being in part covered by the Helderberg limestone ridge, in which there is a cavern of considerable extent. The soil is mostly of good quality ; drained by the Bozakill and a tributary of Foxes creek. *Knox* is the name of a post office.

KNOXVILLE v. Knox, Albany co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 1 tannery.

KNOXVILLE p. o. Stockbridge, Madison co.

KNOXVILLE. See *Port Barton*.

KORTWRIGHT, t. Delaware co. situated 15 miles north of the village of Delhi, and distant 68 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2441 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous ; soil, fertile loam, well adapted to grass ; drained by the Delaware river and its tributaries. *Kortwright*, South Kortwright and Bloomville, are names of post offices.

KYSERIKE, p. o. Rochester, Ulster co.

KYSERVILLE, p. o. Sparta, Livingston co.

LACKAWACK, p. o. Wawarsing, Ulster co.

LA FARGEVILLE, v. and p. o.

Orleans, Jefferson co. is situated on Chaumont river. It contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

LA FAYETTE, t. Onondaga co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Syracuse, and distant 134 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 2,600 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam; drained north by Onondaga creek. La Fayette and Cardiff are names of post offices.

LA FAYETTE, v. and p. o. La Fayette, Onondaga co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 1 tannery.

LA GRANGE, t. Dutchess co. situated 7 miles east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 80 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1851 inhabitants. The surface is rolling and somewhat hilly on the east; soil, gravelly loam, fertile and well cultivated; drained by Sprout and Wappinger's creeks. Arthursburgh, Freedom Plain, and Sprout Creek, are names of post offices.

LA GRANGE, p. o. Covington, Wyoming co.

LAIRDSVILLE, p. o. Westmoreland, Oneida co.

LAKE, p. o. Greenwich, Washington co.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN. See *Champlain, Lake*.

LAKE ERIE. See *Erie, Lake*.

LAKE GEORGE. See *George, Lake*.

LAKE HILL, p. o. Woodstock, Ulster co.

LAKE ONTARIO. See *Ontario, Lake*.

LAKE PLEASANT, t. Hamilton co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name; distant 72 miles from Albany. It contained in 1840, 296 inhabitants. This is a large town in extent of territory; running north

and south about 50 miles. The surface is diversified, covered with hills, mountains, valleys and lakes; being as yet an almost untrodden wilderness. It is becoming a favorite resort for the angler and huntsman—the streams abounding in trout and other fish of large size, and the forests in wild game of different species. The names of the principal lakes are Lake Emmons, Round lake and Lake Pleasant, the latter of which gives the name to the town; it is drained by the Sacandaga river, Indian river, and other tributaries of the Hudson.

LAKE PLEASANT v. and p. o. Lake Pleasant, Hamilton co. is situated on the west side of Lake Pleasant, near Round Lake. It contains a court house and county clerk's office, both recently erected, the former of wood and the latter of brick; 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and some 10 or 12 dwelling houses.

LAKE RIDGE, p. o. Tompkins co.

LAKES, MOUNTAINS, &c. See *Altitudes and Elevations*.

LAKEVILLE, p. o. Livonia, Livingston co.

LAKEVILLE, North Hempstead, Queens co. is pleasantly situated on a body of water called Success Pond. This has long been a place much resorted to by lovers of natural scenery. Here are located an hotel and several private dwellings, delightfully situated on the margin of the above lake, which abounds in perch, originally deposited by the late Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell.

LANCASTER, t. Erie co. situated 12 miles east of the city of Buffalo, and distant 272 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,083 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and calcareous loam, producing large crops of grass and grain; drained west by Ellicott's, Cayuga and Seneca

creeks. Lancaster and Town Line are names of post offices.

LANCASTER, v. and p. o. Lancaster, Erie co. is situated on the Cayuga creek; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Lutheran and 1 Catholic church; 3 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works, 1 tannery and 1 ashery.

LANSING, t. Tompkins co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Ithaca, and distant 166 from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,672 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam of good quality, and mostly well cultivated; drained by Salmon creek and its tributaries. Lansingville, Ludlowville, North Lansing and South Lansing are names of post offices.

LANSINGBURGH, t. Rensselaer county, situated 3 miles north of the city of Troy, and distant 9 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,330 inhabitants. The surface is hilly on the east, with an extensive plain lying on the bank of the Hudson on the west; soil, gravelly and clay loam, most of it productive when well tilled.

LANSINGBURGH, v. and p. o. Lansingburgh, Rensselaer county, is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, at the head of sloop navigation, 154 miles north of the city of New-York. It was organized as a village in 1771, and incorporated in 1787; it now contains about 3,000 inhabitants, 450 dwellings; 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 2 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 1 public market, 8 hotels and taverns; 1 banking house, 1 mutual insurance company, 9 dry goods stores, 8 produce stores, 20 grocery stores, besides several shoe stores, hat stores, &c.; 1 copper and iron foundry and scale manufactory, 4 copper, tin and sheet iron factories, 2 large oil floor cloth factories, 3 brush

factories, 1 plaster mill, 1 flouring mill, 5 cooperages, 2 gun and rifle factories, 1 large slaughtering establishment, 1 soap and candle factory, 6 malt houses, 2 printing offices, besides many other kinds of mechanic work shops. Several sloop and tow boats are also owned here. The Lansingburgh academy having a male and female department, is an old and flourishing chartered institution. Lansingburgh is one of the oldest, if not the *oldest*, chartered village in the state. During the revolutionary war it was a place of considerable importance, having but slowly increased since, owing to difficulties in navigating the river. By means of a state dam and lock at the upper part of the city of Troy, a capacious basin of water is here formed, extending to the Union bridge, which unites Lansingburgh with the village of Waterford. About one mile east of this place is situated on a range of hills, the *Diamond Rock*, abounding with crystallized quartz of the first order, from which spot there is a delightful prospect of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, and the surrounding country.

LANSINGVILLE, v. and p. o. Lansing, Tompkins county, is an agricultural settlement containing about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern and 1 store.

LAONA. v. Pomfret, Chautauque county, contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 2 clothier's works and 1 oil mill.

LARNED'S CORNERS, p. o. Hopewell, Ontario co.

LASSELLVILLE, p. o. Ephratah, Fulton co.

LAURENS, t. Otsego co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant

84 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,173 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly; soil, fertile sandy loam, and well cultivated; drained south by Otego creek.

Laurens and Mount Vision are names of post offices. Jacksonville and Laurensville are villages.

LAURENSVILLE, v. Laurens, Otsego county, is situated in a pleasant valley on the Otego creek; it was incorporated in 1834, and now contains about 400 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 7 stores, 1 iron foundery, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 leather factory, and a clothier's works.

LAWRENCE, t. St. Lawrence county, situated 25 miles northeast of the village of Canton, and distant 230 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,845 inhabitants. The surface is uneven; soil, clay loam of good quality; drained by Deer and St. Regis rivers. *Lawrenceville* and *Nicolville* are names of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement.

LAWYERSVILLE, v. and p. o. Cobleskill, Schoharie county, contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Universalist church; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 carding and 1 cloth dressing works.

LEBANON, t. Madison co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Morrisville, and distant 103 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,794 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam; drained south by the Chenango river and its tributaries. *Lebanon* is the name of a post office.

LEDYARD, t. Cayuga co. situated 12 miles south-west of the village of Auburn, and distant 168 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,143 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam and marl and very productive; drained

by several small streams flowing into Cayuga lake, which bounds it on the west. *Ledyard*, Aurora and Levanna are names of post offices.

LEE, t. Oneida co. situated 22 miles north-west of the city of Utica, and distant 115 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,936 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and sandy loam; drained by Canada and Fish creeks. Lee, Delta and Stokes are names of post offices.

LEE, v. and p. o. Lee, Oneida county, contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern and 1 store.

LEEDS, v. and p. o. Catskill, Greene county, is situated 4 miles west of the village of Catskill, on the Catskill creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 4 stores, 2 flouring mills and 1 furnace.

LEEDSVILLE, p. o. Amenia, Dutchess co.

LEESVILLE, v. and p. o. Sharon, Schoharie co. contains 1 Universalist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 20 or 25 dwelling houses.

LEICESTER, t. Livingston co. situated 5 miles west of the village of Geneseo, and distant 232 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,415 inhabitants. The surface is divided into terraces, declining towards the Genesee river, which bounds it on the east; soil, of good quality. Gibsonville and Moscow are names of post offices.

LENOX, t. Madison co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Morrisville, and distant 125 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,440 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, or level; soil, various, but mostly of good quality, well adapted to wheat, and highly productive; drained by Cowasalon and Oneida creeks, and is bounded

in part on the north by Oneida lake. *Lenox*, Bennett's Corners, Canastota, Clockville, Oneida Lake, State Bridge and Wempsville are names of post offices.

LENOX BASIN, Lenox, Madison co. is situated on the Erie canal; here are located 1 tavern, 5 stores, and about 20 dwelling houses.

LEON, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 18 miles west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 310 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,326 inhabitants. The surface is high but mostly level; soil, clay and sandy loam of good quality; drained south by the Connewango creek and its tributaries. *Leon* and *Leon Mills* are names of post offices.

LEONARDSVILLE, v. and p. o. Brookfield, Madison co. is situated on the Unadilla river; it contains about 250 inhabitants; 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and a hoe manufactory.

LE RAY, t. Jefferson county, situated 8 miles north-east of the village of Watertown, and distant 158 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,721 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and sandy loam, easily tilled and very fertile; watered by Black river on the south, and Indian river on the north. *Evan's Mills*, *Le Raysville* and *West Le Ray* are names of post offices.

LE RAYSVILLE, v. and p. o.

LEWIS COUNTY, taken from Oneida in 1805, is centrally distant 130 miles from the city of Albany. It is bounded on the north by Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, east by Herkimer, south by Oneida, and on the west by Oswego and Jefferson. The surface of this county is rather hilly and broken; the soil various, mostly susceptible of productive cultivation. The valley of the Black river extends in a northerly direction through this county; the alluvial flats along the stream are extensive and very fertile. The country east of this valley is a wild and unsettled region, covered with extensive forests of hemlock, pine, spruce, maple, beech, elm, ash and some oak and walnut. "The two sides of the Black river strongly contrast with each other

Le Ray, Jefferson co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 1 store and 1 saw mill.

LE ROY, t. Genesee co. situated 10 miles east of the village of Batavia, and distant 234 mile from Albany; contained in 1840 4,323 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, easily tilled, and producing large crops of wheat and other grain; drained by Allen's creek. *Le Roy* and *South Le Roy* are names of post offices.

LE ROY, v. and p. o. *Le Roy*, Genesee county, is situated on Allen's creek; it was incorporated in 1834, and now contains about 1,500 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 bank, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; a female seminary in a flourishing condition; 3 taverns, 15 stores and groceries, 2 flouring mills and 1 extensive tannery.

LE ROY, v. Exeter, Otsego co. is situated at the outlet of Canadaraga lake; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 1 grist mill.

LEVANNA, v. Ledyard, Cayuga co. is situated on the east side of Cayuga lake, where is a steam-boat landing; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 2 warehouses for the transhipment of grain and other produce, and 1 steam flouring mill.

as to rocks, soil, vegetation and population. The surface of the east side or primary division, consists, with few exceptions, of an almost unbroken range of forest, spread upon an uneven surface. The western side of the river on the contrary is well settled, and exhibits those steps or terraces common to the horizontal rocks, or undisturbed mechanical deposits, presenting an almost unbroken outline. Thus it is obvious that the county is naturally divided into two geological divisions, the eastern formed of primary masses, and the western those of transition class." It is supposed to be rich in mineral productions; the cursory examinations which have been made, have resulted in the discovery of many valuable specimens; there are beds of iron ore in the town of Watson; in the vicinity of Martinsburgh and Lowville, veins of galena exist, which have been worked to some extent. In addition to Black river which flows nearly through the centre of this county, it receives Beaver, Independence and Moose rivers on the east, besides several large creeks, also several important streams on the west; on the south-west rises Salmon river; Salmon creek and Fish creek running into Lake Ontario, while on the north-east it is drained by Indian and Oswegatchie rivers. The *Black River Canal*, when finished, will unite with the Black river below the High Falls, in this county. Its area is about 1,122 square miles, or 718,265 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Lewis county, with the population in 1840. In 1841, a new town was erected from parts of Diana and Watson, and named *Croghan*.

Denmark,	2,388	Pinkney,	907
Diana,	883	Turin,	1,704
Greig,	592	Watson,	1,707
Harrisburgh,	850	West Turin,	2,042
Leyden,	2,438		
Lowville,	2,047	Total inhabitants,.....	17,830
MARTINSBURGH,	2,272		

LEWIS, t. Essex co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 141 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,505 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly and mountainous; on the east it is more level, with a medium quality of soil; drained by the Bouquet river and its tributaries. *Lewis* is the name of a post office.

LEWISBOROUGH, t. Westchester co. situated 18 miles north of the village of White Plains, and distant 119 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,619 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat broken; soil, clay and sandy loam; it is drained on the west by the Croton river and some of its tributaries. *Cross River*, *Golden's*

Bridge, *South Salem* and *Vista* are names of post offices.

LEWIS LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county.

LEWISTON, t. Niagara county, situated 15 miles west of the village of Lockport, and distant 295 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,533 inhabitants. The surface is divided into two plains, by a high ridge which extends east and west; soil, calcareous and sandy loam of good quality; watered on the west by Niagara river. The Tuscarora Indians have a settlement in this town. *Lewiston* and *Pekin* are names of post offices.

LEWISTON, v. and p. o. Lewiston, Niagara co. is situated on the

east side of the Niagara river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 7 miles from Lake Ontario; it was incorporated in 1822, and now contains about 900 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist church; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition; 5 hotels and taverns, 10 stores and groceries, 1 grist mill and 1 distillery. Here is a convenient steamboat landing from which boats ply to various places on Lake Ontario; a commodious horse ferry boat also plies across the Niagara river to Queenston, Canada. A branch railroad extends from Queenston a distance of 3 miles to its junction with the Lockport and Niagara Falls railroad, affording a speedy communication with Lockport, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. The railroad, steamboat and canal packet boat route from Buffalo to Albany, via. Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Oswego and Syracuse, is a desirable, cheap and speedy mode of conveyance during the summer months.

LEXINGTON, t. Greene co. situated 28 miles west of the village of Catskill, and distant 50 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,813 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, the Catskill mountains extending through this part of the county; drained north by the Schoharie creek and some of its head branches. Lexington, Lexington Heights, East Lexington, Sportsville and Westkill are names of post offices.

LEXINGTON, v. and p. o. Lexington, Greene county, commonly known as *Lexington Flats*, is a scattered settlement containing 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 extensive tannery and about 20 dwellings.

LEXINGTON HEIGHTS, p. o. Lexington, Greene county; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 2

stores and about 20 dwelling houses.

LEYDEN, t. Lewis co. situated 15 miles south of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 116 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,438 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy loam of good quality; drained by Moose and Black rivers. *Leyden* and West Leyden are names of post offices.

LIBERTY, t. Sullivan co. situated 15 miles north-west from the village of Monticello, and distant 128 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,569 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous; soil, principally gravelly loam; drained by Callicoon and other small streams flowing into the Delaware river, which in part bounds it on the west.

LIBERTY, v. and p. o. Sullivan co. is a small agricultural settlement, containing about 75 inhabitants, 15 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern and 1 store.

LIBERTY, v. Conhocton, Steuben county, is situated on the Conhocton river; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

LIBERTYVILLE, p. o. New Paltz, Ulster co. Here are situated 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 fulling mill and carding machine, located on the bank of the Wallkill.

LIMA, t. Livingston co. situated 12 miles north-east of the village of Geneseo, and distant 213 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,176 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay and calcareous loam, fertile and well cultivated, drained by Honeoye creek and one of its tributaries.

LIMA, v. and p. o. Lima, *Livingston co. is a long, scattered set-

tlement, containing 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, an incorporated institution; 3 taverns, 4 stores, 100 dwelling houses, and about 600 inhabitants.

LIME LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Machias, Cattaraugus co.

LIMERICK, v. and p. o. Brownville, Jefferson co. is situated on Perch river: it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 1 saw mill.

LINDLEY, t. Steuben co. situated 25 miles south-east of the village of Bath, and distant 221 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 638 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and sandy loam; drained north by Tioga river. The Corning and Blossburg railroad runs through this town, which is bounded on the south by the Pennsylvania state line. *Lindleytown* and Erwin Centre are names of post offices.

LINKLEAN, t. Chenango co. situated 18 miles north-west of the village of Norwich, and distant 110 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,249 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, argillaceous loam; drained by some branches of the Otselic river. *Linklean* and West Linklean are names of post offices.

LISBON, t. St Lawrence co. situated 10 miles north-west of the village of Canton, and distant 211 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,508 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, rich loam, heavily timbered with oak, pine and hemlock; drained by Grass river on the east angle, and by several small streams flowing into St. Lawrence river, which bounds it on the north-west. Isle au Gallope, lying in the St. Lawrence, is attached to this town. *Lisbon* is the name of a post office situated at Red Mills.

LISLE, t. Broome co. situated 18 miles north of the village of Binghamton, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,560 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and sandy loam, well adapted for grazing; drained by the Tioughnioga river, and some of its tributaries. *Lisle*, Centre Lisle, and Union village, are names of post offices.

LITCHFIELD, t. Herkimer co. situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Herkimer, and distant 83 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,672 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, calcareous loam; drained south by one of the head branches of the Unadilla river, and north by two or three small streams flowing into the Mohawk river. *Litchfield* and Cedarville are names of post offices.

LITIGOW, p. o. Washington, Dutchess co.

LITTLE AU SABLE RIVER. See *Au Sable*.

LITTLE BRITAIN, p. o. Hamptonburgh, Orange co.

LITTLE CHAZY RIVER. See *Chazy*.

LITTLE DELAWARE RIVER, rises in the town of Bovina, Delaware co. and flows west, emptying into the Mohawks or west branch of the Delaware river.

LITTLE FALLS, t. Herkimer co. situated 6 miles east of the village of Herkimer, and distant 73 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,881 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and in some places mountainous; soil, sandy and argillaceous loam, based on limestone and granite, abounding with beautiful specimens of crystalized quartz. It is watered by the Mohawk river, on the south side of which runs the Erie canal, while on the north extends the line of the Utica and Schenectady railroad. Little Falls and Eatonville are names of post offices.

LITTLE FALLS, v. and p. o. Little Falls, Herkimer co. is situated on both sides of the Mohawk river, 73 miles west of the city of Albany. It was first incorporated in 1811, and amended in 1827; it now contains about 2,500 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church, a large and beautiful academy building, a banking house, 5 hotels and taverns, 30 stores and groceries, 2 printing offices, together with almost every other kind of mechanic work shops; and the village is rapidly improving in population and business. The Mohawk river here falls, in the distance of half a mile, about 42 feet, affording hydraulic power to a large extent, only a small portion of which is at present occupied for manufacturing purposes. There are now erected and in operation, 1 extensive woollen factory, with new and improved machinery, 3 paper mills, 3 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 1 plaster mill, 1 trip hammer works, 4 furnaces, 1 machine shop, 1 distillery, 1 brewery, 1 sash factory and 1 fulling mill. This place and vicinity is justly celebrated for its wild and romantic scenery, and is much resorted to by the admirers of nature and art. The gap between the mountains, through which the river has apparently worn for itself a passage, though apparently confined, is still of breadth sufficient to afford room for a large town. The rock at the river bed is primitive granitic gneiss, very hard, but is readily quarried and broken into building stones. Above this, on the mountain sides, lies the sand rock, and still higher, at the top, are extensive beds of blue limestone; great quantities of which have been used in constructing the locks, and for purposes of building, for coping and for flagging. Through

this valley passes the Erie canal, on the south side of the river; and the Utica and Schenectady railroad and the Mohawk turnpike on the north; and it constitutes the avenue through which the products and travel of the great west must from necessity pass to reach tide water. An aqueduct crosses the Mohawk at this place, communicating with a feeder on the north side of the river, which is a fine specimen of masonry. A daily line of stages runs between Little Falls and Trenton Falls, and several mail routes north and south branch off at this place.

LITTLE GENESSEE, p. o. Genesee, Allegany co.

LITTLE GENESSEE CREEK, rises in Allegany co. and flows south-west into Cattaraugus co. where it empties into the Allegany river.

LITTLE HOOSICK CREEK, rises in the town of Berlin, Rensselaer co. and flows north into the Hoosick river.

LITTLE LAKES, v. Warren, Herkimer co. is the name of an agricultural settlement, containing 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 25 or 30 dwellings, and the *Warren* post office.

LITTLE NECK, lies in the town of Huntington, Suffolk co. having Great Cow Harbor on the east, and Little Cow Harbor on the west.

LITTLE NECK BAY, lies on the north side of Long Island, mostly in the town of Flushing, Queens co. It is about 3 miles long, and 1 mile wide, surrounded in part by highly cultivated farms, and country residences.

LITTLE SODUS, p. o. Sterling, Cayuga co. Here is a small settlement on the Little Sodus bay.

LITTLE SODUS BAY, lies in the town of Sterling, Cayuga co. and communicates with Lake Ontario on the north. It is about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide. This

is a deep body of water, but is obstructed by a bar at its mouth ; into it flows the Sodus creek.

LITTLE VALLEY, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 10 miles southwest of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 299 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 700 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil, various. It is drained by Little Valley creek on the north, and several streams on the south, all flowing into the Allegany river, which runs east and west nearly through the centre of the town, and on which is situated the Allegany Indian Reservation. *Little Valley* and Bucktooth are names of post offices.

LITTLEVILLE, v. Avon, Livingston co. is situated on the outlet of the Conesus Lake. It possesses valuable hydraulic privileges, and contains about 100 inhab-

itants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational church, 1 store, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills and 1 turning machine.

LITTLE YORK, p. o. Homer, Cortland co.

LITTLE YORK, v. Fowler, St. Lawrence co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, and 2 stores.

LIVERPOOL, v. and p. o. Salina, Onondaga co. is situated on Onondaga lake, 5 miles north-west of Syracuse. It was incorporated in 1830, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns and 10 stores. In 1840, here were manufactured 802,954 bushels of fine salt, from the saline springs, situated in the village, which belong to the state. The Oswego canal passes through this place, also the stage road from Syracuse to Oswego.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, erected from Ontario and Genesee counties in 1821, is centrally distant from the city of Albany, 224 miles. It is bounded on the north by Monroe county, on the east by Ontario, on the south by the counties of Allegany and Steuben, and on the west by Genesee and Wyoming. The surface of this county is much diversified—in some parts hilly, in others undulating or quite level. The soil is mostly good and very productive; rich alluvion flats border the Genesee river; on the upland, a gravelly loam predominates. Wheat and other grain of the best quality, is here raised in large quantities; considerable attention is also given to grazing, and fruit is produced in abundance. Gypsum and bog iron ore are the most important minerals which are known to exist in large quantities in this county; a brine spring has been found near York, although not of sufficient strength for any useful purpose. The Sulphur Springs of Avon have long been celebrated, and their value tested by thousands of invalids; they deserve to be ranked among the most important springs of this class in the United States. For an analysis, see *Avon*. Conesus lake lies nearly in the centre of this county, and Hemlock lake on the eastern extremity. The Genesee river flows through the north-west part, and receives Canaseraga creek and the outlet of Conesus lake. The outlet of Hemlock lake joins the outlet of Honeoye, and flows along the eastern boundary into Monroe county, where it empties into the Genesee. The *Genesee Valley Canal* enters this county on the west side of the Genesee river, and extends to near Mount Morris, where it crosses the river, running up the valley of the Cashaqua creek, while a branch canal extends from the Shaker settlement to the village of Dansville, in the town of Sparta. Its area is about 509 square miles, or 325,760 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Livingston county, with the population in 1840.

Avon,	2,999	Livonia,.....	2,719
Caledonia,	1,987	Mount Morris,.....	4,576
Conesus,.....	1,654	Sparta,.....	5,841
GENESEO,.....	2,892	Springwater,.....	2,832
Groveland,.....	2,000	York,.....	3,049
Leicester,	2,415		
Lima.....	2,176		

LIVINGSTON, t. Columbia co. situated 10 miles south of the city of Hudson, and distant 38 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 2,190 inhabitants. The surface is diversified; soil, clay, loam and gravel, underlaid by lime and slate; drained by Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's creek, flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west. *Livingston* is the name of a post office

LIVINGSTONVILLE, v. and p. o. Broome, Schoharie co. contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 saw mill, and 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

LIVONIA, t. Livingston co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Geneseo, and distant 217 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,719 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, of good quality, underlaid with limestone; drained by the outlet of Hemlock lake, and some small streams flowing west into Conesus lake. *Livonia*, *Lakeville*, *Hemlock Lake* and *South Livonia* are names of post offices.

LLOYD'S NECK, lies on the north side of Long Island, in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens county. It is almost entirely surrounded by water, having Long Island Sound on the north, Huntington bay on the east, and Oyster bay on the west, with a deep indentation from Huntington bay on the south, called *Lloyd's Harbor*.

LOCKE, t. Cayuga county, situated 20 miles south of the village of Auburn, and distant 153 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,654 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam, underlaid with slate; drained north by

Livonia,.....	2,719
Mount Morris,.....	4,576
Sparta,.....	5,841
Springwater,.....	2,832
York,.....	3,049

Total inhabitants, 35,140
the Owasco inlet. *Locke* is the name of a post office situated in the village of Milan.

LOCKE BERLIN, p. o. Galen, Wayne co.

LOCKPORT, t. Niagara county, contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name; it is distant 277 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 9,125 inhabitants. The surface is about equally divided by a terrace, or range of hills, declining north towards the shore of Lake Ontario; soil, calcareous and sandy loam; watered on the south by Tonawanda creek, and drained north by a tributary of Eighteen Mile creek. There is in this town several quarries of fine building stone, extensively used in the construction of canal locks and aqueducts. Lockport and Hickory Corners are names of post offices.

LOCKPORT, v. and p. o. Lockport, Niagara county, is situated on the Erie canal, 31 miles northeast of Buffalo, and distant from Albany by canal route, 333 miles. It was incorporated in 1827, and now contains about 6,500 inhabitants, 800 dwelling houses, a court house, jail and county clerk's office, 2 Presbyterian, 1 congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Lutheran and 1 African church; besides an Orthodox and Hicksite meeting house; 2 banking houses, 16 hotels and taverns, 80 stores and groceries, 2 female seminaries, 4 large flouring mills, 1 grist mill, an extensive cotton factory containing 2,100 spindles, 2 woollen factories, 9 saw mills, one of which is a large gang mill used

extensively for sawing ship plank; 2 plough factories, 2 plaster mills, 1 sash factory, 2 furnaces, 1 machine shop where is constructed steamboat and railroad machinery, besides other machine shops; 4 cloth dressing establishments, 1 manufactory of fanning mills, and 2 for threshing machines, 2 carriage factories and 2 tanneries. The hydraulic power derived from the surplus waters of the Erie canal at this place is immense, affording sufficient water power to propel at least 300 run of mill stones, and is admirably located for an extensive manufacturing town. In addition to the Erie canal which passes through the centre of the village, the *Lockport and Niagara Falls railroad* commences at this place, and runs to Niagara Falls, a distance of 24 miles; the *Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroad* extends a further distance of 22 miles to the city of Buffalo, affording a speedy communication for travellers visiting the Falls and Buffalo. Here are now re-building ten combined locks, to be constructed of lime rock in the most finished style of masonry, to accommodate the Enlarged Erie canal. Lockport has sprung up and become one of our largest inland villages since the completion of the above canal, deriving its name from the above locks. Here is the first fall of water between this place and Lake Erie, there being a descent of about 60 feet. A daily line of stages run from this place to Batavia, and to Rochester by the ridge road, in addition to daily lines of canal packet boats running east and west.

LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD, extends from Lockport to the village of Niagara Falls, a distance of 24 miles; passing through the towns of Cambria and Lewiston, (where is a branch road of 3 miles, running to the vil-

lage of Lewiston,) thence to the Falls, where it terminates. The company was incorporated in 1834, with a capital of \$175,000. It is contemplated to extend the above road from its termination in Lockport, to Batavia or Rochester; thus uniting with the great line of railroads extending from Albany to Buffalo.

Lodi, t. Seneca county, situated 20 miles south of the village of Waterloo, and distant 175 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,236 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam, underlaid by slate and lime; drained by some small stream flowing into Cayuga and Seneca lakes; the latter bounds it on the west. Lodi, Ingersoll and Townsendsville are names of post offices.

Lodi, v. and p. o. Lodi, Seneca county, is situated on elevated ground; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 4 stores.

Lodi, v. Persia and Collins, Cattaraugus and Erie counties, lies on Cattaraugus creek; it contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 4 taverns, 9 stores and groceries, 2 woollen factories, 1 flouring mill, 3 saw mills, 1 furnace, 1 pail factory, 1 shingle factory, 1 chair factory, and 1 turning shop, all using water power, which is here very abundant, being only in part occupied; also 1 tannery and 1 ashery. Here is situated the *Persia* post office.

LOGAN, p. o. Hector, Tompkins co.

LONG FALLS, of Black River, commences at the village of Carthage, Jefferson county, where is a descent of about 60 feet in the first half mile, below which the river is navigable for 4 miles; it then descends about 100 feet in 2 miles, thence navigable 4 miles to the *Great Bend*, between Cham-

pion and Le Ray; then a succession of rapids, with few exceptions, continue to the villages of Watertown and Brownville, from whence there are rapids, improved by locks and dams, navigable to the head of Black River Bay, which communicates with Lake Ontario. See *High Falls*.

LONG ISLAND, including the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, contained in 1840, 110,406 inhabitants, and may be described as the south-easterly portion of the State of New-York; it extends from Fort Hamilton at the "Narrows," to Montauk Point, a distance of about 140 miles. Its breadth as far east as Peconic Bay, varies from 12 to 20 miles, in a distance of 90 miles. This bay is an irregular sheet of water, expanding in width as it proceeds eastward, until it communicates with Gardiner's Bay, being separated by Shelter Island, which forms a town in Suffolk county. The northerly branch of Long Island thus formed, terminates at Oyster Pond Point, and the southerly branch at Montauk; the latter branch being the longest of the two by about 20 miles. It is bounded on the north by Long Island Sound, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Estimated area of the whole, 1,500 square miles, or 960,000 acres. A chain of hills or ridge, more or less elevated, commences on the west and extends east to near Oyster Pond Point; the surface north of the ridge is in general rough and broken, excepting some of the necks and points that stretch into the Sound, which are, for the most part, level; while the surface south of the ridge is almost a perfect plain, declining south towards the Atlantic, destitute not only of rocks, but even of stones exceeding in weight a few ounces. On both sides of the island are nume-

rous streams, emptying into bays and harbors, affording convenient sites for various manufacturing establishments; while the bays themselves are navigable and abound in almost every variety of shell and scale fish, which are here taken in great abundance. Some of the bays also embrace islands and extensive tracts of salt marsh, furnishing an immense quantity of grass annually. Wild fowl of many kinds in countless numbers are found here, affording a pleasant recreation to sportsmen, and a source of profitable employment to many hundreds of individuals, who pursue it as matter of emolument; finding a ready sale for all they can procure in the New-York markets.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, commences at the south ferry in the city of Brooklyn, and runs through East New-York and Jamaica to Hicksville, a distance of 27 miles; from Hicksville eastward, the road is under construction, and the division extending to near Ronkonkoma Pond in the town of Smithtown, a further distance of 20 miles, is finished. The grading of a part of the remaining distance of 46 miles to Greenport, the final termination, is under contract; length of road in operation January, 1842, 47 miles. This road is intended to form a line of travel to Boston, by means of a ferry across Long Island Sound to Stonington, a distance of 24 miles, and about 30 miles to Norwich, Conn.; which road, when finished, will connect with railroads running from both of the above places.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, is a large and important body of water, lying between the state of Connecticut and Long Island; it is about 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 miles wide. Several rivers flow into it from the north; it communicates with the Atlantic

ocean on the east, and on the west unites with the bay of New-York, through the East river, which separates Long Island from New-York and Westchester counties.

LONG LAKE, t. Hamilton co. situated 35 miles north of the village of Lake Pleasant, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 59 inhabitants. This is a large town in extent of territory, extending across the county from east to west; it is almost an entire wilderness, abounding in lakes and numerous streams. This region of country, though it can have no particular claim to fertility or evenness of surface, yet it is heavily timbered, and wherever it is cleared, produces the most luxuriant crops of grass and rooted vegetables.

LONG LAKE, lies in the northern part of the county of Hamilton, surrounded by a wild and unsettled region of the state; it is 18 miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide. This lake is one of the largest of the cluster of lakes in this vicinity, emptying its waters north into the Racket river; though there is said to be so little difference of level at its extremities, that it might be made to flow southward into the Hudson. The Indian name for this body of water, is *Weechobadchonnee-puss*,—lake abounding in bass wood.

LONG RAPIDS, p. o. Canton, St. Lawrence co.

LONG SAULT ISLAND, Lower, lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Massena, St. Lawrence county; it is 5 miles long and about 1 mile wide. Here are situated the *Long Sault Rapids*, being 12 miles long, with a descent of 80 feet; around which, on the Canada side of the river, is a canal, in whole or part finished.

LONG SAULT ISLAND, Upper,

lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence county; it is 3 miles long and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide.

LOON LAKE, is a small body of water lying in Chester, Warren co.

LORRAINE, t. Jefferson county, situated 15 miles south of the village of Watertown, and distant 145 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,699 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and sandy loam; drained west by Sandy creek and its tributaries. *Lorraine* is the name of a post office.

LOUISBURGH, v. Diana, Lewis co. is situated on Indian river; it contains a large furnace, and some 20 or 30 dwelling houses.

LOUISVILLE, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Canton, and distant 231 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,693 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, rich loam, underlaid by limestone; watered by Grass river and the St. Lawrence river, which bound it on the north-west. Several islands lying in the St. Lawrence river, are attached to this town. *Louisville* is the name of a post office, where is a small settlement on Grass river.

LOUISVILLE, v. Butternuts, Otsego county, is situated on Butternut creek; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, an Episcopal church, 3 taverns, 7 stores, 2 extensive cotton factories, 1 grist mill and 3 tanneries.

LOUISVILLE LANDING, Louisville, St. Lawrence county, is situated on the east side of the St. Lawrence, 34 miles below Ogdensburg. Here are situated a public house, 2 stores, and some 8 or 10 dwelling houses.

LOWER REDHOOK. See *Redhook*.

LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
See *Saranac Lake*.

LOW HAMPTON, p. o. Hampton, Washington co.

LOW POINT LANDING. See *Carthage*, Dutchess co.

LOWVILLE, t. Lewis co. situated 7 miles north of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 132 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,047 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, on the uplands of good quality, and very rich and productive on the lowlands bordering Black river, which bounds it on the east. Lowville, Stow's Square and West Lowville are names of post offices

LOWVILLE, v. and p. o. Lowville, Lewis co. contains about 650 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns; an incorporated academy; 1 bank, 7 stores, 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill.

LUDLOWVILLE, v. and p. o. Lansing, Tompkins county, is situated on Salmon creek, where is a fall of near 100 feet; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 1 tavern, 4 stores, 2 flouring mills, 1 saw mill, 1 oil mill, 1 clothier's works and 1 tannery.

LUMBERLAND, t. Sullivan co. situated 12 miles south-west of the village of Monticello, and distant 125 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,205 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam, heavily timbered with oak, and different kinds of pine; drained by Mongoup river, and several other small streams flowing into the Deleware river, which bounds it on the south-west. *Lumberland* and *Narrowsburgh* are names of post offices.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. See *New-York City*, *Hudson* and *Utica*.

LUZERNE, t. Warren co. situated 6 miles south-west of the village of Caldwell, and distant 55 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,284 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, with the exception of the valley of the Hudson, which forms the west boundary; the Palmyrtown range of hills covers the east. Through this town extends a chain of small lakes, connecting Lake George with the Hudson river, at the village of Luzerne.

LUZERNE, v. and p. o. Luzerne, Warren co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and a cloth dressing establishment.

LYME, t. Jefferson co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Watertown, and distant 172 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,472 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, sandy and marly loam of excellent quality; watered by Chaumont river on the east, and on the west by the St. Lawrence, being bounded on the south by Lake Ontario, in which are situated Grenadier and Fox Islands, belonging to this town. Cape Vincent, Chaumont, Miller's Bay, Peninsula and Three Mile Bay are names of post offices.

LYNDON, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 18 miles east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 274 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 628 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy, clay and gravelly loam; drained by Ischua and Oil creeks. Hopkins is the name of a post office.

LYNDON v. Yates, Orleans co. is situated on Johnson's creek; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 tannery, 1 large flouring mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 furnace.

LYONS, t. Wayne co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant from Albany 181 miles; it contained in 1840, 4,302 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy and calcareous loam of good quality; drained east by Mud creek and the Canandaigua outlet, which here unite, forming Clyde river. Lyons and Alloway are names of post offices.

LYONS, v. and p. o. Lyons, Wayne co. is eligibly situated on the Erie canal, 181 miles west of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1831, and now contains about 1,800 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, a court house and jail, county clerk's and surrogate's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist and 1 Lutheran church; 1 banking house, 4 hotels and taverns, 20 stores of different kinds, 2 ware houses, 2 flouring mills and 1 saw mill using water power; 1 steam furnace and 1 saw mill, 2 tanneries, 1 ashery, 2 extensive fanning mill manufactories, and 2 carriage manufactories. Stages leave Lyons daily, for Geneva, Rochester, Sodus Point and Syracuse, in addition to commodious canal packets which pass and repass twice daily.

LYONSDALE, p. o. Greig, Lewis co.

LYSANDER, t. Onondaga co. situated 15 miles northwest of the village of Syracuse, and distant 158 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,306 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil of good quality; watered by Seneca river, which bounds it on the south. *Lysander*, Baldwinsville and Plainville are names of post offices. The former is situated at Bett's corners.

MABBITTSVILLE, p. o. Washington, Dutchess co.

MC CONNELLSVILLE, p. o. Vienna, Oneida co.

MACDONOUGH, t. Chenango

co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Norwich, and distant 128 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,369 inhabitants. The surface is divided into ridges; soil, clay loam, productive in grass; drained south by Bowman's and Geneganslette creeks. McDonough and East McDonough are names of post offices.

MCDONOUGH, v. and p. o. McDonough, Chenango co. situated on the Geneganslette creek, contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 1 paper mill.

MACEDON, t. Wayne co. situated 20 miles west of the village of Lyons, and distant 201 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,396 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay and gravelly loam, underlaid by lime; drained east by Mud Creek. *Macedon* and *Macedon Centre* are names of post offices.

MACRAWVILLE, p. o. Cortlandville, Cortland co. Here are situated 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, and a number of dwelling houses.

MACHIAS, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 10 miles north-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 283 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,085 inhabitants. The surface is high and level; soil, fertile, clay and gravelly loam; drained south by the Ischua creek, while the outlet of Lime lake flows north into Cattaraugus creek. It has, however, been proposed to turn its waters into Ischua creek, for the purpose of feeding the Genesee Valley canal.

MACHIAS, v. and p. o. Machias, Cattaraugus co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

MCLEAN, v. and p. o. Groton, Tompkins co. is situated on Fall creek, where is afforded a great amount of hydraulic power. It contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 extensive flouring mill, 4 saw mills, 1 iron foundry and trip hammer works, 1 plaster mill, 1 tannery and 1 clothing works.

MACOME, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 20 miles south-west of the

village of Canton, and distant 184 miles from Albany, is a new town, formed from the towns of Governor and Morristown, in 1841. The surface is mostly level; soil, generally good; it is watered by Black lake on the west, and drained north by Beaver creek, a tributary of the Oswegatchie river. Lead mines are found in this town and vicinity, producing ore of a good quality. Washburnville is the name of a post office.

MADISON COUNTY, taken from Chenango in 1806, is centrally distant 108 miles west from the city of Albany. It is bounded on the north by Oneida county, east by Oneida and Otsego counties, south by Chenango, and west by Onondaga county. The surface is much diversified; the elevated ridge which separates the waters flowing north from the tributary waters of the Susquehannah river, crosses the southern part of this county. The middle and southern towns are uneven and hilly, while the northern portion is more level. The soil is generally fertile, and very productive in the valleys, which are extensive. It is drained on the south by the head branches of the Chenango, Unadilla, Otselic and Tioughnioga rivers, and on the north by several small streams, most of which fall into Oneida lake, lying upon its northern boundary. Two very important mineral productions, gypsum and water lime stone, were at an early period discovered in this county in great abundance, and have been a source of wealth to its citizens; they are located near the Erie canal, affording facilities not often possessed, for transporting the surplus to distant markets. Marl is found in abundance, and bog iron ore has been found in various parts of the county, though not in large quantities. There are two important sulphur springs near the village of Chittenango; they are highly charged with gas, and rank next to the Avon springs. The *Erie Canal* and the *Syracuse and Utica Railroad*, both cross the northern part of this county. The county buildings are located in the village of Morrisville, in the town of Eaton. Its area is about 582 square miles, or 372,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Madison county, with the population in 1840.

Brookfield,.....	3,695	Lenox,	5,440
Cazenovia,.....	4,153	Madison,.....	2,344
De Ruyter,.....	1,799	Nelson,.....	2,100
EATON ,.....	3,409	Smithfield,.....	1,699
Fenner,.....	1,997	Stockbridge,.....	2,320
Georgetown,.....	1,130	Sullivan,.....	4,390
Hamilton,.....	3,738		
Lebanon,.....	1,794	Total inhabitants,	40,008

MADISON, t. Madison co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Morristown, and distant 95 miles from Albany; contained in 1840,

2,344 inhabitants. The surface is high and rolling; soil, clay and gravelly loam; drained by the head waters of the Chenango river

south, and by the Oriskany creek north, which empties into the Mohawk river ; here is the summit of the Chenango canal, which passes through this town north and south. Madison and Bouckville are names of post offices.

MADISON, v. and p. o. Madison, Madison co. is situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike. It was incorporated in 1816, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist church, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

MADISON Barracks. See *Sackett's Harbor*.

MADRID, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Canton, and distant 227 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,511 inhabitants. Surface gently undulating ; soil, rich loam; drained by Grass river and several small streams flowing into the St. Lawrence river, which bounds it on the north-west. The Isle au Rapid Plat and several lesser islands belong to this town. *Madrid*, Rutherville and Waddington are names of post offices. The former is situated in the village of Columbiaville.

MAGNOLIA, p. o. Chautauque, Chautauque co.

MAHOPACK LAKE, is a beautiful sheet of water lying in the town of Carmel, Putnam co.; it is about 1 mile in diameter, in which are embosomed two or three small islands. The waters abound with various kinds of fish of fine flavor, which are taken in great quantities.

MAINE, v. and p. o. Union, Broome county, contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; an incorporated academy; 1 tavern, 2 stores and 1 tannery.

MALDEN, v. and p. o. Saugerties, Ulster county, is situated on

the west bank of the Hudson river, 112 miles north of the city of New-York; it contains 1 church, 1 tavern and 2 stores. This is a regular steamboat landing, from which are also shipped large quantities of leather, and flagging stones.—This place is some times called *Bristol*.

MALDEN BRIDGE, v. and p. o. Chatham, Columbia county, is an agricultural settlement, situated on Kinderhook creek; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 stores, 1 public house, 1 flouring mill, 1 extensive cabinet manufactory, and 1 tannery and harness making establishment.

MALONE, t. Franklin county, contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, and is distant from Albany 212 miles; it contained in 1840, 3,229 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy loam of good quality; drained by Salmon and Trout rivers, both of which flow into Canada, which bounds it on the north.

MALONE, v. and p. o. Malone, Franklin county, is situated on both sides of Salinon river, where is erected a substantial stone bridge of one arch, 80 feet wide, and 65 above the surface of the stream. It contains about 750 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses; a court house, jail and county clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; the Franklin Academy; a state arsenal; 3 public houses, 8 stores of different kinds, 1 extensive cotton factory, containing 5,000 spindles and 80 looms; 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 pail factory, 1 scythe factory, 1 fulling mill, 2 pocket furnaces, 1 distillery and 2 large tanneries. This village is abundantly supplied with water power, and is surrounded by a fertile country, where is also to be found iron ore

in great quantities, of the finest quality.

MALTA, t. Saratoga county, situated 6 miles south-east of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 24 miles from the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 1,457 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam and light sand; Saratoga lake lies on the north-east, and Round lake on the south-east part of the town; it is drained east by the outlet of Ballston or Long lake and Anthony's Kill, the outlet of Round lake. *Malta* and Maltaville are names of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement, called *Dunning Street*, where are located 2 taverns, 1 store, and some 12 or 15 scattered dwelling houses.

MALTAVILLE, v. and p. o. Malta, Saratoga county, is situated near the Round lake; it contains 1 church; 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, and about 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

MAMAKATING, t. Sullivan co. situated 12 miles east of the village of Monticello, and distant 101 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,418 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, having the Shawangunk mountain on the east, and a high ridge on the west; through the intervening valley flows Bashe's Kill, and the Delaware and Hudson canal. Bloomingburgh, Burlingham, Phillipsport, Westbrookville and Wurtzboro' are names of post offices.

MAMARONECK, t. Westchester county, situated 7 miles south of the village of White Plains, and distant 138 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,416 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy loam and clay, mostly well cultivated; drained south by Mamaroneck creek flowing into Long Island Sound, which bounds it on the south.

MAMARONECK, v. and p. o. is situated on the north side of Long Island Sound; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 1 manufactory of salamander safes. Here are owned 2 or 3 sloops plying to and from the New-York market.

MAMARONECK CREEK, rises in the town of White Plains, Westchester county, and runs south into Long Island Sound, at the village of Mamaroneck.

MANCHESTER, t. Ontario co. situated 8 miles north-east of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 201 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,912 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam and clay, underlaid by lime, and very fertile; drained by Canandaigua outlet. Manchester, Manchester Centre and Port Gibson are names of post offices. At Clifton Springs, on the east part of this town, is a sulphur spring of some celebrity.

MANCHESTER, v. and p. o. Manchester, Ontario county, is situated on the outlet of Canandaigua lake; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, and 1 furnace; and in the vicinity are an extensive flouring mill, a paper mill and a distillery.

MANCHESTER, v. Kirkland, Oneida county, is situated on Oriskany creek; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 large cotton factory, 1 flouring mill and 1 grist mill.

MANCHESTER, v. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, is a small manufacturing village, situated on Wappinger's creek. Here is a cotton factory, containing 2,000 spindles, and 66 power looms, giving employment to upwards of 100

operatives; some 20 or 30 dwelling houses, and about 250 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER CENTRE, p. o. Manchester, Ontario co.

MANDANA, p. o. Skaneateles, Onondaga co.

MANHASSET, v. and p. o. North Hempstead, Queens co. is situated at the head of Cow Neck; it contains 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Episcopal church, and 1 Friend's meeting house; an academy; 1 public house, 1 store, and some 10 or 15 dwellings.

MANHATTAN ISLAND. See *New-York*.

MANHATTANVILLE, v. New-York co. is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, 8 miles north of the City Hall; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern, 4 stores, and 1 white lead, paint and color manufactory. Here is a convenient landing and wharf. About half a mile south of this place is situated, on elevated ground, the New-York Lunatic Asylum.

MANHEIM, t. Herkimer county, situated 10 miles east of the village of Herkimer, and distant 70 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,095 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and calcareous loam of good quality; drained by East Canada creek flowing into the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the south. *Manheim* and *Manheim Centre* are names of post offices.

MANLIUS, t. Onondaga county, situated 10 miles east of the village of Syracuse, and distant 120 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,509 inhabitants. The surface is in part rolling; soil, clay and sandy loam of superior quality, underlaid by sand and limestone; drained by Limestone and Chittenango creeks. *Manlius*, Fayettville, Hartville, Kirkville and

Manlius Centre are names of post offices.

MANLIUS, v. and p. o. Manlius, Onondaga co. is situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike; it was incorporated in 1813, and now contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 5 churches, 1 incorporated academy, 3 taverns, 7 stores, 3 cotton factories, 3 grist mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 saw mills, 1 tannery, 2 carriage manufactories, and 1 plaster mill.

MANLIUS CENTRE, v. and p. o. Manlius, Onondaga county, is situated on the Erie canal. Here are located 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 40 dwelling houses, and about 300 inhabitants.

MANNSVILLE, v. and p. o. Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 carding and fulling mill, and 1 tannery.

MANSFIELD, t. Cattaraugus county, situated 5 miles west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 297 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 942 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, adapted to grass or grain; drained north by streams flowing into Cattaraugus creek, and south by streams running into the Allegany river. *Mansfield* is the name of a post office.

MAPLE GROVE, p. o. Butternuts, Otsego co.

MARATHON, t. Cortland co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Cortland, and distant 145 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,063 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam; drained by the Tioughnioga river, and some of its tributaries. *Marathon* is the name of a post office.

MARBLETOWN, t. Ulster co. situated 7 miles south-west of the

village of Kingston, and distant 65 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,813 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; the Shawangunk mountain extending to the south boundary; soil, fertile loam; drained by the Esopus and Rondout creeks. *Marbletown*, High Falls and Stone Ridge are names of post offices.

MARCELLUS, t. Onondaga co. situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Syracuse, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,726 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil fertile loam; drained south by Nine Mile creek. Marcellus, Marcellus Falls, Marietta and South Marcellus are names of post offices.

MARCELLUS. v. and p. o. is situated on Nine Mile creek; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 woollen factory, 2 paper mills, 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill.

MARCELLUS FALLS, v. and p. o. Marcellus, Onondaga county, is situated on Nine Mile creek, about 1 mile below the village of Marcellus. Here are located 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clock factory, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

MARCY, t. Oneida county, situated 6 miles north of the city of Utica, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,799 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; being covered in part by the Hassenkleaver mountain; soil, clay and sandy loam, underlaid mostly by graywacke slate and sandstone; drained by Nine Mile creek, flowing into the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the south. *Marcy* is the name of a post office.

MARENGO, p. o. Galen, Wayne co.

MARIA LAKE, is a small body

of water lying in the town of Duaneburgh, Schenectady co.

MARIAVILLE, p. o. Duaneburgh, Schenectady co.

MARIETTA, p. o. Marcellus, Onondaga co.

MARINE HOSPITAL. See *Quarantine Ground* and *Tompkinsville*.

MARINE PAVILION. See *Far Rockaway*.

MARION, t. Wayne co. situated 14 miles north-west of the village of Lyons, and distant 195 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,903 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat broken by hills and ridges; soil, well adapted for grain; drained south by a branch of Mud creek.

MARION, v. and p. o. Marion, Wayne co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 steam furnace and machine shop, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery and 1 a-herry.

MARLBOROUGH, t. Ulster co. situated 20 miles south of the village of Kingston, and distant 55 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,523 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam, underlaid with slate; drained by Old Man's Kill, flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the east. Marlborough and Milton are names of post offices.

MARLBOROUGH, v. and p. o. Marlborough, Ulster county, is situated about half a mile west of the Hudson river, on Old Man's Kill, affording an abundant supply of water power; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, and a Friends' meeting house; 1 tavern, 3 stores, 2 paper mills, 2 woollen factories and 1 clothier's works; 2 grist mills, and 1 saw mill.

MARSHALL, t. Oneida co. situated 12 miles south-west of the

city of Utica, and distant 106 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,251 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, fertile sandy loam, much of it highly cultivated; drained north by the Oriskany creek. Through this town runs the Chenango canal. *Marshall* and *Deansville* are names of post offices.

MARTINSBURGH, t. Lewis co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 142 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 2,272 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, fertile loam, yielding large crops of wheat and other grain; drained through the centre by Martin's creek, flowing into Black river, which bounds it on the east. Martinsburgh and West Martinsburgh are names of post offices.

MARTINSBURGH, v. and p. o., Martinsburgh, Lewis co. is situated on the post road between Utica and Ogdensburg. It contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 3 churches, a court house and jail, 1 banking house, 2 taverns, 6 stores and a female academy; 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, and 1 woollen factory. Here is located a lead mine, which bids fair to become of value; as yet it has only been worked to a very small extent.

MARTIN'S HILL, p. o. Catlin, Chemung co.

MARTVILLE, v. and p. o. Sterling, Cayuga co. is situated on Sodus creek. It contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 distillery.

MARYLAND, t. Otsego co. situated 12 miles south of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 66 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,085 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, with fertile valleys; soil, sandy loam; drained by

Scheneva's creek. The Crumhorn mountain, as it is called, lies on the west part of this town. *Maryland* and *Jacksonboro* are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement, containing 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 distillery, and about 20 dwelling houses.

MARY'S LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Parish, Oswego co.

MASONVILLE, t. Delaware co. situated 23 miles west of the village of Delhi, and distant 105 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,420 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, covered with a large growth of pine and other timber; drained by some small streams flowing west into the Susquehanna, and south into the Delaware river.

MASONVILLE, v. and p. o. Masonville, Delaware county, contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern and 3 stores.

MASPETH, or **NEWTOWN LANDING**, Newtown, Queens co. is situated at the head of Newtown creek. Here are located 1 tavern, 1 store, and some 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

MASSENA, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 28 miles north of the village of Canton, and distant 236 miles from Albany, is the north-westernmost town in the state, and embraces two large islands in the St. Lawrence river; it contained in 1840, 2,726 inhabitants. The surface is gently rolling; soil, rich loam, underlaid with lime; watered by the Racket, Grass and St. Lawrence rivers. Near the Racket river, is a sulphur spring of considerable celebrity, which evolves large quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and contains carbonates of soda, lime, magnesia and

sulphur. Massena and Racket River are names of post offices.

MASSENA, v. and p. o. Massena, St. Lawrence co. is situated on Grass river. It contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 clothier's works, and 2 tanneries; also an extensive manufactory of water cement, the material being found in abundance in the immediate vicinity. The *Massena Springs* are situated on Racket river, about one mile south of the village. Here are located 2 public houses, for the accommodation of visitors, and some 10 or 12 dwelling houses, most of whom accommodate boarders, who resort here to enjoy the benefit of these waters, which are found beneficial in most cutaneous disorders.

MATILDAVILLE, p. o. Parishville, St. Lawrence co.

MATTEAWAN, v. Fishkill, Dutchess co. is situated on the Fishkill, 1½ miles from Fishkill Landing on the Hudson river. This is a large manufacturing village, containing about 1,800 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 public house, and six stores. Here are located 2 extensive factories for manufacturing moleskin, beaverteens, and fustians, so celebrated for their usefulness and durability; this being the only establishment in the country at which these heavy cotton cloths are made. As the manufacturing these heavy goods requires more manual labor than the ordinary cotton fabrics, this circumstance accounts for the large population here employed, these works alone requiring about 600 laborers. There is also 1 large iron foundry and machine shop, in connection with the above factories, in which are made every description of iron and brass castings, and machinery for cotton and woollen factories,

steam engines, sugar mills and mill gearing; employing, when in full operation, 400 mechanics who, in consequence of the long established temperance principles, for which this place is so justly celebrated, own the houses which they occupy, all of which are neatly painted and standing back from the street, with shrubbery in front. Here is also 1 manufactory for making machine cards, one for reeds for looms, and bobbins of every description, and a flouring mill with three run of stones. At this village, the creek has a fall of about 40 feet, affording abundant water power during the whole year. There is still another of 40 feet unoccupied, a short distance below these works. At this place is located the *Highland Gymnasium*, a somewhat celebrated boarding school for boys; there are also other schools for the children connected with the factories.

MATTEAWAN, or Fishkill Mountains. See *Highlands*.

MATTITUCK, p. o. Southold, Suffolk co. Here are located a church and some 20 or 25 scattered dwelling houses.

MAYFIELD, t. Fulton, co. situated 8 miles north-east of the village of Johnstown, and distant 52 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,615 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, having on the north a range of hills, here called the Mayfield mountains; soil, sandy and clay loam, adapted to grass and summer crops; drained north-east by several streams flowing into the Sacandaga river. Mayfield Lower Corner, Cranberry Creek and Riceville, are names of post offices.

MAYFIELD, v. and p. o. Mayfield, Fulton co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern and 1 store.

MAYFIELD LOWER CORNER, p. o. Mayfield, Fulton co.

MAYFIELD MOUNTAIN—MENDON.

MAYFIELD MOUNTAIN, as it is called, lying in Fulton and Montgomery counties, may be considered as the southern termination of the Clinton or Adirondack range. At its final termination, at the valley of the Mohawk, it is termed *Klip's Hill*, or *Anthony's Nose*.

MAYVILLE, v. and p. o. Chautauque, Chautauque county, is situated on the north end of Chautauque Lake, and contains the county buildings. It was incorporated in 1830, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 4 churches, 5 taverns, 8 stores, a wharf and store house, and an incorporated academy; a court house and jail, both built of stone and brick, and finished in a good style of architecture. The situation of this village is delightful, commanding a view of the lake and its cultivated shores, for several miles in extent. A steam boat plies daily between Mayville and Jamestown, a distance of 22 miles, during the season of navigation.

MEAD'S CREEK, p. o. Orange, Steuben co.

MECHANICTOWN, v. Walkill, Orange co. is a manufacturing settlement, situated on a tributary of the Walkill. It contains about 160 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 2 extensive woollen factories. About one mile east of this place is situated Phillipsburg, with which it is closely connected.

MECHANICVILLE, v. and p. o. Stillwater, Saratoga county, is situated on the west side of the Hudson river. It contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 public houses, 5 stores, an extensive cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, and a manufactory of loco foco matches, all situated on Anthony's Kill, the outlet of Round Lake. The Champlain canal, the Rensselaer and Saratoga railread, and the

Watford and Whitehall turnpike, all pass through this place.

MECKLENBURGH, v. and p. o. Hector, Tompkins co. contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, and 1 Presbyterian congregation, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 clothier's works, 1 tannery, 1 ashery, 1 pump factory, and 1 buckskin mitten and glove factory.

MEDCOCK BAY, lies on the south side of Long Island, in Suffolk co. It is about 4 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide.

MEDINA, v. and p. o. Ridgeway, Orleans co. is situated on the Erie canal, at the junction of the Oak Orchard creek, which is used as a feeder. It was incorporated in 1832, and now contains about 800 inhabitants, 130 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Catholic and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 15 stores and groceries, 6 warehouses, 3 flouring mills, 3 saw mills, 1 tannery, 1 brewery, 1 furnace, and 1 clothier's works.

MELLENVILLE, v. and p. o. Claverack, Columbia co. is a small manufacturing settlement, containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 2 flouring mills, 1 carpet factory, and a few dwelling houses.

MENDON, t. Monroe co. situated 12 miles south of the city of Rochester, and distant 209 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,435 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, argillaceous and calcareous loam; drained by Honeoye, and Irondequoit creeks. Mendon, North Mendon and Honeoye Falls, are names of post offices.

MENDON, v. and p. o. Mendon, Monroe co. is situated on the Irondequoit creek. It was incorporated in 1833, and now contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Bap-

tist church, an incorporated academy, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 1 grist mill.

MENTZ, t. Cayuga co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Auburn, and distant 156 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,215 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly and sandy loam, very fertile; watered by the Owasco outlet and the Seneca river, which bounds it on the west and north. The Erie canal passes nearly through the centre of this town, from east to west, passing by a stone aqueduct over the Owasco outlet. The Montezuma salt springs and works lie a short distance north of the canal, to which extends a side cut. Montezuma, Port Byron and Throopsville, are names of post offices.

MEREDITH, t. Delaware co. situated 6 miles north of the village of Delhi, and distant 77 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,640 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil, well adapted for grazing; drained by Oleout creek, running west into the Susquehannah river, and several small streams flowing east into the west branch of the Delaware. Meredith and West Meredith are names of post offices.

MEREDITH, v. and p. o. Meredith, Delaware co. is situated on elevated ground; it contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

MERRILLSVILLE, p. o. Franklin, Franklin co.

MEXICO, t. Oswego co. situated 16 miles east of the village of Oswego, and distant 152 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,729 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam of good quality; drained by Salmon creek, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. Mexico, Colosse, Texas

and Union Square, are names of post offices.

MEXICO, v. and p. o. Mexico, Oswego co. is situated on Salmon creek. It contains about 500 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, an incorporated academy, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 tanneries and 1 clothier's works.

MEXICO BAY, lies at the east end of Lake Ontario, opposite the mouth of Salmon river, in Oswego county.

MIDDLEBURG, t. Schoharie co. situated 6 miles south of the village of Schoharie, and distant 37 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,843 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, in the valleys, alluvial and calcareous loam, in many places very rich and productive. In this town is an extensive pond or marsh, called *The Vly*, which sends forth a smart mill stream, to the Schoharie Kill, on the north, and from the south-east flows the head branch of the Catskill creek. Middleburg, Franklintown and Hunter's Land, are names of post offices.

MIDDLEBURG, v. and p. o. Middleburg, Schoharie co. situated on the east side of the Schoharie creek; contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Lutheran church, 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 2 tanneries, 1 furnace, and 1 clothier's works.

MIDDLEBURGH, v. Ulysses, Tompkins co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwellings, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

MIDDLEBURY, t. Wyoming co. situated 6 miles north of the village of Warsaw, and distant 248 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,445 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy and clay loam of excellent quality, well adapted for grass or grain;

drained by Allen's creek and a tributary of the Tonawanda. *Middlebury* and Wyoming are names of post offices.

MIDDLEFIELD, t. Otsego co. situated 3 miles east of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 59 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,319 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy calcareous loam; it is bounded on the west by Otsego lake and its outlet, and drained on the east by Cherry Valley creek. *Middlefield* and *Middlefield Centre* are names of post offices.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE. v. and p. o. Granville, Washington co. Here are situated 2 Presbyterian churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery, and about 50 dwelling houses.

MIDDLE HOPE, p. o. Newburgh, Orange co.

MIDDLE ISLAND, p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co.

MIDDLEPORT, v. and p. o. Royalton, Niagara co. is situated on the Erie canal. It contains about 400 inhabitants, 65 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 9 stores and groceries, 3 warehouses, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 1 furnace, 1 ashery, 2 tanneries and a clothier's works.

MIDDLESEX, t. Yates co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Penn-Yan, and distant 194 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,439 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, gravelly loam of excellent quality, producing large crops of wheat and other grain; drained by West creek, flowing into the head of Canandai-gua lake, which bounds it on the west. *Middlesex* and North Middlesex are names of post offices.

MIDDLETOWN, t. Delaware co. situated 16 miles south-east of the village of Delhi, and distant 79 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,608 inhabitants. The sur-

face is mountainous; soil, mostly sandy loam, arable and productive; drained south-west by the Pa-pacton branch of the Delaware river. *Middletown*, Arkville, Clovesville and Halcottsville are names of post offices.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Walkill, Orange co. is a new and flourishing place; it now contains about 800 inhabitants, 125 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, and 1 Methodist church, 1 bank, 3 public houses, 15 stores and groceries, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 iron foundry and 1 tannery. The New-York and Erie railroad passes through this place, where is situated the *South Middletown* post office.

MIDDLEVILLE, v. and p. o. Fairfield, Herkimer co. is situated on both sides of West Canada creek. It contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 2 cotton factories, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and an extensive chair and cabinet factory.

MILAN, t. Dutchess co. situated 18 miles north of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 66 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,725 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and gravelly loam, resting on slate and limestone; drained north by a branch of Roeliff Jansen's creek, and west by the Sawkill. *Milan*, Jackson corners, and Rock City are names of post offices.

MILAN, v. Locke, Cayuga co. contains about 350 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 2 flouring mills, 1 saw mill, and the *Locke* post office.

MILFORD, t. Otsego county, situated 13 miles south of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 73 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,095 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken;

soil in the valleys, a strong rich loam, with some alluvion; drained south by the Susquehanna river and some of its tributaries. Milford, Milford Centre and Colliersville are names of post offices. Portlandville is the name of a settlement.

MILFORD, v. and p. o. Milford, Otsego county, is pleasantly situated on a plain, and contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 1 tavern, 6 stores, 2 extensive tanneries, 1 saw mill and 1 fulling mill.

MILFORD CENTRE, p. o. Milford, Otsego co.

MILITARY ACADEMY, UNITED STATES. See *West Point*.

MILITARY ROAD, p. o. Theresa, Jefferson co.

MILLER'S BAY, p. o. Lyme, Jefferson co.

MILLER'S PLACE, p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co.

MILLGROVE, p. o. Portville, Cattaraugus co.

MILLPORT, v. and p. o. Veteran, Chemung county, is situated on Catharine's creek, and on the line of the Chemung canal; it contains about 340 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 2 flouring mills, 10 saw mills, 1 plaster mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 sash factory, 1 tannery and a boat yard for building and repairing canal boats. The water power at this place is very great, here being a succession of falls of about 100 feet descent.

MILL'S CORNERS, p. o. Broadalbin, Fulton co.

MILL'S ISLAND, so called by Spafford and Gordon, and described as lying in the Hudson immediately below the city of Albany; from what authority cannot be ascertained from the Albany burgomasters. See *Westerlo Island*.

MILLTOWN, v. and p. o. Kent,

Putnam co. is situated near the Dutchess county line; it contains about 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 iron foundry, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 clothier's works.

MILLVILLE, p. o. Shelby, Orleans county. Here are situated 1 church and 1 Friends' meeting house; an incorporated academy; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 2 saw mills, 1 tannery, 1 ashery and 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

MILLVILLE, v. Brunswick, Rensselaer county, is situated on the Poestenkill, 4 miles east of the city of Troy; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 carriage manufactory.

MILO, t. Yates co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of Penn-Yan, distant 189 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 3,986 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly and clay loam, of an excellent quality; drained east by the outlet of Crooked lake, which lies partly in this town, bounding it on the west. Milo, Milo Centre and Penn-Yan are names of post offices.

MILO CENTRE, p. o. Milo, Yates county. Here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 30 dwelling houses, surrounded by a rich agricultural country, celebrated for producing abundant crops of wheat.

MILTON, t. Saratoga county, contains the county buildings situated in the village of Ballston Spa, and is distant 30 miles from the city of Albany; it contained in 1840, 3,166 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, or gently rolling; soil, clay loam and sandy loam, with some light sand, covered with pine timber; drained east by the Kayaderosseras creek and its tributaries. Ballston Spa and

West Milton are names of post offices.

MILTON, v. and p. o. Marlborough, Ulster county, is situated about half a mile west of the landing on the Hudson river; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church and 2 Friends' meeting houses; 2 taverns, 6 stores and 2 grist mills. Two freight barges run between this landing and New-York, carrying to market annually a large amount of produce.

MILTON, v. Rye, Westchester co. situated on the north side of Long Island Sound. Here is a convenient landing for sloops, 3 stores, 1 tavern and about 30 dwelling houses.

MINA, t. Chautauque co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of Mayville, and distant 348 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 871 inhabitants. The surface is uneven; soil, clay and gravelly loam; it contains a small lake called Finley's lake, and is drained south by French creek. *Mina* is the name of a post office.

MINAVILLE, p. o. Florida, Montgomery co.

MINDEN, t. Montgomery co. situated 15 miles west of the village of Fonda, and distant 67 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,507 inhabitants. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys; soil, argillaceous and calcareous loam, with some rich alluvial flats in the Mohawk valley; drained by the Otsquake creek and the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the north. *Minden*, Fort Plain and Hallsville are names of post offices.

MINERAL SPRINGS, ANALYSIS OF. See *Avon*, *Ballston Spa*, *Saratoga Springs*, *New-Lebanon Springs*, *Chittenango*, *Rosendale* and *Sharon*.

MINERVA, t. Essex co. situa-

ted 30 miles south-west of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 92 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 455 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being in part covered by the Adirondack mountains; the valleys afford some fertile land; drained south by the Hudson river and some of its tributaries. *Minerva* is the name of a post office.

MINISINK, t. Orange county, situated 10 miles west of the village of Goshen, and distant 116 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,093 inhabitants. The surface is hilly on the west, and on the east is an extensive valley covered in part by the "Drowned Lands," through which sluggishly flows the Wallkill. The soil is various; here is said to be a copper mine, which was formerly extensively worked. *Minisink*, Dolsentown, Graham, Ridgeberry, Slatehill, Unionville, Well's Corners and Westown are names of post offices.

MITCHELL'S CAVE. See *Klips Hill*.

MIXVILLE, v. and p. o. Hume, Allegany county, is situated on the West Koy creek, where is a succession of falls of 73 feet, affording a great amount of durable water power. Here are located 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

MODENA, p. o. Plattekill, Ulster co.

MOFFIT'S STORE, p. o. New-Lebanon, Columbia co.

MOHAWK, t. Montgomery co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of Fonda, and distant 42 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 3,112 inhabitants. The surface is hilly on the north, with a level and fertile valley on the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the south. *Fonda* is the name of a post office. *Caughnawaga* is the name of an old set-

tlement in the valley of the Mohawk.

MOHAWK, v. and p. o. German Flats, Herkimer county, is situated on the south side of the Mohawk river, on the line of the Erie canal; it contains about 700 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 banking house, 4 taverns, 10 stores and groceries, and an extensive malt house.

MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD, extends from the city of Albany to the city of Schenectady, a distance of nearly 16 miles. This was one of the first railroads constructed in the state; the company having been chartered in 1826, with a capital of \$600,000; the road, however, cost to construct it, \$1,100,000, or upwards of \$70,000 per mile, for a double track; it has two inclined planes which are entirely unnecessary. The deepest excavation is 47 feet; and the highest embankment 44 feet; greatest elevation 335 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, at Albany.

MOHAWK RIVER, rises in the county of Oneida, and passes through the counties of Herkimer, Montgomery, Schenectady and north part of Albany, emptying into the Hudson by several mouths, 8 or 10 miles above the city of Albany. This is an important stream, passing through one of the richest valleys in the Union; on its banks are located several cities and villages of large size. Formerly this river was much used for transporting produce and merchandize to and from the navigable waters of the

Hudson, but since the completion of the Erie canal, its waters have been used to feed that great work and propel machinery of different kinds. At the village of Little Falls there is a fall of about 40 feet within a short distance, and at the Cohoes Falls there is a perpendicular descent of 70 feet, affording altogether hydraulic power to an immense extent. Its whole length is about 140 miles. The *Valley of the Mohawk*, which extends for upwards of one hundred miles through a fertile and interesting region of country, has become one of the most important thoroughfares in America; it attains its highest elevation at the city of Utica, there being elevated 425 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson at Albany. From thence, by an almost continued level, is the great thoroughfare by canal and railroad, extended to Lakes Ontario and Erie, and thence to Canada and the Far West, by means of lake and river navigation.

MOIRA, t. Franklin co. situated 13 miles west of the village of Malone, and distant 225 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 962 inhabitants. The surface level; soil, sandy loam; drained north by Little Salmon river. Moira is the name of a post office, where is a small agricultural settlement, containing a free church, 1 store, 2 taverns, and 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

MONGAUP CREEK, OR RIVER, rises in Sullivan county, and flows south into Delaware river.

MONROE COUNTY, formed from Ontario and Genesee in 1821, is centrally distant 218 miles west from the city of Albany. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, east by Wayne county, south by the counties of Ontario and Livingston, and west by Genesee and Orleans. The surface is mostly level, or gently undulating; the Mountain Ridge, and also the Alluvial Way or Ridge Road, extends across this county, running parallel with Lake Ontario. The soil is generally a rich mould, and very productive; wheat is extensively

cultivated, and the superiority of the Genesee flour is proverbial. It is watered by the Genesee river, flowing nearly through the centre from south to north, and by several other small streams, all flowing into Lake Ontario, which lies on the north. The falls on the above river, at the city of Rochester, are objects of great attraction, furnishing an immense amount of hydraulic power, which is here advantageously and extensively used in milling, and for other manufacturing purposes. Of mineral productions there are several interesting localities; iron ore, gypsum and marl are abundant; and no county in the state is more abundantly supplied with sulphur springs. The *Erie canal* passes through this county, greatly enriching this region, in connection with the *Genesee Valley canal*, which unites with the above at Rochester. Here also unites the *Auburn* and *Rochester railroad* with the *Tonawanda railroad*, passing through the county from east to west. Its area is about 607 square miles, or 388,900 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Monroe county, with the population in 1840.

Brighton,	2,336	Perrinton,	2,513
Chili,	2,174	Pittsford,	1,983
Clarkson,	3,486	Riga,	1,984
Gates,.....	1,728	ROCHESTER,.....	20,191
Greece,	3,669	Rush,	1,929
Henrietta,	2,085	Sweden,	3,133
Irondequoit,	1,252	Webster,	2,235
Mendon,	3,435	Wheatland,	2,871
Ogden,.....	2,401		
Parma,.....	2,652	Total inhabitants,	64,902
Penfield,	2,842		

MONROE, t. Orange co. situated 14 miles south-east of the village of Goshen, and distant 117 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,914 inhabitants. The surface is broken and hilly, the Highland range covering it in part, abounding in many places with iron ore, which is here somewhat extensively worked into marketable iron; soil, various; drained south by the Ramapo river, which empties into the Passaic in New-Jersey. Monroe, Monroe Works and Highland Mills are names of post offices.

MONROE, v. and p. o. Monroe, Orange county, is situated on the Ramapo river; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses; 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; an academy; 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 grist mill; 1 saw mill and 1 fulling mill and carding

machine. The New-York and Erie railroad passes through this place.

MONROE WORKS, p. o. Monroe, Orange county. Here are located in this vicinity extensive veins of iron ore of a superior quality, which is extensively worked. At this place there are now in operation 1 blast furnace, 1 machine shop, and 1 grist mill; the settlement consists of 1 tavern, 3 stores and about 40 dwelling houses.

MONTAUK POINT, is situated on the extreme east end of Long Island, 140 miles east of the city of New-York. "Here are high and rugged cliffs, against whose base the waves of the Atlantic dash with almost continued violence; anything like a perfect calm here being a rare occurrence. There is a sublimity and wildness as well

as solitariness here, which leave a powerful impression on the heart. In a storm, the scene which the ocean presents is awfully grand and terrific. On the extreme point stands the tall white column erected by the government, for a lighthouse, in 1795, at an expense of \$22,300. It is constructed of stone in the most substantial manner, and would seem almost to bid defiance to time and the elements. There is a public house near by, much resorted to in the warm season by strangers, from every quarter of the country." The following beautiful and descriptive lines, written by Mrs. Sigourney, in 1837, are well worthy of preservation :

*"Ultima Thule! of this ancient isle,
Against whose breast the everlasting
surge
Long travelling on, and ominous of
wrath,
For ever beats. Thou lift'st an eye of
light
Unto the vex'd and storm-toss'd mariner,
Guiding him safely to his home again.
So teach us, 'mid our own sore ills, to
wear
The crown of mercy, and with changeless
Eye, look up to Heaven."*

MONTEZUMA, v. Mentz, Cayuga county, is situated at the junction of Cayuga and Seneca canal with the Erie canal; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 1 church, 3 taverns and 5 stores. Here are located a number of saline springs, from which salt has been manufactured ever since the earliest settlement of this part of the country; the salt made from this water is of the best and purest quality. "The specific quality of this brine is 1.09767; and 1,000 parts of it contain 129.33 parts of dry solid matter, or 1293, in 100 parts of brine. This is within one per cent. of the strength of much of the brine now worked in Onondaga county."

MONTEZUMA, OR CAYUGA MARSHES, commence at the foot of Cayuga lake, and extend along the outlet and Seneca river 14 miles, with a breadth of from 2 to 3 miles. This tract is usually covered with rank grass from 3 to 4 feet high, and assumes in summer the appearance of a cultivated meadow.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, taken from Albany in 1772, has since been materially reduced by the formation of new counties; it is now bounded on the north by Fulton county, east by Saratoga and Schenectady counties, south by Schenectady and Schoharie and west by Herkimer; centrally distant 45 miles west from the city of Albany. This county is hilly and mountainous in part; the ridge called the Klips, a continuation of the Mayfield mountain, terminating in the valley of the Mohawk on the north, while a range of highlands extend south. The soil is generally good and productive; along the Mohawk river, and some of its large tributaries, are rich and fertile alluvial flats, celebrated for their productiveness. It is watered by numerous streams flowing north and south into the Mohawk river, the most important of which are East Canada, Otsquake and Schoharie creeks. Large quantities of fine building stone are quarried in this county, and extensively used in the construction of locks and other structures on the *Enlarged Erie canal*, which passes on the south side of the Mohawk, while the *Utica and Schenectady railroad* extends along the north side. The county buildings are located in the village of Fonda, in the town of Mohawk. Its area is about 356 square miles, or 221,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Montgomery county, with the population in 1840 :

Amsterdam,	5,333	Minden,	3,507
Canajoharie,	5,146	Palatine,	2,823
Charleston,	2,103	Root,	2,979
Florida,	5,214	St. Johnsburg,	1,923
Glenn,	3,678		
MOHAWK,	3,112	Total inhabitants,	35,818

MONTGOMERY, t. Orange co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Goshen, and distant 95 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,100 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and gravelly loam, fertile in grass and grain, and mostly well cultivated; drained north-east by the Wallkill. Montgomery, St. Andrews and Walden are names of post offices.

MONTGOMERY, v. and p. o. Montgomery, Orange co. is situated on the east bank of the Wallkill; it was incorporated in 1810, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 160 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Methodist church, an incorporated academy, 4 taverns, 8 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 iron foundry and 1 tannery.

MONTICELLO, v. and p. o. Thompson, Sullivan co. is situated on elevated ground, 110 miles southerly from the city of Albany, on the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike, 38 miles west of Newburgh. It was incorporated in 1830, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, a court house and jail, and county clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 2 taverns, 5 stores and 1 tannery.

MONTICELLO, v. Richfield, Otsego co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

MONTVILLE, v. Moravia, Cayuga co. is a small settlement where are located 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill and 8 or 10 dwellings.

MOOERS, t. Clinton co. situated 18 miles north of the village of Plattsburgh, and distant 182 miles from Albany; contained in 1840,

1,703 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; the Chateaugay range extend across it; soil, various; drained east by Chazy river and north by English river, flowing into Canada, by which it is bounded.

MOOERS, v. and p. o. Mooers, Clinton co. is situated 2 miles south of the Canada line, on the north side of Chazy river, 12 miles west of Lake Champlain; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, 2 temperance taverns, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 cloth dressing and carding machine, and 1 chair factory.

MOOSE LAKE, lies in the town of Wilmurt, Herkimer co. surrounded by a wild and uninhabited region of the state.

MOOSE RIVER, rises in Hamilton co. and flows west across Herkimer into Lewis co. where it empties into the Black river, a short distance above the High Falls.

MORAVIA, t. Cayuga co. situated 16 miles south of the village of Auburn, and distant 160 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,010 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, with a broad valley, through which flows the Owasco inlet, on which are some fine mill privileges; the valleys are very fertile, but the soil of the uplands is indifferent; watered by Owasco lake on its north-west angle.

MORAVIA, v. Moravia, Cayuga co. was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal

church; 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery. Here is located the Moravian Institute, a chartered institution of some celebrity.

MOREAU, t. Saratoga co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 43 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,576 inhabitants. The surface mostly level, with some hills on the east; soil, diversified, consisting of sand loam and clay, generally of good quality; watered by the Hudson river, which here takes a great bend and bounds it on the north and east. Moreau and Fortsville are names of post offices.

MOREHOUSE, t. Hamilton co. situated 20 miles west of the village of Lake Pleasant, and distant 82 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 169 inhabitants. The surface is diversified; soil, mostly sandy loam, well adapted to grazing and summer crops; it is dotted with numerous lakes and ponds, forming the source of a number of streams. This is as yet an almost uninhabited region of country; to the north it is a perfect wilderness. Morehouseville is the name of a post office.

MOREHOUSE LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Morehouse, Hamilton co. It abounds with trout, and is the head source of the East Canada creek.

MOREHOUSEVILLE, v. and p. o. Morehouse, Hamilton co.; here is an agricultural settlement, consisting of some 10 or 15 dwellings, surrounded by a fine grazing country, mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber. About half a mile north of this place, on West Canada creek, are situated 3 saw mills.

MORELAND, p. o. Dix, Chemung co.

MORESVILLE, v. and p. o. Roxbury, Delaware co. contains

about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 3 stores and 1 tannery.

MORGANVILLE, v. Stafford, Genesee co. is situated on Black creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill and 1 plaster mill.

MORIAH, t., Essex co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 114 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,595 inhabitants. The surface is in part mountainous, having the Adirondack mountains on the west, where are to be found inexhaustible beds of iron ore; the valleys have a good soil, underlaid in many places with limestone, producing marble of a good quality. It contains several small lakes, and is drained south by the Schroon branch of the Hudson river, while other streams flow into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the east. Moriah, Pondsville and Port Henry are names of post offices.

MORIAH, v. and p. o. Moriah, Essex co. is situated about 3 miles west of Lake Champlain, on elevated ground, overlooking the lake and a part of Vermont; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational and 1 Baptist church, an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition; 1 tavern and 4 stores. West of this place are large forests, affording an abundant supply of timber, in which trade most of the inhabitants are engaged.

MORICHES, p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. here is a scattered settlement, containing 1 church, 2 mills and about 25 dwelling houses.

MORLEY, p. o. Canton, St. Lawrence co.

MORRIS CANAL, commences at Jersey City, opposite the city of New-York, and extends westward, a distance of 101 miles, to the Delaware river, opposite Easton,

Pennsylvania. It has a total rise and fall of 1,674 feet, which is overcome by locks and inclined planes; the latter consists of an ingenious apparatus for the purpose of conveying the boats from one level of the canal to another. The original cost of this important work, was \$3,100,000; it has recently been enlarged and improved—now bringing to the New-York market, annually, an immense amount of coal and other products.

MORRISANIA, Westchester, Westchester co. is a scattered settlement situated on the north side of Harlem river, opposite the village of Harlem, with which it is connected by two bridges; here are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 iron foundry and some 12 or 15 dwellings.

MORRISTOWN, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 25 miles south-west of the village of Canton, and distant 194 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,809 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, mostly clay loam; watered by Black Lake on the south-east, and by the St. Lawrence river on the north-west. Morristown and Edwardsville are names of post offices.

MORRISTOWN, v. and p. o. Morristown, St. Lawrence co. is situated on the east side of the St. Lawrence river, nearly opposite Brockville, Can., 11 miles above Ogdensburgh. It contains about 225 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 2 storehouses; 1 steam grist mill, 1 ashery and 2 tanneries. This is a regular landing place for passage boats passing up and down the St. Lawrence; the stage road between Utica and Ogdensburgh also passes through this place.

MORRISVILLE, v. and p. o. Eaton, Madison co. is situated on the Cherry Valley Turnpike; it was incorporated in 1819, and now

contains about 700 inhabitants, 130 dwelling houses, a court house, jail and clerk's office; 3 churches, 4 public houses, an incorporated academy, 5 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

MORSEVILLE, p. o. Schoharie co.

MOSCOW, v. and p. o. Leicester, Livingston co. is situated on elevated table land about one mile west of the Genesee flats; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 2 taverns, 4 stores and 1 grist mill.

MOTT'S CORNERS, p. o. Caroline, Tompkins co.; here are situated 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 1 ashery, 1 clothier's works, 1 tannery, 1 plaster mill, 1 extensive cooperage and 40 or 50 dwellings.

MOTTSVILLE, v. and p. o. Skaneateles, Onondaga co. is situated on the Skaneateles outlet, 2 miles north of the village of Skaneateles; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 iron foundry and 1 machine shop.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE, as it is called, lies south of Lake Ontario, over which the Niagara river pours its accumulated floods, and once no doubt formed the southern shore of the above lake, as is demonstrated from several striking features; the most important proof is the *Alluvial Way*, or *Ridge Road*, which runs parallel with the whole southern border of the lake, distant from 6 to 8 miles.

MOUNTAINS, LAKES, &c. See *Altitudes* and *Elevations*.

MOUNT CAMBRIA, p. o. Cambria, Niagara co.

MOUNT DEFIANCE, situated in the south part of the town of Ticonderoga, Essex co. is a high eminence on the west side of Lake Champlain, overlooking and commanding the site of old *Fort Ticon-*

deroga. Gen. Burgoyne, when on his march to Saratoga, in 1777, ascended this mountain from the west, with some pieces of artillery, and obliged the Americans to evacuate Fort Ticonderoga, which was before considered almost impregnable. Since then it has been considered useless, in a military point of view, and suffered to go to decay. On the top of this mountain are still to be seen the remains of *Burgoyne's Block House*, which commands a noble and extensive view of Lake Champlain and the surrounding country.

MOUNT EMMONS, lying mostly in the town of Gilman, Hamilton co. is an isolated peak, elevated about 3,500 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson.

MOUNT HOPE, t. Orange co. situated 11 miles west of the village of Goshen, and distant 112 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,565 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam; drained north by the Shawangunk creek. Mount Hope, Finchville, New Vernon and Otisville are names of post offices.

MOUNT HOPE, v. and p. o. Mount Hope, Orange co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 public houses and 3 stores.

MOUNT HOPE FURNACE, p. o. Fort Ann, Washington co.

MOUNT IDA, is a beautiful and commanding eminence, within the city of Troy, situated about half a mile east of the Hudson river.

MOUNT MCINTYRE, lies in Essex co. and constitutes one of the lofty peaks of the Adirondack group; it is elevated 5,183 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson.

MOUNT MARCY, lies in the town of Keene, Essex co. and is the highest eminence as yet ascertained of the Adirondack group, or Clinton range of mountains;

being elevated 5,467 feet, or upwards of one mile above the tide waters of the Hudson—overlooking several other peaks in the vicinity, of nearly the same height. The view of this cluster of mountains from Lake Colden, is truly grand and picturesque, there being several lofty peaks in full view, surrounded by dense forest scenery of the most solitary appearance—conveying a just conception of the magnificence of nature, with the loneliness of the vast wilderness.

MOUNT MISERY, lies on the north side of Long Island, in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co. overlooking Long Island Sound and the adjacent country.

MOUNT MORRIS, t. Livingston co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Geneseo, and distant 236 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,576 inhabitants. The surface is varied; in the centre is high table land; soil, clay loam of good quality; drained south by the Genesee river, which in part bounds it on the west. Mount Morris, Brushville, Brook's Grove, Ridge, River Road and St. Helena are names of post offices.

MOUNT MORRIS, v. and p. o. Mount Morris, Livingston co. is situated on elevated table land about half a mile south-east of the Genesee river; it was incorporated in 1835 and now contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 3 public houses, 20 stores and groceries; 1 furnace and a pottery; 2 flouring mills and 2 saw mills, propelled by water, taken from the Genesee by means of a dam thrown across the river, thence conveyed through a race way upwards of half a mile. This place is finely situated, overlooking the rich valley of the Genesee and the meanderings of the river and canal for a number of miles.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. Westchester co. situated 6 miles north-west of the village of White Plains, and 125 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 7,307 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly; soil, productive and well cultivated. This town has the reputation of being rich in mineral productions; a copper mine was formerly worked to some extent, and marble of good quality is extensively quarried by the state prison convicts in the vicinity of Sing Sing, where is located the *Mount Pleasant State Prison*. A mineral spring of some reputation is situated about 3 miles east of the village of Sing Sing. It is watered by the Bronx river on the east, Saw mill river in the centre, and by the Hudson on the west, where the river expands to its greatest width, forming *Tappan Bay*. Pleasantville and Sing Sing are names of post offices; Beekmantown and Sparta are villages.

MOUNT PLEASANT STATE PRISON. See *Sing Sing*.

MOUNT SEWARD, is the name given to one of the lofty group of the Adirondack mountains; it lies in the south-east part of the county of Franklin, elevated 4,000 feet above the Atlantic ocean. This is not an insulated peak, but a cluster of mountains, which, as a whole, presents a very imposing appearance.

MOUNT UPTON, v. and p. o. Guilford, Chenango co. is situated on the west side of the Unadilla river. It contains about 225 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 ashery.

MOUNT VISION, p. o. Laurens, Otsego co. is situated in the village of Jacksonville.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, p. o. Urbano, Steuben co.

MUD CREEK, rises in Ontario co. west of Canandaigua Lake, and

flows north-east into Wayne county, where it unites with the Canandaigua outlet; which united streams are then called Clyde river, the latter emptying into Seneca river, after a course of about 20 miles.

MUD CREEK, rises in the south part of Yates co. and flows south into Steuben, where it empties into the Conhocton river.

MUD CREEK, p. o. Bath, Steuben co.

MUD LAKE, is a small body of water, lying mostly in the town of Tyrone, Steuben co. through which flows Mud creek.

MUNFORDVILLE, v. Wheatland, Monroe co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 brewery and 1 distillery.

MUNNSVILLE, v. and p. o. Stockbridge, Madison co. contains about 350 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 1 flouring mill.

MURDERER'S CREEK, rises in Orange county, and flows east into the Hudson river in the town of New Windsor.

MURRAY, t. Orleans co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Albion, and distant 245 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,675 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil of good quality; drained by sandy creek, which flows north-east into Lake Ontario. *Murray*, Hindsburgh, Holley and Hubberlon, are names of post offices.

MUSCOOT CREEK, rises in Putnam county, and flows south into Westchester, where it empties into the Croton river.

NANTICOKE, t. Broome co. situated 14 miles north-west of the village of Binghamton, and distant 144 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 400 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, well adapted for grass; drained south by

Nanticoke creek, which flows into the Susquehanna river. *Nanticoke Springs*, is the name of a post office, where is a sulphur spring, much resorted to for its medicinal properties. Here are situated an hotel for the accommodation of visitors, and several dwelling houses.

NAPLES, t. Ontario co. situated 18 miles south of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 211 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,345 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam, underlaid by slate; drained north by the inlets of Canandaigua and Honeoye lakes.

NAPLES, v. and p. o. Naples, Ontario county, is situated on the inlet of Canandaigua lake; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 125 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 7 stores, 1 woollen factory, 3 flouring mills, 3 saw mills, 2 clothier's works, 2 asheries, 2 tanneries, 2 distilleries, 2 chair and cabinet factories and 1 furnace.

NAPOLI, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 307 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,145 inhabitants. The surface is high and rolling; soil of good quality; drained south by Coldspring creek. *Napoli* and Seelysburgh are names of post offices.

NAPONOCH, v. Wawarsing, Ulster co. is situated on the Rondout creek, about half a mile west of the Delaware and Hudson canal; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 2 tanneries, 1 edge tool manufactory, and 1 grist mill. The hydraulic power at this place is immense; the Rondout, immediately above the village, descends in a succession of falls, a total distance of about 150 feet;

most of which power is still unoccupied.

NARROWS, lying between Long Island on the east, and Staten Island on the west, is the great channel, through which passes most of the numerous vessels arriving at and departing from the harbor of New-York, when bound on foreign or distant voyages. The Hudson river or Bay of New-York, here contracts to about 1 mile in width, with bold and commanding shores on both sides, where are erected the principal forts and batteries for the defence of the harbor and city of New-York, from an invading foe; it is distant 8 miles south of the city, communicating with the Lower Bay of New-York.

NARROWS, or **CHIMNEY NARROWS**, situated on the Chemung river, are formed by high rocky and stony cliffs on the north side of the stream, near the village of Corning, in Steuben co. Here are to be seen rocks left bare by the action of water descending from above, presenting the appearance of rude chimneys, from which circumstance they derive their name. A road has been constructed along the narrow pass with great labor, and is attended with some danger to the traveller.

NARROWSBURGH, p. o. Lumberland, Sullivan co.

NASHVILLE, p. o. Hanover, Chautauque co.

NASSAU, t. Rensselaer co. situated 16 miles south-east of the city of Troy, and distant 12 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,236 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, gravel and warm loam, underlaid with slate and limestone, mostly very productive; drained south by Kinderhook creek and its tributaries. Nassau, Alps, Hoag's Corners and East Nassau, are names of post offices.

NASSAU, v. and p. o. Nassau, Rensselaer co. is handsomely situ-

ated on a plain, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1819, and now contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwellings, 2 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, an academy, 1 grist mill, and an extensive carriage manufactory.

NATURAL BRIDGE, p. o. Wilna, Jefferson county; here are situated 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, and about 20 dwelling houses. At this place is a *natural bridge* over Indian river, which gives the name to this settlement. It is regarded as a great natural curiosity, being about 15 feet wide, and elevated 6 feet above the water.

NATURAL CANAL, connecting the waters of the Oswegatchie and Grass rivers, in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence co. is a curiosity of some interest; it is 6 miles long, and from 10 to 20 rods wide, very straight, and navigable at high water, for boats of 10 tons burthen.

NAVARINO, p. o. Onondaga, Onondaga co.

NEAR ROCKAWAY, v. Hempstead, Queens co. is situated on the Rockaway bay, near the Atlantic ocean; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 ship yard and 1 lumber yard. Here are owned several coasting sloops and schooners. At this place, near the church, is erected a monument to the memory of those who perished by shipwreck from on board the ships Bristol and Mexico, in 1836-7.

NEIL'S CREEK, p. o. Howard, Steuben co.

NEIL'S CREEK, rises in Steuben co. and flows east into the Conhocton river.

NELSON, t. Madison co. situated 5 miles west of the village of Morrisville, and distant 106 miles from Albany; contained in 1840,

2,100 inhabitants. The surface is high and gently undulating; soil, clay and calcareous loam; drained north by Chittenango creek, and south by the head branches of the Chenango river. Nelson and Erieville are names of post offices.

NELSON, v. and p. o. Nelson, Madison co. contains about 225 inhabitants, 35 dwellings, 2 churches, 1 tavern and 1 store.

NESAQUAKE RIVER, rises in the town of Smithtown, Suffolk co. and flows north into Long Island Sound; the tide flows up this stream for about 5 miles from its mouth, being navigable that distance.

NETTLE HILL, p. o. Westfield, Chautauque co. is situated in the south part of the town, where is a small settlement.

NEVERSINK, t. Sullivan co. situated 15 miles north of the village of Monticello, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,681 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; drained south by the Neversink river, and east by the Rondout creek. *Neversink* and Grahamsville are names of post offices.

NEVERSINK RIVER rises in Ulster county, and runs through Sullivan county and a part of Orange, where it empties into the Delaware, at the village of Port Jervis. This stream affords a number of good mill sites. There are now erected on its banks several extensive tanneries and saw mills.

NEW ALBION, t. Cattaraugus county, situated 11 miles west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 306 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,016 inhabitants. The surface is high and somewhat broken; soil, well adapted to grass or grain; drained east, west, north and south by streams running into Cattaraugus creek on the north, and the Allegany river on the

south. *New-Albion* and *Sociality* are names of post offices.

NEWARK, t. Tioga co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Owego, and distant 161 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,616 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, with fertile valleys; soil, gravelly loam; drained south by East and West Owego creeks. Newark Valley is the name of a post office.

NEWARK, v. and p. o. Arcadia, Wayne county, is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 3 taverns, 12 stores, 2 warehouses, 1 extensive steam flouring mill and distillery; 2 steam furnaces, 1 tannery, 1 ashery and 2 carriage manufactories.

NEWARK VALLEY, v. and p. o. Newark, Tioga county, is situated on the East Owego creek; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; a high school, 1 tavern, 5 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

NEW BALTIMORE, t. Greene co. situated 18 miles north of the village of Catskill, and distant 15 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,306 inhabitants. The surface is broken and hilly; soil, clay and sandy loam, fertile, and mostly highly cultivated; drained by Dieppe and Haivnakraus creeks flowing into the Hudson, which bounds it on the east.

NEW BALTIMORE, v. and p. o. Greene county, is situated on the west side of the Hudson river; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern, 4 stores, and 2 warehouses, 2 brick yards, 2 dry docks and ship yards for building and repairing vessels. Here are owned, and sail from this place, 6 sloops, which trade with

the Albany and New-York markets; it is also a convenient steam-boat landing.

NEW BERLIN, t. Chenango county, situated 8 miles north-east of the village of Norwich, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,086 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, moist clay loam, well adapted to grass, with portions productive in grain and Indian corn; drained south by the Unadilla river. New Berlin and South New Berlin are names of post offices.

NEW BERLIN, v. and p. o. New Berlin, Chenango county, is handsomely situated on the west bank of the Unadilla river. It was incorporated in 1816, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 8 stores of different kinds; 1 large cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 extensive tannery, 1 rope walk, 1 oil mill, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer works and 1 brewery.

NEW BOSTON, v. Sullivan, Madison county, is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 1 plaster mill.

NEW BRIGHTON, v. Castleton, Richmond county, is most delightfully situated on the north end of Staten Island, facing the city of New-York, distant about 6 miles, with which it is connected by a commodious steam ferry. Here are located a number of beautiful summer residences, 2 extensive hotels kept open during the summer months; 2 taverns, 2 stores, and a seminary for young ladies. No place in the vicinity of New-York exceeds this spot for beauty of surrounding scenery; being in full view of the bay and harbor of New-York, where are constantly passing ships and steam vessels to

and from the city of New-York. The “*Sailor’s Snug Harbor*,” is handsomely situated about 1 mile west of this place.

NEW-BRITAIN, p. o. New-Lebanon, Columbia co.

NEWBURGH, t. Orange co. is a half shire town with Goshen, situated 20 miles south-west, near the centre of the county; it is distant 86 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 8,933 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken and stony, containing however, much arable land; soil, clay and sandy loam, well adapted to grass, much of it well cultivated and productive; drained by two or three small streams flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the east. Newburgh, Coldenham and Middle Hope are names of post offices.

NEWBURGH, v. and p. o. Newburgh, Orange county, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, on the west bank of the Hudson river, 60 miles north of the city of New-York, and 85 miles south of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1800, and now contains about 6,000 inhabitants, 1,000 dwelling houses, a court house and jail, this being a half shire village with Goshen; a theological seminary under the direction of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian denomination; an incorporated academy; a high school, 2 female seminaries and a number of select schools, all in a flourishing condition; 2 large public libraries; 2 Presbyterian, 2 Associate Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 African church; 3 banking houses; 14 hotels and taverns; 150 stores of different kinds; 9 store houses, 5 freighting establishments, 4 steamboats and 2 freight barges, running to and from the city of

New-York, and 1 steamboat running to the city of Albany, besides a number of sloops trading to different places on the Hudson river, and schooners and other craft running to southern and eastern ports, altogether transporting an immense amount of lumber, coal, plaster and agricultural and manufactured products; 2 good steamboats also are attached to the ferry between this place and Fishkill on the opposite side of the river, which is here about 1 mile in width. There are now erected and in operation, 3 flouring mills, 3 plaster mills, 1 extensive brewery, 1 rotary pump manufactory, 1 floor cloth factory, 2 soap and candle factories, 1 morocco factory, 2 buckskin factories, 2 tanneries, 3 plough factories, 1 comb factory, 3 tobacco factories, 3 chair factories, 6 carriage manufactories, 1 gun factory, 1 whip factory, 3 sash and blind factories, 4 lumber yards, 6 coal yards, 2 rope-walks, 2 freestone and marble yards, 2 iron foundries, 1 steam engine factory and general machine shop; 1 steam boiler factory, 2 ship yards, and 1 marine railway, 1 extensive brick yard, and 3 printing offices; besides almost every other kind of mechanic work shops. The location of Newburgh, in addition to its romantic beauty and healthy situation, is peculiarly favorable as a place of business, being surrounded by a rich grazing and agricultural region of country, celebrated for the production of large quantities of superior butter, and the excellence of its live stock. The *Delaware and Hudson railroad*, the route of which is located and partly graded, commences at the village of Newburgh, and runs through the county of Orange into the state of New-Jersey. It is intended to tap the coal beds of Pennsylvania, intersecting the New-York and Erie

railroad at or near Goshen. This place was for a period the headquarters of Gen. Washington, and at the close of the revolutionary war, the army was here disbanded, June 23, 1783. The celebrated Newburgh letters, of revolutionary memory, were also here written. The house is still standing in good repair, in which Washington and his family resided.

NEW CASTLE, t. Westchester co. situated 10 miles north of the village of White Plains, and distant 121 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,529 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly, clay and sandy loam; drained by branches of Croton and Saw-mill rivers. *New-Castle* and *New-Castle Corner* are names of post offices.

NEW CITY, v. Clarkstown, Rockland co. is situated 4 miles west of the Hudson river; it contains a court house and jail, 1 church, 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

NEWCOMB, t. Essex co. situated 30 miles south-west of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 92 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 74 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, and as yet an almost perfect wilderness. Here, and in the adjoining town of Keene, are centred the Adirondack group of mountain peaks; they are filled with inexhaustible quantities of iron ore of a fine quality. No region of the state, if the Union, exceeds this town and immediate vicinity, in mineral wealth. It also abounds in several beautiful lakes and picturesque water falls, whose waters constitute the head sources of the Hudson river, the main branch of which rises in this county. Adirondack is the name of a settlement, which is described under its appropriate head.

NEW CONCORD, p. o. Chatham, Columbia co.

NEWFANE, t. Niagara co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Lockport, and distant 287 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,277 inhabitants. The surface is a gently inclined plane, dipping towards Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north; soil, sandy and argillaceous loam; drained north by Eighteen Mile creek. *Newfane*, Olcott and Wright's Corners are names of post offices.

NEWFIELD, t. Tompkins co. situated 6 miles south-west of the village of Ithaca, and distant 175 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,567 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and in the centre is much broken; soil, gravelly loam of good quality, underlaid with slate and lime; drained south by Cayuta creek, and north by the inlet of Cayuga lake.

NEWFIELD, v. and p. o. Newfield, Tompkins county, contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works and 1 ashery.

NEW HACKENSACK, p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co.

NEW HAMBURGH, p. o. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co. Here is a landing place situated on the east side of the Hudson river, near the mouth of Wappinger's creek. There is a ferry boat running across the river to Hampton, Orange county.

NEW HARTFORD, t. Oneida co. situated 4 miles south of the city of Utica, and distant 98 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,819 inhabitants. The surface is diversified, consisting of gently rising hills and beautiful valleys, all highly cultivated and very productive; soil, rich calcareous loam; drained north by the Sada-quada creek, one of the finest mill

streams in the state, on which are situated in this town a great number of manufacuturing establishments.

NEW HARTFORD, v. and p. o. New Hartford, Oneida co. is situated on the Sadaquada creek; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; a female seminary; 2 taverns, 6 stores, 3 cotton factories, two of which are very extensive establishments; 1 grist mill, 1 trip hammer works, 1 bleaching and dying establishment, and 1 tannery.

NEW HAVEN, t. Oswego co. situated 10 miles east of the village of Oswego, and distant 157 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,738 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam, very productive in grass; drained by Catfish creek flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. New Haven and Butterfly are names of post offices.

NEW HAVEN, v. and p. o. New Haven, Oswego co. is situated on Catfish creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 clothier's works.

NEW HUDSON, t. Allegany co. situated 14 miles west of the village of Angelica, and distant 270 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,502 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating; soil, well adapted to grass; drained by Black creek and some other small streams. New Hudson and Black Creek are names of post offices.

NEW HURLEY, p. o. Shawangunk, Ulster county. Here are situated 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and a scattered settlement of about 20 dwelling houses.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD, forms one of the great links in the line of railroads, extending from the city of New-York to the city

of Washington, and thence farther south. It commences in Jersey city, directly opposite New-York, and extends to New-Brunswick on the Raritan river, a distance of 30 miles. From New-Brunswick, the *Trenton* and *New-Brunswick railroad* extends to the city of Trenton on the Delaware river, 28 miles. From thence after crossing the Delaware river, the *Philadelphia* and *Trenton railroad* extends to the city of Philadelphia, a further distance of 28 miles: making the total distance between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia by a continous railroad communication 86 miles.

NEWKIRK'S MILLS, p. o. Bleecker, Fulton co.

NEW LEBANON, t. Columbia co. situated 25 miles north-east of the city of Hudson, and distant 24 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,536 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous. On the east runs the Taghkanic mountain, and on the west the Peterborough hills, stretching across the south part of the town, forming an extensive and rich valley. Here are situated the celebrated *New Lebanon Springs*, also a large Shaker settlement. It is drained east by Lebanon and Kinderhook creeks, which here unite. New Lebanon, New Lebanon Springs, Mosfit's Store and New Britain are names of post offices.

NEW LEBANON, v. and p. o. is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the Springs, on the turnpike road running from Albany to Pittsfield, Mass. It contains 1 Presbyterian church, an academy; 1 tavern, 1 store and 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

NEW LEBANON SHAKER SETTLEMENT, New Lebanon, Columbia county, is situated 2 miles south of New Lebanon Springs. This settlement contains about 600 inhabitants, 1 church, 10 large dwelling houses occupied

in common by the *United Society of Believers*, or *Shakers*. The society also own 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 1 iron foundery, 3 machine shops, 1 extensive tannery and some 20 or 30 work shops, where are manufactured brooms, sieves, tubs, pails, &c. Also, 3 extensive dairies. The grounds belonging to this society are highly cultivated; the gardens yield large quantities of seed, herbs, and other products, which are sent to different parts of the Union for sale, and are in high reputation.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, v. and p. o. New-Lebanon, Columbia co. is delightfully situated near the Massachusetts state line, 25 miles from Albany. Here are located 5 hotels and boarding houses, 1 Baptist church, 4 stores, 2 woollen factories, some 20 or 25 dwellings and about 200 inhabitants. Lebanon Springs has long been celebrated as a fashionable watering place of great resort. The spring is 10 feet in diameter, and discharges a large quantity of water sufficient to propel several mills in the vicinity; it is highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities, particularly in the cure of rheumatic complaints and the scrofula. This place and vicinity is justly celebrated for its beautiful scenery and the salubrity of its climate. The Albany and West Stockbridge and the Hudson and Berkshire railroads, both run to within a few miles of the Springs; being connected by a line of stages during the summer months.

The following is the late Dr. Meade's analysis of the waters of Lebanon Spring.

Two qts. water contain, gr.
 Muriate of lime, 1
 Muriate of soda, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Sulphate of lime, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Carbonate of lime, 4

—
 5

Of gases.	cub. in.
Nitrogen gas,.....	13
Atmospheric air,	8
	<hr/> 21

NEW LISBON, t. Otsego co. situated 13 miles south-west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 82 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,909 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, with broad valleys on the east and west; soil, sandy loam; drained south by Butternut and Otego creeks. *New Lisbon*, Garretsville and Noblesville are names of post offices.

NEW LONDON, v. and p. o. Verona, Oneida co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 6 stores and groceries, and an extensive boat yard for building and repairing canal boats.

NEW MILFORD, p. o. Warwick, Orange co.

NEW OHIO, p. o. Colesville, Broome co.

NEW PALTZ, t. Ulster co. situated 14 miles south of the village of Kingston, and distant 75 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,408 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, and on the west covered in part by the Shawangunk mountain; soil, various, mostly loam on slate, lime and gray-wacke, and generally productive; it is watered by the Wallkill, and bounded by the Hudson on the east. The inhabitants are mostly descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers. New Paltz, New Paltz Landing, Libertyville and Tuttletown are post offices. Dashville is the name of a settlement.

NEW PALTZ, v. and p. o. New Paltz, Ulster county, is situated on the Wallkill, 9 miles west of the landing on the Hudson river; this is a scattered agricultural settlement, surrounded by a rich farming country; it contains 250 inhab-

bitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition.

NEW PALTZ LANDING, p. o. New Paltz, Ulster co. is situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, opposite the village of Poughkeepsie; here is a scattered settlement containing 1 church, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery and about 40 dwelling houses.

NEWPORT, t. Herkimer co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Herkimer, and distant 88 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,020 inhabitants. The surface is hilly with fertile valleys; soil, sandy and calcareous loam, well adapted to grass; drained south by West Canada creek.

NEWPORT, v. and p. o. Newport, Herkimer co. is situated on the West Canada creek; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 distillery. This is a handsome and flourishing place of business.

NEW ROADS, p. o. Sidney, Delaware co.

NEW ROCHELLE, t. Westchester co. situated 8 miles south of the village of White Plains, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,816 inhabitants. The surface is undulating or level; soil, clay loam, adapted to grass and mostly well cultivated; it is watered on the south by Long Island Sound.

NEW ROCHELLE, v. and p. o. New Rochelle, Westchester co. is handsomely situated on the Byram turnpike, extending to Long Island Sound on the south, where there is a convenient steamboat landing, distant 18 miles from the city of New-York. It contains about 800 inhabitants, 125 dwelling houses, a town house, a mutual fire insurance

company, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 3 hotels and several extensive boarding houses; 1 boarding school for males and 2 for females; 9 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 extensive bone button factory, 1 manufactory of printers' ink, and a carriage factory. Here are owned two sloops trading with the New-York market, in addition to a steamboat that plies daily between this place and the city of New-York; stages also run twice daily. No place in the vicinity of the city of New-York, exceeds the village of New-Rochelle, as a fashionable place of resort during the summer months, being situated a convenient distance from and overlooking Long Island Sound. The hotels and boarding houses are also large and well kept; it has long been a favorite residence for families of wealth and taste, and was early settled by the Huguenots, who gave it the name it now bears in remembrance of their native residence, Rochelle in France; many of their descendants now reside in this place and vicinity.

NEW SALEM, p. o. New Scotland, Albany co.; here are situated 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 tannery and about 15 dwellings.

NEW SCOTLAND, t. Albany co. situated 8 miles west of the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 2,912 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sand, loam and clay, underlaid with slate and limestone; drained by Coeyman's creek and a branch of Normauskill. New-Scotland, New Salem, Clarksville and Union Church are names of post offices.

NEW SCOTLAND, v. and p. o. New Scotland, Albany co. is an agricultural settlement, situated 8 miles west of the city of Albany; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Presby-

terian church, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

NEWSTEAD, t. Erie co. situated 20 miles north-east of the city of Buffalo, and distant 264 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,653 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay, gravelly and calcareous loam; drained by Ellicott's creek and some tributaries of the Tonawanda creek. *Newstead* and Akron are names of post offices.

NEW SWEDEN, v. and p. o. Au Sable, Clinton co. is situated on the north side of the Au Sable river, it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 stores, 1 forge with two fires and 5 saw mills.

NEWTON'S CORNERS, p. o. Northampton, Fulton co.

NEWTOWN, t. Queens co. situated 12 miles west of the Hempstead court house, and distant 153 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,054 inhabitants. The surface is various, being in some places hilly and stony; soil, sand and clay loam, mostly productive and well cultivated, adapted to fruit; it is drained west by Newtown creek, and watered on the north by the East river, or Long Island Sound, where are two or three islands attached to this town. Newtown and Astoria are names of post offices; Maspeth and Ravenswood are names of settlements.

NEWTOWN, v. and p. o. Newtown, Queens co. is situated on the turnpike leading from Flushing to Williamsburgh and Brooklyn; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal and 2 Methodist churches; a large hotel and town house, and 4 stores.

NEWTOWN CREEK, rises in Newtown, Queens co. and flows west into the East river, opposite the city of New-York.

NEWTOWN CREEK, rises in the town of Erin, Chenango co.

and empties into the Chemung river at the village of Elmira; this is a rapid stream affording numerous fine mill sites.

NEW UTRECHT, t. Kings co. situated 6 miles south of Brooklyn and distant 152 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,283 inhabitants. The surface on the north is somewhat hilly, and the interior and south level; soil, light sand or loam. The town is located on the extreme west end of Long Island, being separated from Staten Island by the "Narrows." New Utrecht and Fort Hamilton are names of post offices.

NEW UTRECHT, v. and p. o. New Utrecht, Kings co. is pleasantly situated about 1 mile east of the beach, where is situated the *Bath House*, a fashionable resort during the summer months, for those fond of sea bathing; it contains about 175 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns and 3 stores. This place is mostly inhabited by farmers, and in this vicinity are a number of beautiful country residences.

NEW VERNON, p. o. Mount Hope, Orange co.

NEW VILLAGE, p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co.

NEWVILLE, v. and p. o. Danube, Herkimer co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery and 1 clothier's works.

NEW WINDSOR, t. Orange co. situated 3 miles south of the village of Newburgh, and distant 89 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,482 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and hilly, but mostly arable and well cultivated; soil, loam, underlaid by slate, limestone and grass; drained by Murderer's creek flowing into the Hudson river which bounds it on the east.

NEW WINDSOR, v. and p. o.

Orange co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, 2 miles below Newburgh; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 2 taverns, 1 store and 2 storehouses; and 1 ship yard and railway. Here is owned 1 freight barge and 2 sloops, trading with the New-York market. This

was the birth place of De Witt Clinton, and the house is still standing in good repair in which his father resided.

NEW WOODSTOCK, v. Cazenovia, Madison co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY, embraces the Island of New-York, formerly called Manhattan Island; Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island and Ellis' Island, situated in the bay or harbor of New-York, at the mouth of the Hudson river, and Blackwell's Island, Great Barn Island and Little Barn Island or Randel's Island, together with some smaller islands, situated in the East river. The three first are attached to the 1st ward of the city, and the latter to the 12th ward. The county may be said to be bounded on the north by Westchester county, east by Westchester county and Long Island, south by Long Island and the waters of the bay of New-York, and on the west by New-Jersey, as the city authorities claim jurisdiction to low water mark on the opposite shore of the waters which surround them. It was originally organized in 1683, and is centrally distant 140 miles south of the city of Albany. The surface and soil are much diversified. The northern part of New-York Island is hilly and broken; the soil is principally sandy or gravelly alluvion, based on rock granite or gneiss, most of it far from being fertile. The minerals found in this county are numerous, although but few specimens belong to the class usually denominated useful;—of dolomite or carbonate of lime, generally called marble, there is an abundance; bog iron ore and the oxide of manganese also occur, but in quantities too small to answer any valuable purpose. The *New-York* and *Harlem Railroad* extends for a distance of 8 miles on the island of New-York, commencing near the City Hall and runs north, crossing the Harlem river at the village of Harlem, where it enters Westchester co. The line of the *Croton Aqueduct*, one of the most magnificent and costly works of its kind ever attempted in this or any other country, enters this county on the north, and extends south through the island, being calculated, when completed, to supply the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water. Other railroads and canals diverge from Brooklyn and Piermont, Rockland co.; Jersey City, Elizabethport, South Amboy and New Brunswick, New Jersey, all concentrating their accumulating trade into the lap of this highly favored city and county. The navigable waters which surround New-York, stand unrivalled as to the facilities they afford for commercial operations; the Hudson river, the East River and the bay of New-York, the two latter communicating with the Atlantic ocean, afford natural advantages, which few, if any other place on the globe possess. The area of the county is about 22 square miles, or 14,080 acres.

The following are the wards in the city and county of New York, with the population in 1840.

First Ward,.....	10,629	Eleventh Ward,	17,052
Second Ward,.....	6,394	Twelfth Ward,	11,652
Third Ward,.....	11,581	Thirteenth Ward,	18,517
Fourth Ward,.....	15,770	Fourteenth Ward,	20,235
Fifth Ward,.....	19,159	Fifteenth Ward,	17,755
Sixth Ward,.....	17,198	Sixteenth Ward,	22,273
Seventh Ward,.....	22,982	Seventeenth Ward,.....	18,619
Eighth Ward,.....	29,073		
Ninth Ward,.....	24,795	Total inhabitants,	312,710
Tenth Ward,.....	29,026		

NEW-YORK CITY, the commercial emporium and most populous city in the United States, is situated on New-York or Manhattan Island, at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers, sixteen miles from the Atlantic ocean on the south, with which it communicates by two spacious bays, connected by a strait called "the Narrows." In latitude, (City Hall,) $40^{\circ} 42' 43''$ north; longitude west from Greenwich, England, $73^{\circ} 59' 46''$. East from Washington City, $3^{\circ} 1' 13''$; being distant from the latter place 220 miles, by one continuous line of railroads. The Island is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from north to south, with an average breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The city and county are co-extensive, embracing the whole island, including the post village of Harlem, Yorkville, Bloomingdale and Manhattanville, together with sundry islands in the East and Hudson rivers. The Island of New-York, is separated from the main on the north-east by Harlem river and Spyten-Duyvel creek, which unite their waters and form a continuous stream about 8 miles in length between East river and the Hudson river. East river separates it from Long Island on the east, and the Hudson from New-Jersey on the west. The island terminates in a point on the south, formerly the site of fortified works, whence it is still called the Battery, although converted into a delightful prome-

nade. East river, sixteen miles in length, flows from Long Island Sound into the harbor of New-York; about midway of its course, near the mouth of Harlem river, is the rocky shoal and whirlpool called by the Dutch *Helle-gat*. The width of East river opposite the city varies from one-third to half a mile. The tide flows through it from the Sound with great force and rapidity, and reaches the harbor in advance of the tide from the south. Hudson river on the west side of the city is from one mile to one and a half miles in breadth; on the opposite shore are Jersey City, (formerly Paulus Hook,) and the village of Hoboken. The harbor or upper bay extends eight miles south of the city to Staten Island and the south-western extremity of Long Island; it is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, and has great depth of water, sufficient for the largest ships of war. Being land-locked, it affords entire security from winds and storms, as well as ample space for any number of vessels. It is very rarely frozen over in winter, being kept open by the strong and rapid currents that sweep into it. The lower bay, extending from the Narrows to Sandy Hook, is obstructed with shoals, but the channels are deep enough even at low water for vessels of the largest class.

Manhattan Island derives its name from the savages who inhabited it when discovered by Hudson, in 1609. De Laet, a distinguished

Dutch author, whose description of New Netherlands, (New-York,) is supposed to be the earliest extant, says, "On the right or eastern bank of the river from its mouth dwell the *Munathans*, a fierce nation and hostile to our people, from whom, nevertheless, they purchased the island or point of land which is separated from the main by *Helle-gat*, and where they laid the foundation of a city called New Amsterdam."* In 1610, the year after the discovery, a Dutch ship was sent out to open a traffic with the natives; and in 1613, Capt. Samuel Argall, of the Virginia Colony, (afterwards Sir Samuel,) on his return from an expedition against the French of Acadia, landed on Manhattan Island, where he unexpectedly found four houses and a resident Dutch superintendent of trade. This is the earliest notice, it is believed, on record, of any European settlement within the present limits of this state. Having exacted submission to the English crown, which his armed equipments enabled him to enforce for the time, Argall pursued his course to Virginia. Forts were soon after erected on Manhattan Island and at Albany, and provided with ordnance for the protection of trade, and of the Dutch title to the country. A new and more substantial fort was built on the southern extremity of the island in 1623, called Fort Amsterdam, which stood, with various alterations, until 1790. A house for the governor or director general and a stone church were built within the fort at an early date. A stadt house or city hall, erected about the year 1640, on Pearl-street, at the head of Coenties' slip, continued to be used for pub-

lic purposes till 1699, when its place was supplied by a new building on Wall at the head of Broad-street, in which Congress afterwards held its sessions. Some of the oldest streets now bear names corresponding to those given them by the Dutch; as Pearl-street, originally written *Paelr-straat*; Bridge, formerly *Brug*; Market-field, *Marcvelt*; Beaver, *Bever*; Broadway, *Breede-weg*, &c. The first wharf was situated where Whitehall-street now is; and a market house stood near the present corner of Pearl and Broad-streets. The trade was chiefly in peltries, which was monopolized by the Dutch West India Company, to whom the country was granted by the States General of Holland. Tabular statements of the amount of exports and imports in the Company's ships from 1624 to 1635, are given by De Laet.* The city retained the name of New-Amsterdam till the conquest by the English in 1664, when it was first called New-York. On the reconquest by the Dutch in 1673, it was named New-Orange; but possession being again given to the English in 1674, by virtue of a treaty between the two governments, the city at once resumed its present name. The municipal authority of New-Amsterdam was vested in two Burgomasters or Aldermen, five Schepens or Assistants, and a Schout or Sheriff. The English changed the original form of government to that now in use, a charter having been granted in 1665 by Governor Nicholls. A new city charter was granted by Governor Dongan, in 1686, conferring additional privileges; and another in 1730, by Governor Montgomerie, with further powers, to meet the wants of a growing community. By these charters the

* Collections N. Y. Historical Soc. New Series, i. 308. *Helle-gat* here means the East river.

* Ibid. 315.

mayor was to be appointed by the governor, and the aldermen and assistants were elective. The charter of 1730, as amended by acts of the legislature, is still in force.

The city was originally built in an irregular manner, with narrow and crooked streets, running from the fort, (now the Battery,) along upon East river, and west to Broadway. In 1728 it had reached as far north as Fair (now Fulton) street, with a few scattered houses beyond, on the east side of Broadway; three or four streets had been opened on the west side, but the King's farm covered most of that part of the island north of Crown (now Liberty) street. As late as 1782, Chambers-street was the limit of the city on the west, and Catharine street on the east. The farm of Alderman Bayard, lying along the centre of the island, half a mile north of Chambers-street, had been disposed into city lots a few years before, and vested in a lottery for the purpose of being sold. Numerous streets were regularly laid out on the plan of this estate, situated between Broadway and the Bowery, which remain unaltered. But at that period few inhabitants were found so far out of town. The anticipated growth of the city, however, soon led to public improvements, which were conducted in a systematic manner, and were greatly facilitated by the extraordinary powers lodged in the corporate authorities for the assessment of private property. Wide and commodious avenues and streets have thus taken the place of the narrow and irregular thoroughfares of the olden times. Hills have been levelled, rough inequalities in the surface of the ground removed, and bogs and marshes filled up, until the city now presents a uniform grade throughout. It extends

about three miles from the Battery towards the north, and across the island from river to river. The style of building has improved from time to time, and within the last ten years has reached a high degree of elegance and convenience. The upper or north part of the city has been laid out into spacious streets, with wide and convenient *trottoirs* or sidewalks, formed of large flag-stones; and the houses, built of brick in uniform blocks, with marble steps, (here called *stoops* from the Dutch,) and highly ornamented balustrades of cast-iron in front, present an imposing and agreeable appearance to the eye. This is now the *fashionable quarter*, the lower part of the city being comparatively deserted even by old residents, whose former mansions are converted into boarding houses, or have given place to shops or stores.

The principal street is *Broadway*, extending in a northerly direction from the Battery a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the centre of the city, and intersected at right angles by streets that slope gradually to each river. It is 80 feet wide, with spacious side-walks that afford a favorite promenade in fine weather for the gay and fashionable. Here are to be found the most extensive hotels, dry goods stores, fancy shops, confectionaries, jewellers, booksellers, grocers, tailors, milliners, and in general all the various establishments that furnish the elegancies and luxuries of life in the greatest perfection. The *Bowery* is about two-thirds the length of Broadway, but is a much wider street. The name is derived from the Dutch *bouwery*, signifying a farm, and the street was originally called Bowery lane, from its leading through the public farms. It runs nearly parallel with Broadway on the east, and being chiefly a business street, has

a lively and animated appearance. It is the great thoroughfare for country wagons and market people from Westchester county, with which it communicates by the Harlem railroad and Third Avenue. *Chatham-street*, (named from the Earl of Chatham,) connects the Bowery with Broadway and Nassau-street; an immense population pours through it at all times from the eastern part of the city, and Broadway below its junction with this street is often so thronged as to render it hazardous, if not impracticable for foot passengers to cross it. *East Broadway* is a spacious and elegant street on the east side of the town, and parallel with it are Henry, Madison and Monroe-streets, all handsomely built up with private residences, in the neighborhood of East river. The principal streets crossing Broadway and terminating at East river, are Grand, Broome, Houstoun, Fourth and Eighth-streets. On the west side, *Greenwich* and *Hudson*-streets are the most spacious and fashionable; they run parallel to the Hudson, and are about two miles and a half in length. *Washington* and *West* streets are of the same length, and have a parallel course, nearer to the river. Between the lower part of Broadway and East river are Nassau, William, Pearl, Water, Front and South-streets, intersected by Fulton-street, Maiden Lane, Liberty, Cedar, Pine, Wall and Broad-streets, all of which are occupied with the great commercial interests of the city. A considerable part of this quarter of the city was destroyed by the great fire of 1835, but it has since been entirely rebuilt in a much superior style. *Wall-street* contains the Merchants' Exchange, Custom-house, and numerous splendid edifices, recently built, occupied by insurance and banking companies.

The *Avenues* (so called) are sixteen in number and extend from the upper parts of the city to Harlem river; they are in general 100 feet wide, as laid out, but are not all graded. They are crossed by streets running from river to river, some of which are of equal width with the *Avenues*. The *Third Avenue* leads to Harlem bridge, and being macadamized throughout its whole extent, (about 7 miles) affords a pleasant drive from the city. The Harlem railroad is laid upon the *Fourth Avenue*. The *Bloomingdale road*, (a continuation of Broadway,) is another favorite route for drives in pleasant weather, leading to the villages of Bloomingdale and Manhattanville, along the bank of the Hudson.

Of the public squares the *Battery* is the principal. It affords a fine view of the bay and harbor, and of the adjacent islands and opposite shores. It contains about eleven acres of ground, laid out in gravel walks and ornamented with trees and shrubbery. As a public promenade it is, probably, not surpassed in the beauty of its situation and general attractions by any other in the world. A castle built on a mole in the harbor is connected with the grounds by a bridge, and is now used as a place of amusements, and for the exhibition of fire works. The *Park* is a triangular area of about ten acres, handsomely disposed into grass-plots and walks, and contains the City Hall with other public buildings. It is an ornament to the city, and is much thronged on gala days, especially on the anniversary of American independence. *Washington Square*, of about the same extent as the Park, is in the upper part of the city, between Fourth-street and Waverly Place. The University and a new Dutch church in the Gothic style, front on this Square. *Tomp-*

kins Square, on the east of the Bowery, between Seventh and Tenth-streets, is handsomely laid out, and affords a fine view of East river and the opposite shore of Long Island. It is a place of great resort during the warm season, especially on Sundays, and is a favorite parade ground for the military corps of the city. Stages are constantly running between this Square and the Battery, and improvements are rapidly going forward in its vicinity. *Union Place*, at the common termination of the Bowery, Broadway and University Place, between 14th and 17th streets, is laid out in a tasteful manner, and surrounded by an elegant paling of cast-iron. Madison, Hamilton and Stuyvesant Squares are not yet open to the public. Hudson Square or St. John's Park, in the central part of the city, between Hudson and Varick-streets, belongs to Trinity church, and is visited only by privileged persons. It is a beautiful green of about four acres, filled with shrubs and flowers, enclosed by a high iron paling. St. John's church, (a chapel of Trinity,) with its lofty spire, 240 feet high, fronts on the east side of this square, and adds to the beauty of the situation.

Numerous omnibusses or stages throng the principal streets, especially Broadway, and ply between the upper and lower parts of the city. Hackney coaches are also much used, and cabs in great numbers and variety have been introduced of late. The streets are generally paved with stone, but blocks of wood have been recently used for the purpose, and are generally preferred. The streets are well lighted at night with lamps and gas lights. The want of good water in the city has been a serious evil, but measures are now in progress to supply this deficiency by means of the Croton Water

Works. Most of the houses have cisterns for rain water, which is chiefly used in washing. The shipping are supplied with good water from springs on Long Island. The health of the city will compare favorably with that of any other large city in the world. Infectious diseases rarely occur except among the dissolute and debased. The yellow fever has been occasionally introduced from abroad; its last appearance was in the year 1822. A rigid quarantine is enforced in the warm season on vessels from unhealthy ports. The Asiatic cholera made considerable havoc here in 1832, when it visited other parts of the country. The greatest scourge is pulmonary disease, which, however, is not more prevalent than in other large cities in this country and Europe. The bills of mortality for 1838 showed the number of deaths in that year to be 8,053; for 1839, 7,953; during which years the least number occurred in the months of June and May, and the most in August, July and September. The greatest mortality was among children under two years of age, being more than one-third of the whole number in both years.

The provision for affording medical and surgical aid to the industrious classes when disabled by sickness or accidental wounds, is less ample than the wants of so large a population require. The inmates of the Almshouse are well taken care of in the hospitals connected with that establishment at Bellevue and Blackwell's island; but the New-York Hospital is the only institution open to the public for the reception of a respectable class of patients, unable to procure at their own expense, the advantages of professional skill, and this accommodates only about 100 persons free of charge. It was founded in 1771, and has been well sus-

tained. The whole number of patients admitted in 1839, including those remaining of the previous year, was 2,041. Of these 1,402 were recovered during the year, and 169 died. The receipts during the same year were \$33,639 92,—the expenditures \$33,936 54. A new institution, styled the State Hospital of the City of New-York, chartered in 1839, has received a lease from the city corporation, for a nominal rent, of the spacious block of ground between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, on which a suitable building is about being completed at an expense of \$50,000. The term of the lease is for so long a time as the premises shall be used for a public hospital, on the condition that a certain number of patients to be designated by the Common Council enjoy gratuitously the benefits of the institution. The Legislature has also granted to it whatever remains out of the hospital money collected from passengers in vessels from foreign ports after paying what is now chargeable upon that fund, for twenty years, not to exceed, however, \$30,000 per annum. There is now every prospect that this noble charity will soon go into successful operation. Connected with the New-York Hospital, is the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, which accommodates about 250 patients during the year; the receipts in 1839, were \$48,467 05,—the expenditures, \$48,529 78. No free patients are admitted. The buildings were erected at an expense of over \$200,000. The principal edifice is of stone, 210 feet long by 60 feet wide, and three stories in height. The New-York Dispensary, established in 1790, “for the purpose of relieving such sick, poor and indigent persons as are unable to procure medical aid,” is support-

ed by annual subscriptions. The Northern Dispensary for the same object was established in 1829, and the Eastern in 1834. These useful establishments answer the purpose of hospitals to some extent, by sending gratuitous aid to the abodes of poverty and disease. On Staten Island are three establishments for the relief of sick or disabled seamen and passengers on shipboard. The Marine Hospital, under the direction of the Health Commissioners appointed by the state, is situated on the east side of the island, in the village of Tompkinsville. It consists of three spacious buildings, one of which receives cases of malignant fever, another of small-pox, and the third of miscellaneous diseases. The Quarantine Ground is adjacent to this part of the island. The Seamen’s Retreat, situated half a mile to the south of the Marine Hospital, is also a state institution, supported by the “Hospital monies.” The “Sailors’ Snug Harbor,” on the north side of the island, is a noble institution, founded by the late Capt. Randall, who bequeathed to it an estate of the present reputed value of \$1,000,000. The object of this establishment is to provide a home for aged and decayed seamen; it now contains more than 100 inmates. The United States Naval Hospital is situated at Brooklyn, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

The public buildings are numerous, and many of them are justly admired for their architectural beauty and substantial character. The new **MERCHANTS’ EXCHANGE**, erected on the site of the former, which was destroyed by the great fire, is the largest and most costly edifice in the city. The material of which it is built, is the dark blue Quincy granite, (*sienite*;) no wood is used in any part of the building; the whole is

solid masonry. It occupies an entire block of ground fronting on Wall-street, being about 200 feet in length by 171, and 144 feet in depth. It is 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, and 124 feet from the foundation to the apex of the dome. In front is a recessed portico with 18 massive columns of granite, beautifully wrought in the Ionic style. These columns are 38 feet in height, and 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, each weighing forty-three tons. They are said to be the largest in the world, excepting only the columns of a church at St. Petersburgh. The exchange room or rotunda is in the centre of the building, 100 feet in diameter, and 90 feet in height to the top of the dome. The dome is solid masonry, 80 feet in diameter, supported in part by eight Corinthian columns of beautiful Italian marble. These are 41 feet in height, and 4 feet 8 inches in diameter. A more magnificent apartment is seldom seen. The effect on the beholder when first seen, is grand and sublime. The entire cost of the building, including the ground, is stated at \$1,800,000; the original estimate was one-third of that sum. It was erected by a company called the Merchants' Exchange Company, incorporated in 1823, with a capital of one million. The new CUSTOM HOUSE is another recent addition to the public edifices of the city. It is modelled after the Parthenon at Athens, and is nearly of the same size as that celebrated temple. The external walls and the roof are of white marble, and the entire building is finished without wood, so as to be completely fire proof. It is 200 feet long by 90 wide, and about 80 feet in height.* It has two fronts; the principal one on Wall street, at the head of Broad street, and the

other on Pine street; each containing a row of finely wrought marble columns 32 feet high, of the Doric order. The business hall occupies the centre of the building; it is a rotunda surmounted by a dome, supported by sixteen beautiful Corinthian columns 30 feet high. The diameter of this room is 80 feet. The architectural ornaments of the interior are numerous, beautifully designed, and exquisitely finished. This superb edifice was commenced in May, 1834, and finished in May, 1841. The cost, ground inclusive, was \$1,175,000—building alone, \$950,000. The HALL OF JUSTICE, built in the Egyptian style, is a remarkable structure. It fronts on Centre street, and occupies a block of ground 253 feet long by 200 wide, including, however, in this space a prison which is detached from the main building. Its massive Theban columns with their gigantic palm-leaved capitals, and its cornices, ornamented with winged globes encircled by serpents, give a singular effect to the building. The material is a light colored granite, quarried at Hallowell on the Kennebec river, (Maine.) The criminal courts of the city and the city prison are to be found in this gloomy pile, which has gained the sobriquet of the *Egyptian Tombs*. The building was finished in 1838. The NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, on Washington Square, is built in the Gothic style, and has a commanding appearance. It is 180 feet long by 100 wide. The front is composed of a centre building with wings flanked by towers, one on each of the four corners of the edifice. The centre rises above the wings, and contains in front a large Gothic window of stained glass, 50 feet high by 24 wide. This part of the building contains the Chapel, which is much admired for its ar-

* The dimensions of the Parthenon were 217 feet long, 98 broad and 65 high.

chitectural beauty. Its lofty ceiling adorned with Gothic tracery, and the richly carved columns and pannelings of oak, give it an antique air, and produce a striking effect. The wings of the edifice are four stories high, and the towers five; the last are surmounted by embattled parapets. The main entrance is under the great central window, through a deep portal of richly moulded stone, and a door of massive oak. This building is of recent date, having been completed in 1836. Among the older public edifices, the CITY HALL is pre-eminent. It is situated in the Park, and consists of a centre building with wings, principally of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. The entire front is 216 feet long, by 105 deep; the front and ends are built of white marble, and the rear of free stone. It is chiefly occupied by the civil courts, and the common council, both branches of the latter and the mayor having their respective apartments. The U. States courts are held in a large brick building in the rear of the City Hall, originally built and occupied as an alms-house. At Bellevue on East river, 2½ miles from the City Hall, are several public buildings, as the new Alms-House, a large stone edifice, well adapted to the purposes for which it is used; a Hospital connected with it for the sick and insane poor; the House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents; and a Penitentiary for the punishment of female convicts. An asylum for the insane poor of the city has been recently erected on Blackwell's Island, where there is also a prison for male convicts. Opposite Blackwell's Island are the Long Island Farms, where are schools and nurseries for pauper children, liberally sustained in connection with the alms-house.

Among the benevolent institu-

tions of the city, is the Institution for the Blind, situated on the Eighth Avenue, having seventy-two pupils; the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, incorporated in 1817, on Fifty-fifth street, 3½ miles from the City Hall, containing by the last report, 152 pupils; the Lying-in-Asylum; the Female Assistance Society, for the relief and instruction of the sick poor; the society for respectable aged Indigent Females; the Orphan Asylum, established in 1806, situated on the Hudson at Bloomingdale, five miles from the City Hall, where great numbers of indigent orphan children are reared and educated; the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum on Twelfth street; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Prince street; the Asylum for colored orphans, &c. The foreign residents have associations for charitable purposes, as the St. George's Society, composed of Englishmen; St. Andrew's, of Scotch; St. David's, of Welch; the German, French, Spanish and Hebrew Societies; the St. Nicholas, composed of the descendants of the early Dutch inhabitants and others, and the New England Society. There are also numerous religious associations, as Bible, Tract, Missionary, Sunday School, Education, and Seamen's Friends Societies, most of which are sustained by particular denominations or sects, each having its own distinct organization.

Of the literary and scientific institutions, Columbia College is the oldest and best endowed. It was founded in 1754, and was originally called King's College. It is situated on a beautiful square adjoining Park Place, near the City Hall, where the college buildings were erected in 1760. For a considerable period there were no other buildings of any kind in the immediate neighborhood of the

college, which thus enjoyed an extensive and unobstructed view of the opposite shore and country of New-Jersey, the city and island of New-York, Long Island, Staten Island, New-York bay, &c. This college has always sustained a high character as a seminary of learning, having from the beginning enjoyed the services of eminent scholars in the various departments of instruction. It is still in a highly flourishing condition. The University of the city of New-York, is a youthful institution; it was chartered in 1831, and is rapidly rising into importance and favor. Connected with it is a Medical School of high reputation. The General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church, is situated on Twentieth street, corner of the Ninth Avenue, near the Hudson, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City Hall, a part of the city known as Chelsea. There are two handsome buildings of stone for the accommodation of the professors and students; the board of trustees consists of all the bishops, and one other trustee from each diocese in the United States. The institution is well endowed, and in a flourishing condition. The New-York Theological Seminary near the University, is under the direction of the Presbyterian church, although open to all Christian denominations. Its library is of great value, consisting of 16,000 volumes, formerly the property of a German clergyman, Rev. Leander Van Ess, after whose decease it was purchased for this institution. Extensive grammar schools are connected with Columbia College and the University, in which boys are fitted for college, or for the counting room. The common schools of the city are under the control of the Public School Society, incorporated in 1805, which receives for their support the monies appropriated by the state to

common schools. The amount expended by the society during the year ending May, 1841, was \$156,857.45. The average number of pupils taught was 23,654, between the ages of four and sixteen; besides this number, 397 children under four years of age were taught in the primary departments. The number of schools was seventy-one, including eight for colored children. There are in the city numerous private seminaries, many of which are of an excellent character; and in general, the advantages of education in all its stages are as great in this city as can be found in any other part of the country. Of the literary associations, the oldest is the New-York Society Library, founded in 1754, which occupies a new and beautiful building recently erected on Broadway, corner of Leonard street. The library is the largest and most valuable in the state, and is constantly increasing; it now consists of nearly 40,000 volumes. An extensive reading room is connected with it, in some respects the best in the city. The rights of membership are \$31, annual dues \$4. The institution is governed by a board of twelve trustees, who are annually elected by the shareholders. The New-York Historical Society, formed in 1804, at present occupies a suite of rooms in the University, where its library, comprising about 12,000 volumes, is situated. It has published several volumes of historical collections, containing materials for developing the history of the state. The Lyceum of Natural History, established in 1818, has done much for the promotion of natural science in this country. The building in which its library and cabinet are deposited, is on Broadway, ¹⁹³ between Prince street; it was erected at the expense of the Lyceum. The Mercantile Library Association is

chitectural beauty. Its lofty ceiling adorned with Gothic tracery, and the richly carved columns and pannelings of oak, give it an antique air, and produce a striking effect. The wings of the edifice are four stories high, and the towers five; the last are surmounted by embattled parapets. The main entrance is under the great central window, through a deep portal of richly moulded stone, and a door of massive oak. This building is of recent date, having been completed in 1836. Among the older public edifices, the CITY HALL is pre-eminent. It is situated in the Park, and consists of a centre building with wings, principally of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. The entire front is 216 feet long, by 105 deep; the front and ends are built of white marble, and the rear of free stone. It is chiefly occupied by the civil courts, and the common council, both branches of the latter and the mayor having their respective apartments. The U. States courts are held in a large brick building in the rear of the City Hall, originally built and occupied as an alms-house. At Bellevue on East river, 2½ miles from the City Hall, are several public buildings, as the new Alms-House, a large stone edifice, well adapted to the purposes for which it is used; a Hospital connected with it for the sick and insane poor; the House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents; and a Penitentiary for the punishment of female convicts. An asylum for the insane poor of the city has been recently erected on Blackwell's Island, where there is also a prison for male convicts. Opposite Blackwell's Island are the Long Island Farms, where are schools and nurseries for pauper children, liberally sustained in connection with the alms-house.

Among the benevolent institu-

tions of the city, is the Institution for the Blind, situated on the Eighth Avenue, having seventy-two pupils; the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, incorporated in 1817, on Fifty-first street, 3½ miles from the City Hall, containing by the last report, 152 pupils; the Lying-in-Asylum; the Female Assistance Society, for the relief and instruction of the sick poor; the society for respectable aged Indigent Females; the Orphan Asylum, established in 1806, situated on the Hudson at Bloomingdale, five miles from the City Hall, where great numbers of indigent orphan children are reared and educated; the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum on Twelfth street; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Prince street; the Asylum for colored orphans, &c. The foreign residents have associations for charitable purposes, as the St. George's Society, composed of Englishmen; St. Andrew's, of Scotch; St. David's, of Welch; the German, French, Spanish and Hebrew Societies; the St. Nicholas, composed of the descendants of the early Dutch inhabitants and others, and the New England Society. There are also numerous religious associations, as Bible, Tract, Missionary, Sunday School, Education, and Seamen's Friends Societies, most of which are sustained by particular denominations or sects, each having its own distinct organization.

Of the literary and scientific institutions, Columbia College is the oldest and best endowed. It was founded in 1754, and was originally called King's College. It is situated on a beautiful square adjoining Park Place, near the City Hall, where the college buildings were erected in 1760. For a considerable period there were no other buildings of any kind in the immediate neighborhood of the

college, which thus enjoyed an extensive and unobstructed view of the opposite shore and country of New-Jersey, the city and island of New-York, Long Island, Staten Island, New-York bay, &c. This college has always sustained a high character as a seminary of learning, having from the beginning enjoyed the services of eminent scholars in the various departments of instruction. It is still in a highly flourishing condition. The University of the city of New-York, is a youthful institution; it was chartered in 1831, and is rapidly rising into importance and favor. Connected with it is a Medical School of high reputation. The General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church, is situated on Twentieth street, corner of the Ninth Avenue, near the Hudson, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City Hall, a part of the city known as Chelsea. There are two handsome buildings of stone for the accommodation of the professors and students; the board of trustees consists of all the bishops, and one other trustee from each diocese in the United States. The institution is well endowed, and in a flourishing condition. The New-York Theological Seminary near the University, is under the direction of the Presbyterian church, although open to all Christian denominations. Its library is of great value, consisting of 16,000 volumes, formerly the property of a German clergyman, Rev. Leander Van Ess, after whose decease it was purchased for this institution. Extensive grammar schools are connected with Columbia College and the University, in which boys are fitted for college, or for the counting room. The common schools of the city are under the control of the Public School Society, incorporated in 1805, which receives for their support the monies appropriated by the state to

common schools. The amount expended by the society during the year ending May, 1841, was \$156,857.45. The average number of pupils taught was 23,654, between the ages of four and sixteen; besides this number, 397 children under four years of age were taught in the primary departments. The number of schools was seventy-one, including eight for colored children. There are in the city numerous private seminaries, many of which are of an excellent character; and in general, the advantages of education in all its stages are as great in this city as can be found in any other part of the country. Of the literary associations, the oldest is the New-York Society Library, founded in 1754, which occupies a new and beautiful building recently erected on Broadway, corner of Leonard street. The library is the largest and most valuable in the state, and is constantly increasing; it now consists of nearly 40,000 volumes. An extensive reading room is connected with it, in some respects the best in the city. The rights of membership are \$31, annual dues \$4. The institution is governed by a board of twelve trustees, who are annually elected by the shareholders. The New-York Historical Society, formed in 1804, at present occupies a suite of rooms in the University, where its library, comprising about 12,000 volumes, is situated. It has published several volumes of historical collections, containing materials for developing the history of the state. The Lyceum of Natural History, established in 1818, has done much for the promotion of natural science in this country. The building in which its library and cabinet are deposited, is on Broadway, ⁹³ Prince street; it was erected at the expense of the Lyceum. The Mercantile Library Association is ³

formed chiefly of merchants' clerks. Its library consists of about 22,000 volumes, connected with which there is an excellent reading room. The number of members in 1840 was over 5,000. An annual course of lectures is delivered before this association at Clinton Hall, where the library is also kept. The Apprentices' Library in Crosby street, contains about 12,000 volumes. It was established in 1820, by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. The Mechanics' Institute occupies rooms in the basement of the City Hall, where it has a library and reading room; a course of lectures is also given under its auspices every winter. The American Institute for the encouragement of American industry, formed in 1828, has a valuable library of about 5,000 volumes, situated in the spacious building in the rear of the City Hall. Under the direction of this institute annual fairs are held in the city at Niblo's Garden, for the exhibition of American manufactures in every department of human industry. The Law Institute is an association of members of the bar, whose library is kept at the City Hall. The National Academy of Design, established in 1826, for the encouragement of the fine arts, occupies rooms in the Society Library's building, where are held its annual exhibitions of paintings. The Apollo Association, incorporated in 1840, for a similar purpose, is a popular institution. Other miscellaneous associations, are the Sacred Music Society, for the improvement of church music; the Chamber of Commerce, formed in 1763; the Board of Trade; the Board of Underwriters; the Board of Stock and Exchange Brokers; the New-York Lyceum, with a library and reading room, and annual lectures; the Colonization Society;

the Anti-Slavery Society; the Society for the encouragement of faithful Domestic Servants; the Horticultural Society; Temperance Societies; Masonic Lodges; Odd Fellows' Society, &c. The number of churches is about 160, as follows: Presbyterian 37, Episcopalian 26, Methodist 23, Baptist 16, Dutch Reformed 13, Roman Catholic 9, African 10, German Lutheran and Reformed 6, Jews' Synagogues 4, Quakers or Friends 4, Universalists 4, Unitarians 2, and others 7. Many of the churches are handsomely built; of these are the new Dutch Reformed churches on Washington Square and La Fayette Place; the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian;) St. Peters, (Roman Catholic;) French Protestant du St. Esprit; the Church of the Ascension, St. Paul's and St. Peter's, (Episcopalian;) Presbyterian churches on Duane, Grand and Mercer streets; Baptist on Broome street, &c. The metropolitan church now building on the site of old Trinity at the head of Wall street, will far surpass all others in the city in its extent and architectural splendor; its length is 189 feet by 84 in breadth; height 64; height of tower and spire, 264 feet. There are congregations of French, Germans, and Welch, who have religious services conducted in their respective languages.

The Markets are 15 in number, of which the principal are the Fulton, Washington, Catharine, Essex, Clinton, Tompkins and Franklin; all abundantly supplied with every variety of meats, fish, fruits and vegetables that the country affords. The Hotels are numerous, and those on Broadway are of an equal degree of excellence, as the Astor House, (which is the most extensive of all,) the American, Globe, Mansion House, Carlton, Waverley, City, Howard's, Franklin, Atlantic, &c. The

United States, Pacific, and Pearl street houses are also in good repute. Restaurateurs or refectories are found in great numbers in business parts of the city; most of which are supplied with every luxury of the seasons. There are five Theatres, viz., the Park, Bowery, Olympic, Chatham, and Little Drury. Theatrical entertainments are also given during summer at Niblo's and Vauxhall gardens. The Newspapers are 54 in number, of which 14 are daily; periodicals, monthly and quarterly, about 30. The public Ferries are 15, viz. 4 to Brooklyn, 3 to Williamsburgh, 2 to Staten Island, 3 to Hoboken, 2 to Jersey city, and 1 at Hellgate. Steamboats leave the city daily during the greater part of the year for Albany, Troy, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Peekskill, Haverstraw, Nyack, and other places on the Hudson; for Providence and Newport in Rhode Island; Stonington, Norwich, New-London, Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport, and Stamford, in Connecticut, by Long Island Sound; for Elizabethport, Newark, Amboy, New-Brunswick, and Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey; and for various landings on Long Island. Steamers also ply between this city and London, Liverpool, and Bristol, England. Lines of packet ships sail with great regularity to various ports in Europe, the West Indies, South America, and the United States.

According to the census of 1840, there were 417 commercial houses, engaged in foreign trade, and 918 commission houses, with an aggregate capital of \$45,941,200; 3,485 retail dry goods, groceries, and other stores, with a capital of \$14,509,995; 61 lumber yards, and trade, with a capital of \$731,500. The value of machinery manufactured amounted to \$1,150,000, giving employment to 1,419 men;

the value of hardware, cutlery, &c. amounted to \$135,300, giving employment to 145 men; the value of precious metals manufactured amounted to \$889,460, giving employment to 492 men; other metals, \$131,100, giving employment to 848 men; the value of granite, marble, &c. amounted to \$263,850, giving employment to 332 men; the value of bricks and lime manufactured amounted to \$27,000, giving employment to 18 men, the capital invested \$1,907,850; the value of manufactured cotton amounted to \$150,700, giving employment to 290 men, capital invested, \$61,300; the value of tobacco manufactured amounted to \$187,700, giving employment to 902 men, capital invested \$55,055; the value of hats, caps, bonnets, &c. manufactured, amounted to \$1,159,446, giving employment to 1,361 persons, capital invested \$444,300; the value of mixed manufactures amounted to \$1,201,700, giving employment to 1,653 persons, capital invested \$507,050; there were 173 manufactories of leather, saddleries, &c., the value of manufactured products amounting to \$1,522,156, capital invested \$526,330; there were 6,463,700 pounds of soap manufactured, 2,003,400 pounds of candles, and 250,000 pounds of wax and sperm candles, giving employment to 229 men, capital invested, \$277,600; 11 distilleries, manufacturing 2,973,278 gallons of liquor; 15 breweries, manufacturing 1,205,495 gallons of ale, giving employment to 274 men, with an aggregate capital of \$575,076; the value of medicinal drugs, paints, dyes, &c. manufactured, amounted to \$225,050, turpentine and varnish \$161,360, giving employment to 293 men, with an aggregate capital of \$648,650; there were 3 glass houses, and 4 glass cutting establishments, giving employment to 83

men, the manufactured products amounted to \$123,671, capital invested \$42,500; 1 pottery, giving employment to 12 men, manufactured products amounted to \$14,000, capital invested \$3,000; 7 sugar r-fineries, the value of the manufactured products amounted to \$385,000, confectionary, \$249,242, giving emyloyment to 327 men, the aggregate capital invested, \$425,706; 1 paper mill, value of manufactured products, \$25,000, all other manufactures of paper, playing cards, &c. \$20,137, giving employment to 51 men, capital invested \$27,900; 113 printing offices and 39 binderies, giving employment to 2029 men, capital invested, \$1,285,320; 6 rope walks, the value of the manufactured products amounted to \$92,600, giving employment to 61 men, capital invested \$9,800; 4 furnaces, giving employment to 56 men, capital invested, \$23,000; the value of musical instruments manufactured amounted to \$214,031, giving employment to 281 men, capital invested, \$338,400; the value of carriages and wagons manufactured amounted to \$208,074, giving employment to 297 men, capital invested \$90,950; 6 grist mills and 8 saw mills, giving employment to 104 men, capital invested, \$183,800; the value of ships and vessels built amounted to \$354,000; the value of furniture manufactured, \$916,675, giving employment to 1,319 men, capital invested \$826,150; the number of houses erected in 1840, was 601, giving employment to 4,023 men, value of constructing or building, \$979,100; all other manufactures not enumerated, \$2,667,958, capital invested, \$2,409,307. Total capital invested in manufactures, \$10,102,408. The cost of the raw materials used in the above manufacturing establishments, amounts to several millions of dollars, and the

manufactured products about double the value of the raw material.

Foreign commerce and internal trade are the great elements in the prosperity of the city, for which its location presents unrivalled advantages. The amount of shipping owned here in 1839, was 430,300 tons. The number of vessels entered from foreign ports during the year ending Sept. 30, 1839, was 2,138; the clearances were 1,680. The value of imports during the same period was \$99,882,438; of exports, \$33,268,099. The number of passengers arriving during the same year by shipboard was 47,479. In 1831, the amount of revenue collected here was about \$18,000,000, but on account of the "compromise act," as well as other causes, the amount collected at the present time is much less. For the third quarter of the year, ending Sept. 30, 1840, the amount was \$2,398,058; and the whole amount for the same year, did not probably exceed \$8,000,000. A considerable improvement took place in the corresponding quarter of 1841, when the amount of duties received was \$3,233,165. The entire receipts from customs in the United States in the year 1838, were \$16,158,800, or about two millions less than was paid by this city alone in 1831. The coasting and inland trade is not taken into the account in the foregoing statements. While the imports have diminished, the exports have increased, owing to the increased facilities of communication with the interior by railroads and canals. Immense quantities of manufactured articles and country produce are brought down the canals to the Hudson, and transhipped on board of towboats and barges for the city. The value of articles of country produce brought to market and consumed annually by the inhabitants of the city is estimated at

\$15,500,000. The number of wharves or piers for the use of the shipping, on the East river, is 60; on the Hudson, 53. The numerous packet ships, and most foreign vessels lie in the East river. The amount of capital invested in marine insurance is over three millions of dollars, exclusive of companies for mutual assurance. There are 23 Fire Insurance Companies, with an aggregate capital of six millions. The number of Banks is 33, having a capital of about twelve millions. There are two Gas Light Companies, with a capital of \$1,500,000. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has a capital of \$2,000,000, and the Life Insurance and Trust Company a capital of \$1,000,000. The rapid increase of the city in population, wealth, trade and commerce, du-

ring the last fifteen or twenty years, is attributable for the most part to the opening of the Erie canal, and other internal improvements. At the present moment the tide of prosperity threatens to be checked by the superior enterprise of other cities on the seaboard, which are beginning to share in the advantages of those improvements, and thus to draw away much of the trade that flowed in this direction. Without great outlays of capital and enterprise, beyond what has been already made, New-York must soon lose her proud pre-eminence among the cities of the Union, and add another example to the many the world has already seen, of the rapid decline of a commercial mart by the operation of a decayed spirit of enterprise, and successful competition in other places.

The city is divided into 17 Wards; each ward electing one Alderman, one Assistant Alderman, two Assessors, one Collector, &c. The following table shows the comparative population of the Wards at different periods:—

WARDS.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.
First,	9,929	11,331	10,380	10,629
Second,	9,315	8,203	7,549	6,394
Third,	10,201	9,599	10,884	11,581
Fourth,	12,210	12,705	15,439	15,770
Fifth,	15,093	17,722	18,495	19,159
Sixth,	20,061	13,570	16,827	17,198
Seventh,	14,192	15,873	21,481	22,982
Eighth,	24,285	20,729	28,570	29,073
Ninth,	10,956	22,810	20,618	24,795
Tenth,	23,932	16,438	20,926	29,026
Eleventh,	7,344	14,915	26,845	17,052
Twelfth,	7,938	11,808	24,437	11,652
Thirteenth, * .....	.....	12,598	17,130	18,571
Fourteenth, * .....	.....	14,288	17,306	20,235
Fifteenth, † .....	.....	.....	13,202	17,755
Sixteenth, ‡ .....	.....	.....	.....	22,273
Seventeenth, § .....	.....	.....	.....	18,619
Total,.....	166,086	202,589	270,089	312,710

* These two Wards were constituted in 1826, the 13th being taken from the 10th, and the 14th from the 6th and 8th Wards.

† Taken from the 9th Ward, 1832.

‡ Taken from the 12th or out-ward, 1836.

§ Taken from the 11th Ward, 1837.

TOTAL POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1673.....	2,500	1790.....	33,131
1696.....	4,302	1800.....	60,489
1731.....	8,628	1810.....	96,373
1756.....	10,381	1820.....	123,706
1771.....	21,876	1830.....	202,589
1786.....	26,614	1840.....	312,710

The assessed value of property in the respective Wards in 1840, was as follows:

WARDS.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
First,	\$32,502,000	\$27,276,549	\$59,778,549
Second,.....	14,927,000	1,928,812	16,855,812
Third,.....	12,105,500	5,155,610	17,261,110
Fourth,	8,485,005	1,930,550	10,415,550
Fifth,	9,460,250	3,046,195	12,506,445
Sixth,	7,735,600	2,262,378	9,997,978
Seventh,.....	10,621,425	4,670,421	15,291,846
Eighth,.....	10,908,000	2,340,658	13,248,658
Ninth,.....	8,652,450	1,129,135	9,781,585
Tenth,	6,138,850	718,800	6,857,650
Eleventh,.....	3,829,400	68,191	3,897,591
Twelfth,.....	10,073,550	2,291,800	12,365,350
Thirteenth,.....	4,247,000	307,054	4,554,054
Fourteenth,.....	6,844,800	1,917,473	8,762,273
Fifteenth,	14,130,700	8,652,467	22,783,167
Sixteenth,	17,055,509	863,630	17,919,139
Seventeenth,	9,402,725	1,161,974	10,564,699
Total,.....	\$187,121,464	\$65,721,699	\$252,843,163

The aggregate amount of the ordinary expenses of the city government in 1839, was \$1,352,832; and in 1840, \$1,449,779; (exclusive of interest of city debt, advances on trust accounts, and expenditures on public works.) The city owed on the 1st May, 1841, \$8,978,167, chiefly incurred in the construction of the Croton Water Works. The water debt, (as it is called,) was then a little less than *eight millions*; it is expected to reach *twelve millions*. The following are the largest salaries paid by the city:—

Counsel of Corporation,.. \$4,000
 Mayor,..... 3,000
 District Attorney,..... 3,000

Attorney for Corporation,.. 3,000
 Street Commissioner,..... 3,000
 Recorder,..... 2,500
 Three Judges Superior Court,
 each,..... 2,500
 Comptroller, 2,500
 Three Spe. Justices, each, . 2,000
 Three others, each, 1,600
 Five Assistant Justices, each 1,600
 Clerk Aldermen,..... 2,150
 Physician Almshouse,..... 1,500
 Collector city revenues,.... 1,500
 Clerk Court Sessions,..... 1,500
 Keeper Blackwell's island,. 1,000
 Superintendent streets, 1,250

To many of these offices perquisites or fees are attached, exceeding the amount of the salaries.

The following is a summary of the expenditures for the year 1840:

On account of the City Debt,.....	\$1,951,969	20
On account of the City Improvements,.....	253,714	25
On account of the Public Works,.....	1,807,285	98
Advances on Trust Account,	721,242	10
Public Institution and Charities,.....	355,332	74
Public Health,	174,784	39
Administering the Laws, (salaries, &c.).....	64,427	72
City Police,.....	469,174	24
County charges,.....	132,345	94
Total,.....	\$1,196,065 04	

The Fire Department is well organized, and cost the city during the same year, \$76,788 53, (embraced under the head of *City Police*.) In July, 1841, there were 48 engines, 33 hose carriages, 48,450 feet hose, 47 ladders, 53 hooks, and 7 hook and ladder trucks, belonging to the Department. The number of engine companies was 48, hose companies 34, hook and ladder companies 7, hydrant companies 3, and the number of men in the Department 1639. From 7th May, 1841, to 28th December next following, there were 128 fires, most of which were extinguished with trifling damage. During the same year, (1840,) the expense of lamps and gas was \$120,675 91; city watch, \$223,950 23; cleaning streets, \$149,930 65. The Police of the city depends for its efficiency on the personal character of the Mayor, its head; at present there is no want of proper energy in that officer; but the system is believed to be extremely defective. There were confined in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's island, at the close of 1841, 842 convicts—396 males and 446 females. Of this number 230 were sentenced by the criminal courts, and the remainder were vagrants, committed by Justices of the Police. The number of Watchmen employed at night, is 956, at an average expense of

over \$200,000 per annum. The most prolific sources of crime and wretchedness are the liquor shops, porter houses and taverns, both licensed and unlicensed. Of the licensed houses of this description there were about 3,140, in 1841—an increase of several hundred over the former year. The number of unlicensed is unknown, but believed to be very large. Thus while individual exertions are made to check so great an evil, the fathers of the city are opening new facilities for its spread in the community.

The Courts in the city of local jurisdiction, are the following:—The Superior Court, composed of a Chief Justice and two Justices; the Court of Common Pleas, or County Court, consisting of a First Judge, and two Associate Judges, together with the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, Judges *ex officio*; the Vice Chancellor and Assistant Vice Chancellor's Courts; the Marine Court, (jurisdiction limited to \$100, except in marine cases,) and six Justices' or Ward Courts, (limited to \$50.) The terms of the Superior Court commence on the first Monday, and of the Common Pleas on the third Monday, of every month. The Criminal courts are the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held ordinarily by the Circuit Judge and two Aldermen; the Court of General Sessions, held by

the Recorder and two Aldermen, on the first Monday of each month; the Special Sessions, by the same; and the Police Court, composed of six Magistrates, who have two offices, called the Upper and Lower Police, at one of which the Watch report every morning at day-break. The Surrogate's Court, for the proving of Wills, &c. is open every day. The Sheriff's Jury meet several times every month to determine the amount of damages on writs of inquiry, &c. The Coroner's Inquest is held as occasion requires. Beside these local courts, others of more general jurisdiction have regular terms in the city; as, the Court for the Correction of Errors, the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court, the Court of Chancery, and the United States Circuit and District Courts. To these may be added the Courts Martial, for the imposition of fines for the neglect of military duty, &c. The Militia of the city consists of one division of Artillery, containing about 4000 men; three divisions of Infantry, and part of a fourth, containing together about 9000 men.

The Bay of New-York, centrally distant 4 miles south from the city, has long been justly celebrated for its unrivalled beauties; surrounded as it is, by cities, villages, and highly cultivated and picturesque scenery. It is perfectly safe for shipping, being protected by the high lands in the vicinity. It receives the Hudson river on the north, and communicates with Long Island Sound on the east, through an arm of the sea, called the East river; with Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound on the west, through the Kills, and with the Atlantic Ocean through the "Narrows." It contains Governor's, Bedlow's and Ellis' Island, all of which belong to the United States government and are strong-

ly fortified; also Robbins' Reef, on which is erected a light-house. The *Quarantine Ground* is on the south near Staten Island, where are usually to be seen, in warm weather, a great number of vessels lying at anchor, mostly from foreign ports, performing sanitary regulation in order to prevent the diseases of distant places from infecting the Commercial Emporium of the Union. The *Lower Bay* of New-York, centrally distant 13 miles south of the city, is also a large and important body of water. It communicates with the bay and harbor of New-York through the "Narrows," with Raritan Bay on the west, and with the Atlantic ocean on the south, through the *Old Channel* and *Gedney's Channel*. The latter affords 24 feet of water at the lowest tides, and is of immense advantage to the city of New-York, and to commerce at large. Armed vessels and merchantmen of the largest class, can now, at all times of the tide, be safely piloted into the Lower Bay, and thence to the wharves at the city.

Table of Distances from the City of New-York, to the principal cities and towns in the United States, by the nearest mail routes.

Miles.	Miles.
Albany, <i>by water</i> , 145	Little Rock, Ar. 1293
Alton, Ill. 1073	Louisville, 815
Augusta, Me. 370	Milledgeville, G. 867
Augusta, Ga. 805	Mobile, 1258
Annapolis, Md. 217	Montreal, Can. 380
Baltimore, 187	Nashville, Ten. 939
Boston, <i>by land</i> , 207	Natchez, Miss. 1371
" <i>via</i> Ston- ington, 223	New Orleans, .. 1428
Bridgeport, Ct. 60	New Haven, Ct. 80
Buffalo, <i>via</i> Al- bany, 466	New London, " 120
Burlington, Vt. 290	Norfolk, 412
Charleston, S.C. 769	Pensacola, Fl'a, 1305
Columbia, " 725	Pittsburg, Pa. 387
Cincinnati, O. 722	Philadelphia, .. 67
Columbus, " 621	Portland, Me. 317
Detroit, Mich. 675	Providence, R.I. 182
Harrisburg, Pa. 182	Quebec, 540
Hartford, Ct. 116	Richmond, Va. 347
Indianapolis, Ia. 752	St. Louis, 1080
Jackson, Miss. 1260	Savannah, 887
Jefferson, Mo. 1180	Tallahassee, Fl. 1121
Kingston, Can. 390	Trenton, N.J. ... 68
	Washington, ... 225

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

DISTANCES of the principal places between NEW-YORK and ALBANY, on the east side of the Hudson, by mail route.

Names of places.	Place to place.	From N.York.	From Albany.
NEW-YORK,	0	0	154
King's Bridge,	13	13	141
Yonker's,	4	17	137
Dobb's Ferry,	5	22	132
Irving,	5	27	127
Tarrytown,	1	28	126
Sing Sing,	6	34	120
Croton River,	2	36	113
Colleberg,	2	38	116
Peekskill,	8	46	108
Phillipsburgh,	9	55	99
Fishkill,	10	65	89
Wappinger's Creek,	6	71	83
POUGHKEEPSIE,	7	78	76
Hyde Park,	6	84	70
Rhinebeck,	10	94	60
Redhook, Lower,	6	100	54
Redhook, Upper	3	103	51
Clermont,	5	108	46
Blue Store,	2	110	41
Johnstown,	3	113	41
HUDSON,	8	121	33
Stuyvesant Falls,	8	129	25
Kinderhook,	5	134	20
Schodack Centre,	10	144	10
Greenbush,	9	153	1
ALBANY,	1	154	0

DISTANCES of the principal places between NEW-YORK and ALBANY, on the west side of the Hudson river, via. Piermont and Goshen.

Names of places.	Place to place.	From N.York.	From Albany.
NEW-YORK,	0	0	174
Piermont,	24	24	150
Ramapo,	19	43	131
Monroe Works,	8	51	123
Monroe,	8	59	115
Chester,	6	65	109
GOSHEN,	5	70	104
Montgomery,	10	80	94
Walden,	4	84	90
Shawangunk,	3	87	87
New Hurley,	4	91	83
New Paltz,	9	100	74
Rosendale,	8	108	66
KINGSTON,	8	116	58
Glasgow,	9	125	49
Ulster, or Saugerties,	3	128	46
Malden, or Bristol,	3	131	43

CATSKILL,	9	140	34
Athens,	6	146	23
Coxsackie,	8	151	20
New Baltimore,	6	160	14
Coeymans,	2	162	12
ALBANY,	12	174	0

DISTANCES of the principal places on the Hudson, from ALBANY and NEW-YORK.

Names of places.	Place to place.	From N.York.	From Albany.
NEW-YORK,	0	0	145
Weehawken, N. J.	1	1	144
Bloomingdale,	4	5	140
Bull's Ferry, N. J.	1	6	139
Manhattanville,	2	8	137
Fort Lee, N. J.	2	10	135
Fort Washington,	1	11	134
Spuyten Duvel Creek,	2	13	132
Yonkers,	4	17	123
Hastings,	3	20	125
Dobb's Ferry,	2	22	123
Piermont,	2	24	121
Irving,	2	26	119
Tarrytown,	1	27	118
Sing Sing,	6	33	112
Teller's Point,	2	35	110
Grassy Point,	4	39	106
Verplank's Point,	2	41	104
Caldwell's Landing,	3	44	101
West Point,	8	52	93
ColdSpring,	2	54	91
Cornwall,	3	57	88
New Windsor,	2	59	86
Newburgh,	2	61	84
New Hamburg,	6	67	78
Milton,	3	70	75
Poughkeepsie,	4	74	71
Hyde Park,	6	80	65
Pelham,	4	84	61
Rhinebeck,	6	70	55
Redhook, Lower,	7	97	48
Glasco,	2	99	46
Redhook, Upper,	1	100	45
Saugerties,	1	101	44
Bristol, or Malden,	1	102	43
Catskill,	9	111	34
Hudson,	5	116	29
Coxsackie,	8	124	21
Kinderhook Landing,	2	126	19
New Baltimore,	4	130	15
Coeyman's,	2	132	13
Schodack Landing,	3	135	10
Castleton,	2	137	8
Overslaugh,	5	142	3
ALBANY,	3	145	0
TROY,	6	151	6

NOTE.—Those places in *Italic*, are the usual Steamboat Landings.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD, is a projected work of much importance; the line commences at the Harlem river, connecting with the New-York and Harlem railroad at Morrisania. From thence it proceeds north through the county of Westchester, eastern parts of Putnam and Dutchess counties, into Columbia county, where it intersects the line of the *Albany and West Stockbridge railroad*, at Chatham Four Corners, and terminates at Greenbush. The whole distance from the City Hall in New-York to Albany is about 148 miles; it is also proposed to continue this road from Greenbush to the city of Troy, a further distance of 6 miles. In its course the line of this road passes through a rich and fertile district of country, and approaches very near the western boundaries of the states of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The estimated expense for a single track, from Harlem river to Greenbush is \$2,400,000.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, commences on the west side of the Hudson river at the village of Piermont, where is erected a substantial pier upwards of one mile in length, on which are situated commodious buildings for the use of the railroad company. From thence the road extends in a north-west direction to the village of Goshen in Orange co. a distance of 46 miles; to where it was finished and put in operation Sept. 22, 1841. This is a wide and substantial road, having been constructed at a great expense, through a hilly and interesting region of country. The line of the road extends through Rockland and Orange counties, until it reaches the Delaware river, thence up the right bank of the above river, through the counties of Sullivan and Delaware into Broome county;

all of which is finished or in progress except 40 miles extending from Deposit west to Binghamton. At the village of Binghamton commences the Susquehanna division, which extends west through the counties of Broome, Tioga, Chemung and Steuben to the village of Hornellsville, a distance of 117½ miles from Binghamton. This part of the road is now, (Jan. 1842,) nearly completed. From Hornellsville the line extends still farther west, through the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauque; where terminates this great work at the village of Dunkirk on Lake Erie. Between Hornellsville and Dunkirk, 132 miles, the road is advancing with great rapidity. The route selected is in all respects most eligible for a work of such extent; the line has the advantage on more than three quarters of the whole distance, of being laid in the valleys of rivers and other considerable streams, as the Ramapo, Delaware, Susquehanna, Chemung, Canisteo, Genesee and Allegany rivers and some of their tributaries; where the grades are extremely favorable, and the soil in the valleys west of the Delaware, adapted to the use of piles—which mode of construction has been adopted on the Susquehanna division. The whole length of this road from Dunkirk to Piermont, is 446 miles, thence to the city of New-York by water is 24 miles, making the total distance from Lake Erie to the city of New-York 470 miles.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company was chartered in 1832, with a capital of \$10,000,000. In 1834 the route of the road was surveyed, under the authority and at the expense of the state; and in 1836, the legislature granted to the company, in aid of its construction, a loan of the credit of the state for \$3,000,000, subject to

restrictions, which have since been modified. In 1840 the legislature authorised the issue to the company of \$100,000 of state stock for each \$100,000 previously collected on the stock of the company, they having previously received the like amount of the state; and the corresponding sum of \$100,000 for every \$50,000 which should thereafter be collected on their stock, and expended in the construction of the road, till the issues amounted to \$3,000,000.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, commences near the City Hall in New-York, and extends north through Centre and Broome-streets into the Bowery, then enters the Fourth Avenue, which it pursues to Harlem river, a distance of 8 miles; thence across the river by a substantial bridge into Westchester county. This company was first chartered in 1831, with a capital of \$350,000, but has since been amended, so that by the last amendment passed in 1840, they are now authorised by law to issue stock to the amount of \$2,950,000, and extend their road from the Harlem river, through the county of Westchester, to the north line of that county, a distance of 50 miles, and eastwardly to the line of the state of Connecticut, and there to intersect with a line or lines from that state, or from Massachusetts. The total amount of moneys received from the sale of the above stock in 1841, amounted to \$1,010,472 92; all of which has been expended. The total expenditures of every descrip-

tion from June 1st, 1831, to Sept. 1st, 1841, was \$1,888,113 23, and no dividends have as yet been declared by the company. The route selected for the road has thus far presented the most formidable natural obstacles, embracing the hardest rock excavation, extensive tunnelling, high and long embankments and costly bridges. The track is now finished to William's bridge, where it crosses Bronx river, a distance of 14½ miles from the City Hall; and the grading of the whole line to White Plains, a further distance of 13 miles, is contracted to be done by the first of April, 1842.

NEW-YORK MILLS, v. and p. o. Whitestown, Oneida co. is an important manufacturing settlement, situated on the Sadaquada creek, 2 miles south of the village of Whitesboro. It contains about 900 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns and 3 stores. Here are two extensive factory buildings, constructed of stone, each 4 stories high, embracing a large cotton manufactory, in which are in operation about 400 looms, with the usual machinery appertaining thereto; the buildings and machinery were erected at a cost of \$275,000. This establishment is one of the largest of its kind in the state, and is justly celebrated for the beauty and excellence of its manufactured fabrics; there is also a large bleaching and dyeing establishment in connection with the above works; altogether giving constant employment to above 400 persons.

NIAGARA COUNTY, taken from Genesee in 1808, is centrally distant 290 miles west from the city of Albany. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, east by Orleans county, south by Erie, and west by the Niagara river, which separates it from Canada. From Lake Ontario to the foot of the Mountain Ridge, which extends across this county from east to west, the surface has a gradual rise towards the south, varying from 7 to 12 miles from the lake. The Alluvial Way, or Ridge Road, extends from the Genesee to the Niagara river, between the lake shore and the Mountain ridge; it is formed by the deposit of sand and

gravel handsomely arched ; its surface is elevated about 130 feet above the surface of the lake. The face of the country on the south is diversified, and the soil is generally good, producing grass and grain in abundance. In addition to Lake Ontario, it is watered on the west by the Niagara river, and on the south by the Tonawanda creek, which separates it from Erie county. The mineral localities of this county, although not numerous, are such as to attract the attention of the traveller. The most important of these are in the immediate vicinity of the Falls of Niagara, and at the deep rock excavation near Lockport. Sulphur springs also occur near the above places ; some of them are well charged with gas, and hold in solution small quantities of sulphate of magnesia. To these may be added, a chalybeate spring and an inflammable spring at Gasport on the line of the *Erie Canal*, which great work passes through this county, uniting with the Tonawanda creek at the village of Pendleton. The *Lockport and Niagara Falls*, and the *Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroad*, here unite at the village of Niagara Falls. Its area is about 484 square miles, or 309,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Niagara county, with the population in 1840.

Cambria,	2,099	Porter,	2,177
Hartland,	2,350	Royalton,	3,549
Lewiston,	2,533	Somerset,	1,742
LOCKPORT,	9,125	Wheatland,	1,057
Newfane,	2,372	Wilson,	1,753
Niagara,	1,277		
Pendleton,	1,098	Total inhabitants,	31,132

NIAGARA, t. Niagara co. situated 16 miles west of the village of Lockport, and distant 298 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,277 inhabitants. The surface is undulating ; soil, calcareous gravelly loam, underlaid by lime and gypsum. This town is situated on the Mountain Ridge, and declines toward the south ; it is drained by two or three small streams, and is watered on the west by the Niagara river, which separates it from Canada. Attached to this town is Goat Island and some smaller islands ; it also embraces a part of the celebrated Falls of Niagara. Chalmers and Niagara Falls are names of post offices. Schlosser is the name of a landing which has of late acquired much celebrity, from the circumstance of its being the place where the steamboat Caroline was destroyed by an armed British force, Dec. 29, 1837.

NIAGARA FALLS, v. and p. o.

Niagara, Niagara co. is situated on the east side of the Niagara river, within full view of Niagara rapids and falls. It contains about 750 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, a classical institute and a select school for young ladies, 2 churches, 6 hotels and taverns, 9 stores and shops ; 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, 1 paper mill, 1 trip hammer works, 1 furnace, 2 machine shops, 1 railroad car manufactory ; all using water power taken from the Niagara river, which here furnishes an inexhaustible amount of hydraulic power. The *Lockport and Niagara Falls railroad*, and the *Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroad*, unite at this place, having two separate depots, affording a cheap and speedy mode of conveyance to those visiting the justly celebrated Falls of Niagara. In regard to this place and vicinity, a writer makes the following remarks :—

" Since my last visit, nearly twenty years ago, there have been many changes, even here, the sublimest spot on earth. A bridge has been built across to goat Island, and a tower, resembling a light house, built on the brink of the great cataract. The spectator is enabled to view these wonderful works of nature from points where formerly man was not permitted to visit. Table Rock, on the Canada side, was always considered the chosen point for the view above, and on that account most travellers remained on the British side. The construction of the bridge and the tower has turned the travel to the American side. I shall not attempt a description of a scene which has so often been attempted by others, but which the pen of man is incompetent to picture or describe. I am happy to say that the number of visitors is constantly increasing, and unlike other fashionable places, they are not limited to a few weeks in the summer months. At all seasons, even in the depth of winter, pilgrims are found wending their way here."

NIAGARA FALLS, the just admiration and wonder of all who visit them, are thus faithfully described by Horatio Gates Spafford, in his *Gazetteer of the State of New-York*, published in 1824. "The Falls of Niagara are about equi-distant between Lakes Erie and Ontario," and 220 miles west of the city of Albany, by the most usually travelled route; "they have very deservedly attracted much notice, and have been often and well described. To conceive a just idea of the Falls, it must be understood that the level of Lake Erie is elevated above that of Lake Ontario 334 feet: and that the surface of the land is pretty uniformly level, from Buffalo to Fort Niagara, with the exception of 2 steeps of unequal descent. These steeps,

or terraces, extend far from the east, and terminate at Black Rock and Lewiston, if indeed they are not to be traced also into Canada. They are not ridges, but rather rocky ledges, that bound the northern extremities of plains, as those descend toward the level of Lake Ontario.

" The immense volume of water that forms a river of a mile wide, running with a current of more than 3 miles an hour, can only be conceived by those who have seen large rivers, and have indulged in some habitual reflection. I had enjoyed these advantages, and had read many good descriptions of Niagara Falls, before I had an opportunity to consult the impressions derived from personal inspection: and still the scene was altogether new to me, when I stood, and gazed, and wondered at the sight. A broad, rapid river poured at once down a precipice of more than 150 feet, into an awful chasm of about 3 quarters of a mile wide, and near 300 feet deep, reckoning from the surface of the river bank! The first effect of this sight is absolutely indescribable. My head became giddy, and it seemed to me that every nerve was affected in the same way with those of the head: nor was it till after some minutes that I dare crawl along to the brink of the awful precipice, from which I designed to take a nearer view. This was from the Table Rock, on the Canada shore, immediately below the great Fall.

" The form of the Fall is nearly that of a semi-circle, with the longest line on the east side of the grand central stream, or Horse-shoe Fall. And on the American side, the sheet is separated by Goat Island, which is about 330 yards broad. The Horse-shoe Fall may be near 700 yards in circumference; and the high Fall on the American side, including the

whole space, about 380 yards. Other estimates say less, and some also, say more, but until I have an opportunity for another admeasurement, I must compute the whole circumference at 1410 yards. On the east side of Goat Island, there is also another island of perhaps 20 yards, between which is a small sheet of water 8 or 10 yards broad. With the exception, then, of 350 yards, the whole space is occupied by sheets of falling water. The height of the Fall on the American side, is 164 feet; on the Canada side 150, the results of several careful admeasurements. At the mouth of Chippewa creek, on the Canada side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the great Fall, the river is near 2 miles broad, and from this place the current is very rapid, with a descent variously estimated; probably about 80, or perhaps 90 feet. Opposite this rapid, on the American side, stands the village of Niagara Falls, (formerly called Manchester,) 100 rods above the Fall. The best near view is from Goat Island, to which there is a bridge; but to obtain a just idea of the country, with a whole view of Niagara, it should be approached from Lake Ontario. The spray that rises from the water, at the foot of the Falls, reaches a lofty height, more or less curved to the horizon, according to the direction and force of the wind. But it always serves as the medium for beautiful rainbows when the weather is fair. The sound is heard at various distances; extending 20 or 30 miles, when wafted by a gentle breeze. I have heard it 30 miles, in a direct line; and I once approached within 5 miles, without hearing any of that roar, which soon became tremendous, from a change of wind.

"It will be observed that the main body of the water descends at the Horse-shoe Fall, where it is also very deep; and running with

a very strong current, it does not pitch immediately downward, but curves in a white sheet to the level of the river below, advancing about 50 feet from the perpendicular of the cataract. The Fall on the American side, on the contrary, drops almost perpendicularly, in a much thinner sheet. Below the Falls, the surface exhibits a singular unevenness, where the water and foam force up large spherical figures, that burst on the top, discharge a cloud of spray, and subside, to be immediately succeeded by others, in constant and rapid succession. This appearance is of course the most remarkable, just below the centre of the Horseshoe Fall, where the currents above, rushing together, have also forced down the greater proportion of air.

"I have said above, that the great northern terrace of the high plain meets Niagara river at Lewiston, and along the foot of this is the Alluvial Way, separately described. Lewiston is just at the foot of this terrace, and here must have been, originally, the Falls of Niagara, now 8 miles higher up the stream. The corresponding strata of rocks and earths, with every geological feature, carry irresistible evidence of this prodigious excavation. In the autumn of 1795, it is said a shock of an earthquake was felt here, when a large piece of the rock that formed the Cataract, fell, and perceptibly changed the form of its curvature. Indeed it were altogether incredible to suppose this immense body of water should descend thus, and not be constantly wearing away the rocks that lie in its way. How long it may have taken to cut out this vast chasm, is of no importance.

"Since the above was published, I have had a winter view of these Falls, under favorable circumstan-

ces. As I approached them by sleighing, on some of the last days of January, 1820, turning Sturgeon Point, on the shore of Lake Erie, at a distance of 26 miles from the Falls, I plainly saw the spray rising in splendid columns. It was a very cold day, the wind strong from the north, and the sun, perfectly unclouded, was near the horizon, every circumstance combining to favor the view. On the last day of January, when every thing that winter could do had been done, I again saw the Falls, surrounded by a magnificence that summer never exhibits. The wind, and spray, and frost, had covered the snow with a crust of solid, white ice, from 1 to 18 inches in thickness, on all the approaches to the Falls, and the limbs of the overhanging trees were bent down or broken: the river was closed every where, save where tossed with the utmost rapidity of motion, white with foam, and no water could be seen, only at the Rapids and Falls. Yet in all this terrific array of the majesty of the elements, and stupendous work of nature, myriads of wild ducks were seen, sporting on the foaming torrent. They were descending in streams on the wing, and would alight on the water in the Rapids, float over the perpendicular Fall, descend about one-half of the distance, take wing, and again remount to the Rapids! This was new to me, but Col. Whitney, who keeps an excellent hotel at the Falls, and who was with me, told me such occurrences were by no means rare, for a few weeks, in the extreme cold of winter. There is now a safe and convenient covered stairway, erected close to the Falls, by which to descend to the foot of the column of water. A bridge has also been erected across the Rapids, to Goat Island, from which the best views may be had

of the Falls and Rapids, on both sides."

NIAGARA, FORT. See *Fort Niagara*.

NIAGARA RIVER, is the outlet of Lake Erie and the upper lakes, communicating with Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. It is 36 miles long, and of very unequal width, spreading out from half a mile to 6 or 7 in width, embosoming several islands, of which Grand and Navy Islands, are the most important. "A good description of this river would fill a volume. From Fort Erie, on the Canada shore, at the outlet of Lake Erie, to Chippewa, is 18 miles, with a height of bank of from 4 to 10 feet. From Chippewa to the great fall, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Canada shore, with a descent of 92 feet. Of course the bank along this distance is from 10 to 100 feet high, and the current of the river so rapid as to keep the surface in a white foam the most of this distance. From the cataract it is 7 miles to the Landing at Lewiston, and near here the bank is 310 feet high, composed of strata of soft mud and sand, clay, gypsum or plaster, slate, limestone, and a superstratum of earth. There is considerable descent in this distance, and the *Whirlpool* and *Devil's Hole*. From Lewiston to Lake Ontario, is also 7 miles, and in this distance, the Northern Terrace, or Mountain Ridge, crosses the course of the river, and the height of the bank soon diminishes to 25 or 30 feet, holding this height to the lake. The mouth of Niagara river is in N. lat. $43^{\circ} 14'$, and $5^{\circ} 06'$ W. longitude from New-York. The channel of this river is the boundary between the United States and Canada. The length and descent of this river are stated as below, by the latest estimates: from Lake Erie to the head of the rapids above Grand Niagara, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, descent

15 feet ; Rapids $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, descent 51 feet ; Falls, 162 feet ; from the Falls to Lewiston, 7 miles, descent 104 feet ; thence to Lake Ontario, 7 miles, descent 2 feet : making the whole distance 36 miles, and the fall 334 feet, which of course is the difference of level of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. This river affords a great variety of fish, such as salmon trout, (below the Falls,) sturgeon, bass, muscanunge, or muscalunga, and many others of less note. The white fish weigh from 2 to 5 and 6 pounds, and are taken in seines from October to May, a most delicious fish, peculiar to this river and the great western lakes."

NICHOLS, t. Tioga co. situated 8 miles south-west of the village of Owego and distant 175 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,986 inhabitants. The surface is mostly hilly ; soil, gravelly loam ; it is watered by the Susquehanna river, which bounds it on the north, where are extensive and fertile flats, under a high state of cultivation. Nichols and Canfield's Corners are names of post offices.

NICHOLS, v. and p. o. Nichols, Tioga co. is situated on the south side of the Susquehanna river ; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, an academy, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery. This place is sometimes called *Rushville*.

NICHOLSVILLE, v. and p. o. Hopkinton and Lawrence, St. Lawrence co. is situated on both sides of the east branch of the St. Regis river ; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 clothier's works.

NILES, t. Cayuga co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Auburn, and distant 160 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840,

2,234 inhabitants. The surface is rolling ; soil, clay and sandy loam, on lime and slate ; drained by some small streams, and watered on the west by Owasco lake, and on the east by Skaneateles lake. Niles, West Niles and Kelloggsville, are names of post offices.

NINE MILE CREEK, rises in the south part of Onondaga county, and flows north into Onondaga lake.

NINEVAH, v. and p. o. Colesville, Broome co. is situated on the west side of the Susquehanna river ; it contains about 20 dwelling houses, 125 inhabitants, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

NIPPLE TOP. See *Dial Mountain*.

NISKAYUNA, t. Schenectady co. situated 4 miles east of the city of Schenectady, and distant 12 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 693 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly on the north, along the margin of the Mohawk river, but to the south it is more level and sandy. The name of this town is derived from the Indian appellation of Con-nes-ti-gu-ne, signifying a "field covered with corn." It formerly was applied to a much more extensive tract on both sides of the Mohawk, and is now so understood by the descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers, including a part of the town of Watervliet, Albany county, where is situated a *Shaker* settlement.

NIVERVILLE, v. Kinderhook, Columbia co. is a small manufacturing settlement, containing 1 cotton factory, 1 fulling mill, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 store and 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

NOBLESVILLE, p. o. New Lisbon, Otsego co. Here are situated 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, and some 10 or 12 dwelling houses.

NORFOLK, t. St. Lawrence co.

situated 18 miles north of the village of Cauton, and distant 224 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,728 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, rich loam; drained by Racket river and some of its tributaries. Norfolk and Raymondsville are names of post offices.

NORFOLK, v. and p. o. Norfolk, St. Lawrence co. is situated on the Racket river, and contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 public houses, 3 stores, 3 extensive furnaces, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, 2 trip hammer works, and 1 satinet factory. Here is a descent in the river of about 50 feet, affording a large amount of hydraulic power. It was formerly called *Attwater's Falls*.

NORMANSKILL, rises in Schenectady county, and flows south-east through the county of Albany, emptying into the Hudson river in the town of Bethlehem.

NORTH ADAMS, p. o. Adams, Jefferson co.

NORTH ALMOND, p. o. Almond, Allegany co.

NORTH AMENIA, v. and p. o. North-east, Dutchess co. contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 15 or 20 dwellings. It lies in a valley, and is surrounded by a rich and highly productive country.

NORTHAMPTON, t. Fulton co. situated 18 miles north-east of the village of Johnstown, and distant 53 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,526 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sand and sandy loam of good quality, adapted to grass and summer crops; watered by the Sacandaga river, which receives from the south-west the Vlaie, or Mayfield creek; at the confluence of the streams lies the village of Fish House. A portion of the Great

Fly, (*Vlaie*, in Dutch,) or marsh, is in the south part of this town, affording a valuable range for cattle, and a favorite resort for the angler and fowler. This great marsh is frequently overflowed by the waters of the Sacandaga and other streams, covering from 5 to 20,000 acres. **Northampton**, Fish House, Newton's Corner's, Northville and Osborne's Bridge, are names of post offices.

NORTH ARGYLE, p. o. Argyle, Washington co.

NORTH BAINBRIDGE, p. o. Bainbridge, Chenango co.

NORTH BARTON, p. o. Barton, Tioga co.

NORTH BERGEN, p. o. Bergen, Genesee co.

NORTH BIG FLATS, p. o. Big Flats, Chemung co.

NORTH BLENHEIM, p. o. Blenheim, Schoharie co.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, v. and p. o. West Bloomfield, Ontario co. is situated on the Honeoye creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works, 1 furnace and 2 machine shops.

NORTH BOSTON, p. o. Boston, Erie co.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, p. o. Brookfield, Madison co.

NORTH CANTON, p. o. Canton, St. Lawrence co.

NORTH CASTLE, t. Westchester co. situated 6 miles north of the village of White Plains, and distant 129 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,058 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and stony; soil, sandy loam and clay; drained south by Byram river. *North Castle* is the name of a post office.

NORTH CHATHAM, v. and p. o. Chatham, Columbia co. Here is an agricultural settlement, containing about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2

public houses, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

NORTH CHILI, p. o. Chili, Monroe co.

NORTH CLARENCE, p. o. Clarence, Erie co.

NORTH CLYMER, p. o. Clymer, Chautauque co.

NORTH CONHOCTON, p. o. Conhocton, Steuben co.

NORTH EAST, t. Dutchess co. situated 25 miles north-east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 85 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,385 inhabitants. The surface is in part covered with the Taghkanic mountain; soil, various, abounding with stones, but mostly arable and productive in grass and grain; drained by Ten Mile creek and some of its tributaries. There are several ponds in this town, the principal of which is called Indian Pond; there is also a vein of lead ore, commencing at the south-west corner of the town and running northerly into Ancram, Columbia county; it was worked here previous to the revolutionary war, and long since in Ancram. It is crossed by another vein said to contain copper. North East, Federal Store and North Amenia are names of post offices.

NORTH EAST, v. and p. o. North East, Dutchess co. is situated in a valley; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern and 3 stores.

NORTH EASTON, p. o. Easton, Washington co.

NORTHFIELD, t. Richmond co. situated 3 miles north of the village of Richmond, and distant 156 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,745 inhabitants. The surface and soil are various, with some broad marshes on Staten Island Sound, and the Kills, by which it is bounded on the west and north. Chelsea and Port

Richmond are names of villages.

NORTH FRANKLIN, p. o. Franklin, Delaware co.

NORTH GAGE, p. o. Deerfield, Oneida co.

NORTH GALWAY, p. o. Galway, Saratoga co.

NORTH GRANVILLE, v. and p. o. Granville, Washington co. is situated on Pawlet river; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 church, an incorporated academy; 3 taverns, 4 stores, 2 grist mills and 1 extensive wagon manufactory.

NORTH GREECE, p. o. Greece, Monroe co.

NORTH GREENWICH, p. o. Greenwich, Washington co.

NORTH HARPERSFIELD, p. o. Harpersfield, Delaware co.

NORTH HEBRON, p. o. Hebron, Washington co.

NORTH HECTOR, p. o. Hector, Tompkins co.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, t. Queens co. contains the county buildings, situated in the south part of the town, on the Middle Post road, near the line of the Long Island railroad, and is distant 165 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,891 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, being crossed by the ridge which extends through Long Island from east to west. *Harbor Hill*, the highest point on the island, rises 319 feet above the Atlantic ocean, from which it is distant 12 miles, and can be seen 25 miles at sea. The soil is sand and loam, mostly well cultivated and fertile. It is bounded on the north by Long Island Sound, where are several bays; Little Neck Bay, Cow Bay and Hempstead Harbor, between which are Cow Neck and Great Neck. Success Pond on the west border of the town is a very handsome sheet of water, celebrated as being stocked with fish, by the late Dr.

Samuel L. Mitchell. North Hempstead, Hempstead Harbor and Manhasset are names of post offices. Lakeville is the name of a settlement.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD COURT HOUSE, v. North Hempstead, Queens county, is situated on the north side of the Great Hempstead Plains, and about half a mile north of the Long Island railroad. Here are located a court-house and jail, 1 tavern, and a few dwelling houses.

NORTH HOOSICK, v. Hoosick, Rensselaer co. is situated on the Walloomsack creek, 2 miles north of Hoosick Falls; this is a manufacturing settlement containing 1 woollen factory, 1 scythe factory, 1 tavern, 1 store and 25 or 30 dwelling houses.

NORTH KORTWRIGHT, p. o. Kortwright, Delaware co.

NORTH LANSING, p. o. Lansing, Tompkins co.

NORTH MENDON, p. o. Mendon, Monroe co.

NORTH MIDDLESEX, p. o. Middlesex, Yates co.

NORTH NORWICH, p. o. Norwich, Chenango co.

NORTH PENFIELD, p. o. Penfield, Monroe co.

NORTH PERRYSBURGH, p. o. Perrysburgh, Cattaraugus co.

NORTH PLATTSBURGH, p. o. Plattsburgh, Clinton co.

NORTH READING, p. o. Reading, Steuben co.

NORTH RIDGEWAY, p. o. Ridgeway, Orleans co.

NORTH RIVER. See *Hudson River*.

NORTH SALEM, t. Westchester co. situated 24 miles north of the village of White Plains, and distant 122 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,161 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, gravelly and clay loam, well adapted to grass and summer crops; drained by Titicus creek

or river flowing into Croton river, which bounds it on the west. North Salem and Salem Centre are names of post offices.

NORTH SALEM, v. and p. o. North Salem, Westchester co. is a scattered settlement containing about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Universalist church; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 paper mill, 1 grist mill and 1 clothier's works.

NORTH SCIPIO, p. o. Scipio, Cayuga co.

NORTH SHELDEN, p. o. Sheldon, Wyoming co.

NORTH SHORE, p. o. Castleton, Richmond co. is situated in the village of Factoryville.

NORTH SPARTA, p. o. Sparta, Livingston co.

NORTH STEPHENTOWN, p. o. Stephentown, Rensselaer co.

NORTH STERLING, p. o. Sterling, Cayuga co.

NORTHUMBERLAND, t. Saratoga co. situated 15 miles northeast of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 36 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,672 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy loam; watered on the east by the Hudson river. *Northumberland* and Gansevoort are names of post offices.

NORTHLVILLE, p. o. Northampton, Fulton co.

NORTH WEST BAY, lies on the west side of Lake Champlain, in the town of Westport, Essex co.

NORTH WETHERSFIELD, p. o. Wethersfield, Wyoming co.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, v. and p. o. White Creek, Washington county, is pleasantly situated in the valley of "Old Cambridge;" it contains about 500 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 5 stores and 1 carriage factory. In this vicinity are several horticul

tural gardens, where are annually raised large quantities of garden seeds.

NORTH WILNA, p. o. Wilna, Jefferson co.

NORWAY, t. Herkimer co. situated 14 miles north of the village of Herkimer, and distant 79 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,046 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly; soil, sand, sandy loam and clay, well adapted to grass; drained west by tributaries of West Canada creek.

NORWAY, v. and p. o. Norway, Herkimer county, is an agricultural settlement; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Baptist church; 1 tavern and 2 stores.

NORWICH, t. Chenango co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 110 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 4,145 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, with a wide valley extending through the town from north to south, through which flows the Chenango river, bordered by fertile and highly cultivated flats. The hills are well adapted to grazing. Norwich, North Norwich, King's settlement and White Store are names of post offices.

NORWICH, v. and p. o. Norwich, Chenango co. is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Chenango river, 110 miles west of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1816, and now contains about 1,500 inhabitants, 200 dwellings, a stone court-house and jail, and a brick county clerk's office; 1 banking house, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 5 hotels and taverns, 20 stores and groceries, 3 forwarding houses, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, 1 leather nitten and glove factory, 1 oil mill, 1 fuling mill, 1 piano forte manufac-

tory, 1 coach lace manufactory, 1 furnace and machine shop, 2 printing offices, several coach and carriage manufactories, besides almost every other kind of mechanic work shops. The *Chenango canal*, which passes through the Chenango valley, runs through this place, communicating with the *Erie canal* at Utica, and with the Susquehanna river at Binghamton. The village of Norwich is surrounded by a rich grazing country, abounding in fine horses, neat cattle and sheep; large quantities of wool and other produce here find a ready market.

NORWICH, v. Oyster Bay, Queens co. is situated on the road leading from Oyster Bay village to Jericho, at the eastern termination of the North Hempstead and Flushing turnpike. It contains about 200 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 hotel and 3 stores.

NOWADAGA CREEK, rises in Warren, Herkimer co. and flows north across the town of Danube, where it empties into the Mohawk river.

NUNDA, t. Allegany co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Angelica, and distant 225 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,637 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, argillaceous loam of good quality and well adapted to wheat; drained by the Canaseraga and Cashqua creeks. East Hill and Nunda Valley are names of post offices.

NUNDA VALLEY, v. and p. o. Nunda, Allegany co. is situated on the Cashqua creek; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist church; an academy; 2 taverns, 10 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 machine shop, 1 furnace and 1 tannery. This place is situated on the line of the Genesee Valley Ca-

nal, and is surrounded by a fine fertile country.

NYACK, v. and p. o. Orange-town, Rockland co. is pleasantly situated on the west side of the Hudson river, or Tappan bay. It is a thriving village, containing about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 taverns, 5 stores, besides the ordinary mechanic shops. A steamboat and several sloops are owned here, carrying passengers and produce to the New-York market.

NYACK TURNPIKE, p. o. Clarkstown, Rockland co.

OAK CREEK, is the outlet of Canaderaga or Schuyler's Lake; it flows south through the town of Otsego, Otsego county, into the Susquehanna river.

OAKFIELD, p. o. Elba, Genesee co.

OAKHILL, v. and p. o. Durham, Greene county, is situated on the Catskill creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery, and 1 furnace for the manufacture of malleable iron and edge tools.

OAKHILL LANDING, Livingston, Columbia county. This is a convenient landing, situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 5 miles south of the city of Hudson.

OAK ISLAND, lies in the Great South Bay of Suffolk county, on the south side of Long Island.

OAKLAND, v. and p. o. Portage, Allegany co. is situated on Cashaqua creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist meeting house, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and 1 clothier's works.

OAK NECK, is situated on the north side of Long Island, in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens co.

OAK ORCHARD, p. o. Ridge-way, Orleans co.

OAK ORCHARD CREEK, rises in Genesee county, and flows north through Orleans county into Lake Ontario.

OAK'S CORNERS, p. o. Phelps, Ontario co.

OAKSVILLE, v. and p. o. Otsego, Otsego county, contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 1 cotton factory situated on Oak creek.

OBLONG CREEK, rises in the north-east part of Dutchess county, and forms the head branches of Ten Mile river, which flows into Connecticut, where it empties into the Housatonic river.

O'CONNELLSVILLE, p. o. Chili, Monroe co.

OGDEN, t. Monroe co. situated 10 miles west of the city of Rochester, and distant 227 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,404 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; drained by several small streams. The Erie canal passes through this town. Adams' Basin and Spencerport are names of post offices.

OGDENSBURGH, v. and p. o. Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence co. is situated on the east side of the St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie. It was incorporated in 1817, and now contains about 3,600 inhabitants, 450 dwelling houses; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic church; 2 banks, 5 public houses, 80 stores and shops of different kinds, 2 flouring mills and 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills; 1 clothier's works, 1 tannery, 2 iron foundries, an extensive brewery, 1 distillery and 2 machine shops. The Ogdenburgh Academy is a chartered institution in a flourishing condition. This place is situated at the foot of sloop navigation on the St. Lawrence river; steamboats which pass and

repass Ogdensburg daily, descend the St. Lawrence to the head of the Long Sault rapids, a distance of about 40 miles, where navigation entirely ceases for steam vessels. A daily line of steamboats leave Ogdensburg, ascending the St. Lawrence, and passes through Lake Ontario, touching at *Prescott*, Morristown, *Brockville*, Alexandria, French Creek, Cape Vincent, *Kingston*, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Rochester, Niagara and Lewiston. A steam ferry boat crosses the St. Lawrence from Ogdensburg to Prescott, Canada, a distance of 14 miles.

OGDENSBURGH AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD. This is a projected work of great importance, the line extending from the village of Ogdensburg, situated on the St. Lawrence river, to the village of Plattsburgh, or some other point on Lake Champlain. Surveys for this road have been made, on two different routes, the result of which establishes its entire practicability. The length of the northern route running through the village of Malone, is about 122 miles; the southern route is somewhat longer, extending through the valley of the Au Sable. Estimated cost, \$1,500,000.

OHIO, t. Herkimer co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Herkimer, and distant 90 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 692 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly; soil, well adapted to grass; drained by West Canada creek and some of its tributaries. *Ohio* and *West Brunswick* are names of post offices.

OIL SPRING, p. o. Cuba, Allegany co.

OIL SPRING CREEK, rises partly in the counties of Allegany and partly in Cattaraugus, and flows south-west into the Allegany river.

OIL SPRING RESERVATION,

situated in Cuba and Hinsdale, Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, is one mile square, and belongs to the Seneca tribe of Indians. The famed *Seneca Oil Spring*, is in the town of Cuba, within 80 rods of the county line. It is a circular stagnant pool, about 10 feet in diameter, with no visible outlet; gas is constantly rising, which emits an odour perceptible at some distance. The water is coated with a thin layer of the mineral oil, giving it a yellowish brown color; the oil is collected by skimming it from the fountain, and is used for rheumatic complaints and sores in man and beast. It is much prized by the Indians, although the oil obtained here is said not to be so pure as a similar substance found in Oil creek, Venango county, Penn.

OLCOTT, v. and p. o. Newfane, Niagara co. is situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 6 stores and groceries, and 1 forwarding establishment. At this place is a convenient harbor, which is now being improved by private enterprise. Salmon trout are taken in great abundance near this place, of the largest size.

OLD FIELD POINT, is situated on the north side of Long Island, in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co. where is located a light-house.

OLD MAN'S, v. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. is situated at the head of *Old Man's Harbor*; it is an agricultural settlement, consisting of some 15 or 20 scattered dwelling houses.

OLD MAN'S KILL, rises in the town of Plattekill, Ulster co. and flows east through Marlborough, into the Hudson river in the south part of the county.

OLEAN, t. Cattaraugus co. si-

tuated 20 miles south-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 288 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 638 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; soil, sandy loam, mostly covered with dense pine forests; it is watered by the Allegany river and some of its tributaries. Olean is the name of a post village, and Allegany City is a newly projected place, situated at the point where the proposed line of the New-York and Erie railroad first reaches the Allegany river, proceeding westward.

OLEAN, v. and p. o. Olean, Cattaraugus county, is advantageously situated on the north side of the Allegany river, at the termination of the Genesee Valley canal; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church; 3 taverns, 8 stores, 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, and 1 tannery. Large amounts of lumber and other products, are annually sent down the Allegany, and thence to the Ohio river from this place, which bids fair to become a large inland town. The United States government have recently

made surveys of the river from this place some distance below, preparatory to improving the navigation, which, when completed, together with the canal, will afford uninterrupted boat navigation from the city of Rochester to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania. The New-York and Erie railroad will pass very near this place, and will add to its facilities of communication.

OLIVE, t. Ulster county, situated 12 miles west of the village of Kingston, and distant 68 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,032 inhabitants. The surface is generally uneven, and on the west mountainous; spurs of the Catskill mountain running into it; soil, gravel and clay loam; drained east by Esopus creek. Olive and Caseville are names of post offices.

OMAR, v. Villanova, Chautauque county, is situated on the west branch of the Connewango creek, on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 fuling mill.

ONEIDA COUNTY, taken from Herkimer in 1798, has been since much reduced by the formation of other counties; it is bounded on the north by Lewis county, east by Herkimer, south by Madison, and west by the counties of Madison and Oswego; centrally distant 108 miles west from the city of Albany. The surface of this county is much diversified with gently rising hills, and highly cultivated valleys, through which flow several important mill streams, fertilizing the lands and affording valuable mill privileges. The soil is mostly rich, well tilled and very productive; producing abundant crops of grass, wheat, Indian corn and other products. In agriculture as well as in manufactured products, in wealth and in numbers, it ranks as the most important inland county in the state. It is drained by Black river, the Mohawk river and its tributaries, Oriskany and Sadaquada creeks, and by Fish creek, Wood creek and Oneida creek, the latter flowing into Oneida lake, which is situated on the north-west boundary. The mineralogy of this county is in many respects similar to that of the counties which lie west of it; several important useful products occur in it in great abundance. Among these may be enumerated argillaceous clay iron ore, gypsum, water limestone, peat and marl. It is also abundantly supplied with mineral springs of various kinds; sulphur springs are

quite numerous; weak brine springs are occasionally found, and near Vernon village carburetted hydrogen gas issues through a spring at the rate of about a gallon in a minute. The great eastern and western line of travel passes centrally through this county, making it a great thoroughfare. In addition to the *Erie canal*, and *Utica* and *Schenectady* and *Syracuse* and *Utica* railroads, the *Chenango canal* commences at this place, and extends south to the village of Binghamton. Its area is about 1,101 square miles, or 704,740 acres. The county buildings are located in the villages of Whitesboro' and Rome; some of the county courts are holden in Utica.

The following are the names of the towns in Oneida county, with the population in 1840.

Annsville,	1,765	Remsen,	1,638
Augusta,	2,175	ROME,	5,680
Boonville,	5,519	Sangerfield,	2,251
Bridgewater,	1,418	Steuben,	1,993
Camden,	2,331	Trenton,	3,178
Deerfield,	3,120	UTICA,	12,782
Florence,	1,259	Vernon,	3,043
Floyd,	1,742	Verona,	4,504
Kirkland,	2,984	Vienna,	2,530
Lee,	2,936	Western,	3,488
Marcy,	1,799	Westmoreland,	3,105
Marshall,	2,251	WHITESTOWN,	5,156
New Hartford,	3,819		
Paris,	2,844	Total inhabitants,	85,310

ONEIDA CASTLE, v. and p. o. Vernon, Oneida county, is situated on both sides of Oneida creek; it was incorporated in May, 1841, and now contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; an academy; 2 taverns and 2 stores. One mile south of this place now resides a remnant of the Oneida tribe of Indians, amounting to about 300 souls.

ONEIDA CREEK, rises in the county of Madison, and flows northwest, emptying into Oneida Lake; for a considerable distance it divides the counties of Madison and Oneida; on it and its tributaries, are situated a number of factories and mills. It is also used as a feeder to the Erie canal, and is navigable to the village of Oneida Castle, a distance of 3 miles.

ONEIDA DEPOT, p. o. Verona, Oneida co. Here are situated on the line of the Syracuse and Utica

railroad, a public house and a small settlement.

ONEIDA LAKE, is surrounded by the counties of Oneida, Madison, Onondaga and Oswego; it is 22 miles long, and from 4 to 6 miles wide, presenting a large expanse of water. It receives Wood creek and its tributaries, Oneida creek and Chittenango creek, besides some smaller streams. On the east end there is a beautiful shelving beach, which is much resorted to for fishing with seines; white fish, pike, pickerel, perch and catfish, are caught in great abundance.

ONEIDA LAKE, p. o. Lenox, Madison co.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL, extends from the Erie canal at Higgins, four miles west of the village of New-London, Oneida co. to the Oneida Lake, a distance of about 6 miles. Wood creek, for 2 or 3 miles, has a towing path to

the lake, which is also considered a part of the above canal.

ONEIDA RIVER, is formed by the outlet of Oneida lake ; it runs west in a circuitous route, for about 20 miles, when it unites with the Seneca river ; these united streams then take the name of Oswego river, which flows north into Lake Ontario. The navigation of this stream is now being improved by the state, which when finished, will afford a navigable communication through Oneida lake, between the Erie canal and the Oswego canal ; a total distance of about 40 miles.

ONEONTA, t. Otsego co. situated 20 miles south of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 80 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,936 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken ; with

extensive and fertile flats along the banks of the Susquehanna river, which flows through this town, receiving in its course Charlotte river and Otego creek. Oneonta and West Oneonta are names of post offices.

ONEONTA, v. and p. o. Oneonta, Otsego co. is situated on the Susquehanna river ; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 taverns, 10 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 iron foundery, 1 tannery, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 distillery. Four turnpike roads centre in this village : stages from Albany and Catskill pass through it on their way to Ithaca ; stages also run from this place to Cooperstown, &c. on the north, and Unadilla on the south.

ONONDAGA COUNTY, taken from Herkimer in 1794, has since been modified by the formation of new counties ; it is centrally distant 135 miles west from the city of Albany, and bounded on the north by Oswego county, east by Madison, south by Cortland and Cayuga, and west by Cayuga. The south part of this county, although somewhat hilly, is arable, while on the north it is level. The soil is principally calcareous loam, intermixed with vegetable mould, and very productive. This county is well watered ; on the north-east lies Oneida lake, near the centre Onondaga lake, and on the west Cross lake, Skaneateles lake and Otisco lake ; there are also several other small lakes or ponds, in this county, scarcely any of which have inlets or outlets, and yet they all abound in pickerel, brook trout, &c. Some of them are almost entirely surrounded by perpendicular ledges, varying from 40 to 100 feet in height. Seneca river flows on the north, uniting with Oneida river, forming Oswego river ; there are also several fine mill streams of less note. But by far the most important feature in this county are its brine springs, which here abound in great quantities, and in different localities ; affording a fine illustration of the influence which important mineral productions exert upon the prosperity of a people—building up whole villages, and giving profitable employment to hundreds and thousands of individuals. The villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool and Geddes are examples in point. These springs are owned by the state, from which a large revenue is derived, annually. In 1840, there was manufactured and inspected in the above villages, two million, six hundred and twenty-two thousand, three hundred and thirty-five bushels of salt, yielding a revenue of \$162,404 92. Besides the invaluable brine springs, there are many other useful mineral productions, viz : oxide of iron, gypsum, marl and water limestone, are all found in abundance. Here are also several sulphur springs, one of which has acquired some celebrity. The *Oswego Canal* commences at the village of Syracuse, and extends to Oswego on Lake Ontario, in addition

to the *Erie Canal*, which passes centrally through the county, from east to west. The *Syracuse* and *Utica* and the *Auburn* and *Syracuse* railroads also here unite, running nearly parallel with the Erie canal. The county buildings are located in the village of Syracuse in the town of Salina. Its area is about 711 square miles, or 455,100 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Onondaga county, with the population in 1840.

Camillus,	3,957	Onondaga,	5,658
Cicero,.....	2,464	Otisco,	1,906
Clay,	2,852	Pompey,.....	4,371
De Witt,.....	2,802	SALINA,	11,013
Elbridge,.....	4,647	Skaneateles,.....	3,981
Fabius,.....	2,562	Spafford,	1,873
La Fayette,.....	2,600	Tully,.....	1,663
Lysander,.....	4,306	Van Buren,	3,021
Manlius,	5,509		
Marcellus,	2,726	Total inhabitants,	67,911

ONONDAGA, t. Onondaga co. situated 5 miles south of the village of Syracuse, and distant 135 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 5,658 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, clay loam of a good quality, very fertile and mostly well cultivated ; drained north by Onondaga creek. Onondaga, Onondaga Hollow, Howlett's Hill, Navarino and South Onondaga, are names of post offices.

ONONDAGA, v. and p. o. Onondaga, Onondaga co. is situated on Onondaga West Hill ; it was formerly the seat of justice for the county, and is distant 4 miles from the village of Syracuse. It now contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern and 2 stores. There is a fine view of the surrounding country from this place, which is inhabited mostly by old and respectable inhabitants of the county.

ONONDAGA CREEK, rises in the south part of Onondaga co. and flows north into Onondaga lake.

ONONDAGA HOLLOW, v. and p. o. Onondaga, Onondaga co. is pleasantly situated on the great western turnpike, 4 miles south of Syracuse ; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses,

1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 flouring and 1 plaster mill. The Onondaga academy, situated here, is a chartered institution, in a flourishing condition, where are educated male and female scholars. This village is surrounded by a rich agricultural country ; about 3 miles south of which is located the tribe of Onondaga Indians, now numbering about 350 persons.

ONONDAGA LAKE, is situated in the northern part of this county. It is about 8 miles long and from 2 to 4 miles wide. This lake abounds in pike, pickerel, bass and catfish. On its banks are the villages of Salina, Geddes and Liverpool. Many have supposed that the water at the bottom of this lake was salt, from the fact that the salt springs are located on its borders ; but from experiments made some two or three years since, it has been ascertained that such is not the fact.

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS, are situated in the town of Salina, Onondaga co. and belong to the State ; they are located mostly on the "Onondaga Salt Spring Reservation," consisting of detached lots of various dimensions, situated promiscuously in the town of Salina. The salt is made at four dif-

ferent places in the town, viz. in the villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool and Geddes. The water is pumped from wells, varying from 100 to 265 feet in depth; the deepest of these, situated in the village of Syracuse, terminates in a bed of gravel, furnishing brine of a superior quality, ranging from 75° to 78° , which is equal or superior to the brine found at the village of Salina. The coarse salt here made by solar evaporation is uniformly good; but the process of making fine salt is different, being boiled in kettles arranged for the purpose, and the manufacture is attended with some uncertainty. The quantity of salt manufactured

from these springs in 1840, amounted to 2,622,305 bushels; on which the state received a duty of six cents per bushel, from the manufacturers, amounting to \$157,388 30; besides a further sum of \$5,066 received for pumping brine. The manufactories now erected in the town of Salina, are sufficient for the production of at least five millions of bushels of salt annually; and plenty of brine of a superior quality can undoubtedly be furnished to make double that quantity, if a market could be found for so large an amount. About forty-five gallons of the water are required for making one bushel of salt.

ONTARIO COUNTY, was taken from Montgomery in 1789; it then extended from its present eastern termination, one mile east of Geneva, to the northern, southern and western bounds of the state—being then called the “*Genesee country*”—now termed *Western New-York*, and forming fourteen important counties. It is now bounded on the north by Monroe and Wayne counties, east by Seneca county, south by Yates and Steuben, and west by Livingston and Monroe; centrally distant 195 miles west from the city of Albany. The surface of this county is agreeably diversified. The soil is various; but a warm rich loam or mould predominates, yielding large crops of wheat and other kinds of grain, fruit, &c. Seneca Lake lies on the east, Canadice, Honeoye and Hemlock lakes on the west, and Canandaigua Lake near the centre; most of these are important bodies of water, constituting in part the group of *Central Lakes* of Western New-York. The outlet of Canandaigua lake flows north-east into Seneca river, while the outlet of the lakes on the west run north-west into the Genesee river. Iron ore, gypsum and marl are here very abundant, but one of the most interesting features in the mineralogical history of this county, is the abundant evolution of inflammable gas, or carburetted hydrogen; there are also some sulphur springs of some importance. Here commences at the village of Geneva, the *Cayuga* and *Seneca canal*, while the *Erie canal* just touches the north bounds of this county at Port Gibson. The *Auburn* and *Rochester railroad* also passes from east to west in a circuitous route. Its area is about 617 square miles, or 395,107 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Ontario county, with the population in 1840.

Bristol,.....	1,953	Phelps,.....	5,563
Canadice,	1,341	Richmond,	1,937
CANANDAIGUA,.....	5,652	Seneca,	7,073
East Bloomfield,.....	1,986	South Bristol,	1,375
Farmington,	2,122	Victor,.....	2,393
Gorham,.....	2,779	West Bloomfield,.....	2,094
Hopewell,	1,976		
Manchester,	2,912	Total inhabitants,	43,501
Naples,	2,345		

ONTARIO, t. Wayne co situated 22 miles north-west of the village of Lyons, and distant 208 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,889 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, gravelly and sandy loam, drained by some small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. *Ontario* and *West Ontario* are names of post offices.

ONTARIO LAKE, the most eastern of the great chain of lakes of North America, lies nearest to the Atlantic Ocean. The river St. Lawrence, which is its outlet, and flows from its eastern extremity, has a course of nearly one-thousand miles before reaching the ocean. It is 180 miles in length, and 60 miles in extreme breadth, being about 485 miles in circumference. Through the middle runs the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions in Canada, which is continued down the St. Lawrence to the 45th degree of north latitude, where the above river enters Canada. This lake is navigable throughout its whole extent for vessels of the largest size; and it is said to be, in some places, upwards of 600 feet in depth. Its surface is elevated 231 feet above the Atlantic, and lies 334 feet lower than Lake Erie, with which it is connected by the Niagara river and by the Welland canal in Canada; it has also been proposed to construct a ship canal on the American side. The trade of Lake Ontario, from the great extent of inhabited country surrounding it, is

very considerable, and is rapidly increasing. Many sail vessels and splendid steamers are employed in navigating its waters; which, owing to its great depth, never freezes, except at the sides, where the water is shallow; so that its navigation is not so effectually interrupted by ice as some of the other large lakes. The most important places on the Canadian or British side of Lake Ontario, are Kingston, which is the newly selected site for the capitol of Canada, Toronto, Niagara and Coburgh; and on the American shore, the villages of Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Charlotte or Port Genesec. This lake is connected with the navigable waters of the Hudson river, by means of the Oswego canal and Erie canal. It receives numerous streams, both from the Canadian and the American sides, and abounds with a great variety of fish of an excellent flavor; the bass and salmon in particular, have a high reputation and are taken in large quantities.

OPPENHEIM, t. Fulton co. situated 14 miles west of the village of Johnstown, and distant 63 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,169 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly and soil various; it is drained by several small streams flowing south, and bounded on the west by East Canada creek. *Oppenheim* and *Brockett's Bridge* are names of post offices.

ORAN, v. and p. o. Pompey, Onondaga co. contains 1 church, 1 store, 2 taverns and 20 dwellings, and about 125 inhabitants

ORANGE COUNTY, originally organized in 1683, since materially modified, is centrally distant 100 miles south from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Ulster county, east by the Hudson river, south by Rockland county and the New-Jersey state line, and west by the county of Sullivan and the Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. A portion of this county is rugged and mountainous; on the south-east are the range denominated the "Highlands," while on the west are the Shawangunk mountains; the intervening territory is beautifully diversified with gently rising hills and extensive plains or valleys. No county in the state or probably in the Union, exceeds this in its live stock or productiveness of its dairies, both being justly celebrated for their superiority. It is watered by the Delaware river and its tributaries on the west, the Wallkill in the centre and the Hudson on its east boundary, besides the head branches of the Ramapo river, which flows south into New-Jersey. In mineral productions this county is rich; there are vast beds of magnetic iron ore chiefly in the town of Monroe; in no part of the state, is there in an equal area, a greater quantity of this important mineral; there is also a bed near the village of Canterbury. Besides the above, hematite ore is also found in abundance, and it will, no doubt, be of great value, whether used separately or in mixtures with the magnetic ores. There are also several other deposits of minerals found here, one of which is Ilmenite, a rare mineral, found in two or three different localities. In addition to the *Delaware* and *Hudson canal*, which crosses the west part of this county, the line of the *New-York* and *Erie railroad* extends across it in its circuitous route westward. Its area is about 760 square miles, or 486,500 acres. Goshen and Newburgh are half shire towns.

The following are the names of the towns in Orange county, with the population in 1840.

Blooming Grove,	2,396	Montgomery,	4,100
Cornwall,.....	3,925	Mount Hope,.....	1,565
Crawford,.....	2,075	NEWBURGH,	8,933
Deerpark,	1,607	New Windsor,	2,482
GOSHEN,	3,889	Wallkill,	4,268
Hamptonburgh,	1,379	Warwick,	5,113
Minisink,.....	5,093		
Monroe,	3,914	Total inhabitants,	50,739

ORANGE, t. Steuben co. situated 16 miles east of the village of Bath, and distant 205 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,824 inhabitants. The surface, high and rolling; soil, well adapted to grass or grain; drained south by Mead's creek. *Orange*, *Sugar Hill* and *Mead's creek* are names of post offices.

ORANGETOWN, t. Rockland co. situated 8 miles south of the village of New City, and distant 123 miles from Albany; contained

in 1840, 2,771 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay, blended with red shale; drained south by the Hackensack river, and watered on the east by the Hudson. Blauveltville, Nyack, Piermont and Tappantown are names of post offices.

ORANGEVILLE, t. Wyoming co. situated 7 miles west of the village of Warsaw, and distant 254 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,949 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam,

well adapted to grass; drained north by the Tonawanda creek and some of its tributaries. *Orangeville*, East Orangeville and Johnsonsburgh are names of post offices.

OREGON, p. o. Stockton, Chautauque co.

ORIENT, p. o. Southold, Suffolk co. See *Oyster Pond*.

ORISKANY, v. and p. o. Whites-town, Oneida co. is a large manufacturing place, situated on Oriskany creek; it contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 4 public houses and 4 stores; here are 2 large factory buildings, known as the "Oriskany Manufacturing Company," which annually manufacture into broad-cloths and cassimeres about 200,000 pounds of wool, giving employment to about 150 men, women and children; the buildings, grounds and machinery of this establishment cost \$200,000. The

Erie canal and Utica and Syracuse railroad both pass through this place.

ORISKANY CREEK, rises in Madison co. and empties into the Mohawk river, at the village of Oriskany in Oneida county. This is an important mill stream, affording a great amount of hydraulic power, much of which is used in propelling machinery of different kinds; on this stream are now erected a number of extensive woollen and cotton factories, and flouring and saw mills.

ORISKANY FALLS, v. and p. o. Augusta, Oneida co. is situated on both sides of the Oriskany creek, where is a fall of about 30 feet, and on the line of the Chenango canal; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 distillery, 1 carding machine and 1 chair factory and turning shop.

ORLEANS COUNTY, taken from Genesee in 1824, is centrally distant 255 miles west from Albany; it is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, east by Monroe county, south by Genesee, and west by Niagara county. The surface of this county is generally level or gently undulating, with the exception of the Mountain Ridge, which extends across it from east to west. The soil, loam or gravel, intermixed with clay and sand; it is well adapted to grass or grain. Drained north by several streams flowing into Lake Ontario, the largest of which are Oak Orchard creek and Johnson's creek. Its mineral productions are limited; there are a few brine and sulphur springs and some deposits of bog iron ore; but there is only one locality of the latter known, where the mineral is in sufficient quantity to be of any use in the manufacture of iron. The *Erie canal* passes centrally through this county from east to west. Its area is about 372 square miles, or 238,154 acres. The county buildings are located in the village of Albion, in the town of Barre.

The following are the names of the towns in Orleans county, with the population in 1840.

BARRE ,	5,539	Ridgeway ,.....	3,554
Carlton ,	2,275	Shelby ,.....	2,643
Clarendon ,.....	2,251	Yates ,.....	2,230
Gaines ,.....	2,268		
Kendall ,.....	1,692	Total inhabitants ,....	25,127
Murray ,	2,675		

ORLEANS, t. Jefferson co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Watertown, and distant 172 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,001 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, clay and loam, generally rich and productive, underlaid by limestone; drained by Chaumont and Perch rivers. La Fargeville and Stone's Mills are names of post offices.

ORLEANS, v. and p. o. Phelps, Ontario co. is situated on Flint creek; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 distillery, 1 tannery and 1 clothier's works.

ORRINGTON, p. o. Sheridan, Chautauque co.

ORWELL, t. Oswego co. situated 10 miles east of the village of Pulaski, and distant 139 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 808 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam, underlaid with slate; drained west by Salmon river and some of its tributaries. *Orwell* is the name of a post office.

OSBORN'S BRIDGE, p. o. Northampton, Fulton co.

OSBORN'S HOLLOW, p. o. Chenango, Broome co.

OSSIAN, t. Allegany co. situated 20 miles north-east of the village of Angelica, and distant 233 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 938 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, argillaceous loam of good quality; drained by Canaseraga creek and some of its branches. *Ossian* and *Ossian Centre* are names of post offices.

OSSIAN, v. and p. o. Ossian, Allegany co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

OSWEGATCHIE, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 16 miles west of the village of Canton, and distant 200 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,719 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, clay loam, mostly well cultivated. Black Lake lies partly in this town and it is drained by the Oswegatchie river, flowing into the St. Lawrence river, which bounds it on the north-west. Huevelton and Ogdensburg are names of post offices.

OSWEGATCHIE RIVER, rises in Herkimer co. and flows into St. Lawrence county, through which it pursues a circuitous route in a north-west direction, until it falls into the St. Lawrence river at the village of Ogdensburg.

OSWEGO COUNTY, taken from Oneida and Onondaga counties in 1816, is centrally distant 150 miles north of west from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario and the county of Jefferson, east by the counties of Lewis and Oneida, south by Madison and Onondaga counties, and on the west by Lake Ontario and Cayuga county. The surface is level or gently undulating. The soil is well adapted to grass, with a portion of fine grain land; also producing fruits in abundance. In this county there are but few minerals worthy of mentioning; in addition to some weak brine springs, there is an unimportant locality of bog iron ore. It is watered by Oswego river, Salmon river and numerous small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. Oneida Lake lies on its south-east border and receives a few small streams. The *Oswego canal* passes down the east bank of the Oswego river, much of the way being identified with that stream, on which is constructed a tow path for a considerable distance. Its area is about 923 square miles, or 580,978 acres. The county buildings are situated

in the village of Oswego and in the village of Pulaski ; the latter in the town of Richland ; they being half shire villages.

The following are the names of the towns in Oswego county, with the population in 1840.

Albion,.....	1,503	Parish,	1,543
Amboy,.....	1,070	Redfield,	507
Boylston,.....	481	RICHLAND,.....	4,050
Constantia,.....	1,476	Sandy Creek,	2,420
Granby,.....	2,385	Schroepel,.....	2,098
Hannibal,.....	2,269	Scriba,	4,051
Hastings,.....	1,983	Volney,	3,155
Mexico,.....	3,729	West Monroe,.....	918
New-Haven,.....	1,738	Williamstown,	842
Orwell,.....	808		
Oswego,.....	4,665	Total inhabitants,	43,619
Palermo,.....	1,928		

Oswego, t. Oswego co. contains a part of the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, and is distant from the village of Pulaski 30 miles and from Albany 167 miles; it contained in 1840, 4,665 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy loam of medium quality; watered by Oswego river and some other small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north.

Oswego, v. and p. o. Oswego and Scriba, Oswego county, is situated on both sides of the Oswego river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario; it is a port of entry and was incorporated in 1828, now containing about 4,500 inhabitants, 500 dwelling houses, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Catholic church, besides a Bethel congregation; a custom house, a court house, 2 banking houses, an insurance company, an incorporated academy and a female seminary, 16 hotels and taverns, 50 stores and groceries, besides mechanic shops of almost every kind. Here are situated 2 large cotton factories, 7 extensive flouring mills containing 47 run of stones, 1 tannery, 1 morocco factory, 1 iron foundry, 6 machine shops, 1 snuff factory, 1

plaster mill, 1 planing mill and 1 saw mill, all propelled by water taken from the Oswego river, which affords hydraulic power almost inexhaustible, many of the mill sites being still unoccupied; also an iron foundry propelled by steam, a marine railroad, 2 ship yards and an establishment for building and repairing canal boats. The number of vessels which arrive and depart from this port annually are very great; there being owned at this place alone 6 steamboats and 70 schooners, averaging about 100 tons burthen, besides a large number of canal boats. The harbor is capacious and safe, being protected by two large stone piers, constructed by the United States government; on the end of the west pier is situated a light house; about half a mile above is a bridge extending across the river, 600 feet in length. An extensive forwarding business is done at this place by means of lake, river and canal navigation; daily lines of steamboats for the conveyance of passengers run between Oswego and Lewiston, Oswego and Kingston, and Oswego, Sackett's Harbor and Ogdensburg, stopping at the intermediate ports; connected with the above line of steamboats are canal packet lines and stages.

During the winter months daily lines of stages run from Oswego north-east to Sackett's Harbor, Watertown and Ogdensburg, east to Rome and Utica, south to Syracuse, south-west to Auburn and west to Rochester. Oswego is admirably situated for trade and commerce, and is no doubt destined to become a large and important place of business, being connected with the city of New-York by means of canal and river navigation; with Montreal by the St. Lawrence river, and the western lakes through the Welland canal. Most of the Onondaga salt and a large amount of merchandise for the Canadian and western markets pass through Oswego. A railroad is also to be constructed to extend from this place to Syracuse, a distance of 36 miles. The promontory on the east side of the Oswego river, at its mouth, has been ceded to the United States government, where is situated old *Fort Ontario*, which has recently undergone extensive repairs, affording protection to the harbor and village of Oswego. A writer makes the following remarks in relation to this important military position:—"This ancient work is within the precincts of our village, situated on the right bank of the Oswego river, at the point of confluence with Lake Ontario. It was one of the old north-western posts, the continued occupation of which by the British after the peace of '83 caused so much indignation on the part of the government and people of the United States, during the period of the Washington administration. It was evacuated by Col. Grant, in 1795. The works, including the glacis and the outposts, were extensive, and very considerable remains of them exist. Old *Fort Oswego*, which was situated on the left bank of the river, immediately opposite, is

completely levelled and occupied by warehouses and manufactories, a ship yard and marine railway. It is a matter of much satisfaction that the care of the government is at last extended to Fort Ontario. In connexion with the navigation of Lake Ontario and the communications with the interior of the state and the Hudson river, it is probably the most important military position on the northern frontier."

OSWEGO CANAL, 38 miles in length, is the channel of navigation, between Lake Ontario and the Erie canal at Syracuse. It runs on the east side of Onondaga lake and the Oswego river, through the villages of Salina, Liverpool, Phenix and Fulton, thence to the village of Oswego; for a considerable part of the distance the Oswego river is identified with the canal, the towing path being on the east bank. There is also a towing path extending west along the Seneca river to the village of Baldwinsville in Onondaga county, and the Oneida river is being improved so as to render a communication for canal boats through Oneida lake, and thence by the Oneida lake canal, communicating with the Erie canal in the county of Oneida. There are on this canal 18 lift locks, 6 guard locks, 8 dams, 18 road bridges, 2 farm bridges, 12 towing path bridges, 8 culverts and 1 aqueduct. It was commenced in 1826 and completed in 1828; at a cost of \$525,115.

OSWEGO RIVER, enters Lake Ontario at the village of Oswego, in the county of the same name; this is a large stream and demands some minuteness of detail, for though short, it forms the outlet to several important lakes, receiving the surplus waters of a large region of country. The largest of these lakes, known as the *Central Lakes* of Western New-York, are Seneca

lake, Cayuga lake, Crooked lake, Canandaigua lake, Owasco lake, Skaneateles lake, Cross lake and Onondaga lake, all of whose outlets first flow into the Seneca river; the Oneida lake, situated to the east of the above, sends forth Oneida river, which unites with the Seneca river at the northern limits of the county of Oswego; the united streams then take the name of Oswego river, which flows 24 miles north, when it empties its accumulated waters into Lake Ontario. Its width is about 200 yards, discharging a powerful stream, collected from an area of about 7,000 square miles, in the very heart of a rich and flourishing country. Being fed by lakes, its volume is pretty uniform, subject to very slight rise or fall, which renders it more safe and valuable for mill privileges. Its whole descent in 24 miles is about 100 feet, there being at intervals of every few miles natural falls, admirably calculated for hydraulic purposes. Near the village of Oswego, there are rapids in the river, which prevents its being navigable for any considerable distance, but the water is here taken out of the river by means of an artificial canal, and brought into the very centre of the place, being used in propelling flouring mills and factories of different kinds to a large extent. This river also in part forms the Oswego canal, for a considerable distance on its east bank extends the tow path, the falls being passed by a succession of locks. At its mouth there is a commodious and safe harbor, having been greatly improved by the construction of piers and a light house, erected by the United States government.

OTEGO, t. Otsego co. situated 22 miles south-west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 86 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,919 inhabitants. The sur-

face is in part hilly, with extensive flats along the Susquehanna; soil, clay and sandy loam, adapted to grass or grain; drained by the Otsdawa creek and Susquehanna river. Otego and Otsdawa are names of post offices.

OTEGO, v. and p. o. Otego, Otsego co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Baptist church, 3 taverns, 7 stores and 1 tannery.

OTEGO CREEK, rises in the town of Burlington, Otsego co. and empties into the east branch of the Susquehanna river; on this stream there are a number of factories and mills.

OTISCO, t. Onondaga co. situated 15 miles south of the village of Syracuse, and distant 134 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,906 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam, mostly well cultivated. On the west border of the town lies Otisco lake, the outlet of which forms Nine Mile creek and flows north. Otisco and Amber are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement containing 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 15 or 20 dwellings.

OTISCO, v. and p. o. Otisco, Onondaga co. contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

OTISCO LAKE, lies in the western part of Onondaga co. and is about five miles long by two miles wide. This is a beautiful sheet of water, and the scenery about it in many places truly romantic.

OTISVILLE, p. o. Mount Hope, Orange co.

OTSDAWA, p. o. Otego, Otsego co.; here are located 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 tannery, 1 fulling mill, 2 saw mills and 15 or 20 dwellings.

OTSDAWA CREEK, rises in the town of Laurens, Otsego co. and flows south into Susquehanna river

OTSEGO COUNTY, taken from Montgomery in 1791, is centrally distant 68 miles west from the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the north by Oneida, Herkimer and Montgomery counties, east by Schoharie and Delaware, south by Delaware, and west by the counties of Chenango and Madison. The surface of this county is elevated, hilly, and somewhat mountainous, diversified with rich valleys. The soil is various ; the larger proportion, however, rich and productive, affording fine tracts of pasture. Its agriculture is of the first respectability, and its manufactured products are very valuable and extensive. Of its mineral resources there cannot much be said ; it contains, however, abundance of good marble, and several sulphur springs. Otsego Lake, a most beautiful sheet of water, and Canaderaga or Schuyler's lake, both lie on the north, and both send forth a stream of water, forming the head branches of the Susquehanna river, which flows south-west. There are also numerous other streams, the most important of which are Cherry Valley creek, Otego creek, Butternut creek, and the Unadilla river, which bounds it on the west. Its area is about 892 square miles, or 570,900 acres. The county buildings are located in the village of Cooperstown, in the town of Otsego.

The following are the names of the towns in Otsego county, with the population in 1840.

Burlington,	2,154	Oneonta,	1,936
Butternuts,	4,057	Otego,	1,919
Cherry Valley,.....	3,923	OTSEGO,.....	4,120
Decatur,	1,071	Pittsfield,.....	1,395
Edmeston,	1,907	Plainfield,.....	1,450
Exeter,	1,423	Richfield,.....	1,680
Hartwick,.....	2,490	Springfield,.....	2,382
Laurens,	2,173	Unadilla,.....	2,272
Maryland,.....	2,085	Westford,.....	1,478
Middlefield,.....	3,319	Worcester,.....	2,390
Milford,	2,095		
New Lisbon,.....	1,909	Total inhabitants,	49,628

OTSEGO, t. Otsego co. contains the county buildings, located in the village of Cooperstown ; it is distant 66 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 4,120 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but generally arable ; soil, clay, gravelly and sandy loam, adapted to grass and most kinds of grain. On the east border of this town lies Otsego Lake, and on the northwest lies Canaderaga lake, they being the head sources of the Susquehanna river. Oak creek, the outlet of the latter, flows across the town, and is a fine mill stream. Cooperstown and Oaksville are names of post offices. Le Roy is the name of a village.

OTSEGO LAKE, in which the Susquehanna takes its rise, is situated in the north part of the county of Otsego. It is a beautiful collection of clear water, abounding with a great variety of fish of a fine flavor ; it is 9 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide, surrounded by an interesting and beautiful region of country. At its outlet, on the south lies the flourishing village of Cooperstown, which, in connection with the lake and vicinity, has long been a favorite resort of the sportsman and angler.

OTSELIC, t. Chenango co. situated 15 miles north-west of the village of Norwich, and distant 105

miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,621 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil, clay loam, heavily timbered, and well adapted to grass ; drained south by the Otselic river. *Otselic* and South Otselic are names of post offices ; at both of which there are small settlements.

OTSELIC RIVER, rises in Madison county, and passes through a part of the counties of Chenango, Cortland and Broome, where it empties into the Tioughnioga river. On this stream are a number of good mill privileges, many of which are now occupied ; it also abounds in trout of a fine flavor.

OTSQUAGA CREEK, rises in the south part of Herkimer county, and flows north-east into Montgomery county, where it empties into the Mohawk river.

OTTER CREEK, rises in Herkimer county, and flows west into Lewis county, where it empties into Black River.

OTTO, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 10 miles north-west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 300 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,133 inhabitants. The surface is high and much broken; soil, gravelly and clay loam, well adapted to grass or grain ; drained west by Cattaraugus creek and its tributaries, by which it is bounded on the north. *Otto*, East Otto and Waverly are names of post offices.

OVERSLAUGH, in the Hudson river, 3 miles below the city of Albany, has heretofore formed the principal obstruction to the free navigation of the Hudson on its tide waters. Here are a succession of bars or flats, through which there were narrow channels, affording at low tides but a small depth of water ; this obstruction, however, has of late been mostly removed by an expenditure by the United States government, where-

by the depth of water is materially increased, and the navigation much improved.

OVID, t. Seneca co. contains a part of the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, and is a half shire town with Waterloo ; it is 171 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 2,721 inhabitants. The surface is high in the centre, declining east and west toward Cayuga and Seneca lake, lying between the above bodies of water ; the soil is of a good quality, well adapted to grass or grain ; it is drained by several small streams, on which are fine mill privileges and a number of beautiful falls. Ovid and Farmer are names of post offices. Farmerville and Port Kidder are names of settlements.

OVID, v. and p. o. Ovid, Seneca co. is situated on elevated ground; equi-distant between Cayuga and Seneca lakes ; this is a half shire village with Waterloo, and was incorporated in 1816. It now contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwellings, a court house and jail, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, an incorporated academy, 3 hotels and taverns, and 8 stores of different kinds.

OWASCO, t. Cayuga co. situated 3 miles south-east of the village of Auburn, and distant 164 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,319 inhabitants. The surface is rolling ; soil, rich loam and highly cultivated. Owasco lake lies on the west, into which flow two or three small streams.

OWASCO, v. and p. o. Owasco, Cayuga co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern and 1 store.

OWASCO LAKE, is situated in Cayuga county ; it is 12 miles long, and about 1 mile wide, abounding with trout and other fish. The water is very transparent, and the banks rather rugged, being

celebrated for its picturesque scenery.

OWASCO OUTLET, commences about 2 miles south of the village of Auburn, running through the town, and empties into Seneca river, in the town of Mentz ; this is a steady and valuable mill stream, affording a great amount of hydraulic power, much of which is still unoccupied, although there are already erected many extensive manufactories on its banks.

OWEGO, t. Tioga co. contains the county buildings, located in the village of the same name ; it is distant 167 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 5,340 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly, with extensive flats along the Susquehanna river ; the soil is of good quality, and mostly well cultivated ; it is drained by Owego creek and several small streams flowing into the Susquehanna. Owego, Apalachin, Campville, Flemington and South Owego, are names of post offices.

OWEGO, v. and p. o. Owego, Tioga co. is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Susquehanna river, 167 miles south-west of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1827, and now contains about 1,800 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, a court house and jail and county clerk's office ; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition ; 1 banking house, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 4 hotels and taverns, 30 stores, of different kinds, 1 steam furnace and machine shop, and 2 printing offices, besides most other kinds of mechanic work shops. On the Owego creek, which empties into the Susquehanna at this place, are situated 1 woollen factory, 1 large flouring mill, 4 saw mills, 1 axe factory, 1 plaster mill, 1 tannery, and 1 pail and tub factory. The water power is derived by means

of an hydraulic canal, supplied from the Owego creek, which is an important and never failing mill stream : a large proportion of this water power is still unoccupied. A bridge constructed of wood, with stone abutments, crosses the Susquehanna river at this place, one-fourth of a mile in length ; the Ithaca and Owego railroad terminates in the centre of the village, and the New-York and Erie railroad passes through the north part of it, which, when finished from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, will increase the travel through this place, which is already a great thoroughfare. There is annually sent from Owego, down the Susquehanna, by means of arks, a large amount of lumber, plaster, salt, and other commodities, which finds a ready cash market in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The lumber trade alone from this place and vicinity, is immense, giving employment to a great number of persons. From present appearances, Owego is destined soon to become a large and important inland town.

OWEGO CREEK, rises in Cortland and Tompkins counties, and flows through the county of Tioga, emptying into the Susquehanna river at the village of Owego. This stream and its branches affords a large amount of hydraulic power, and on its banks are now erected a number of factories and mills. In the valley of this creek, are situated several handsome villages, surrounded by rich and highly cultivated lands.

OWENSVILLE, p. o. Somers, Westchester co. Here are situated, on the Croton river, 1 paper mill, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

OXBOW, v. and p. o. Antwerp, Jefferson co. is situated on the Osegatchie river, which here takes

a great bend. It contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 pocket furnace.

OXBOW LAKE, lying in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton co. is a small but beautiful sheet of water; its waters abound with trout of a fine flavor. The outlet of this lake empties into Piseco lake, affording valuable water power.

OXFORD, t. Chenango co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Norwich, and distant 118 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,179 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; the soil is highly fertile and well cultivated. The Chenango river flows through this town, along the valley of which extends the Chenango canal. Oxford and South Oxford are post offices.

OXFORD, v. and p. o. Oxford, Chenango co. is handsomely situated on both sides of the Chenango river. It was incorporated in 1808, and now contains about 1,300 inhabitants, 180 dwelling houses, an old and flourishing academy, incorporated in 1794; 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 4 hotels and taverns, 21 stores of different kinds, 2 forwarding houses, 1 grist mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 iron foundry, 1 tannery, several carriage manufactories, and 2 printing offices, besides many other kinds of mechanic work shops. The Chenango canal passes through the centre of this place, affording a water communication with the Erie canal at the city of Utica, on the north, and with the Susquehanna river at Binghamton, on the south. Oxford is surrounded by a rich agricultural and grazing country, abounding with fine horses, neat cattle and sheep; the products of the dairy here find a ready market, and are mostly re-shipped to the city of New-York.

OXFORDVILLE, p. o. Oxford, Chenango co.

OYSTER BAY, t. Queens co. situated 10 miles east of the North Hempstead court house, is a large town extending across Long Island from north to south; it is distant 175 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 5,865 inhabitants. The surface on the north is somewhat hilly, with loam and stony soil, while on the south it is level and sandy. On the north lies a large and important body of water, giving the name to this town; on the south it is watered by the Great South bay.

OYSTER BAY, v. and p. o. Oyster Bay, Queens co. is very pleasantly situated at the head of Oyster Bay; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, and 1 Friends' meeting house, an academy, 3 taverns, 4 stores and 1 grist mill. Here are owned several sloops trading with the New-York market; steamboats also, occasionally run to this place during the summer months. Few places on Long Island exceeds this village for beauty of location, and as a desirable place of residence; it is also much resorted to by strangers during the summer months.

OYSTER BAY, is situated on the north side of Long Island, in the town of the same name; it is an important and beautiful body of water, connected with Oyster Bay Harbor, and Cold Spring Harbor, all of which abound with wild fowl, shell and scale fish.

OYSTER POND, v. Southold, Suffolk co. is situated on *Oyster Pond Harbor*; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 churches, several stores and mechanic shops, and convenient wharves. Here are owned several sloops and schooners, trading with the New-York market. *Orient* is the name of the post office.

PAGE'S CORNERS, p. o. Warren, Herkimer co.

PAINE'S HOLLOW, p. o. German Flats, Herkimer co.

PAINTED POST, t. Steuben co. situated 22 miles south-east of the village of Bath, and distant 210 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,674 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam, in the valleys and flats highly productive; watered by the Chemung river. In this town commences the navigable feeder of the Chemung canal; it is crossed by the New-York and Erie railroad. Corning and East Painted Post are names of post offices. Centreville and Port Barton are names of settlements.

PAINTED POST, v. and p. o. Erwin, Steuben co. is situated at the junction of the Conhocton river with the Tioga, which united streams then take the name of the Chemung river; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church; 1 tavern, 8 stores of different kinds; 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 tannery and 1 brick kiln. The New-York and Erie railroad passes through this place; also, several important roads here concentrate, which render it an important point of trade. Here are two falls which afford a large amount of hydraulic power, but little of which is as yet occupied. There also stands in this village a *painted post*, on the spot where originally stood one erected by the Indians in memory of a distinguished chief who died here, this being a burying ground for their dead. The above circumstance gives name to this place and an adjoining town. Three miles north of Painted Post, is a mineral spring of some celebrity.

PALATINE, t. Montgomery co. situated 10 miles west of the village of Fonda, and distant 52 miles

from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,823 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; on the north side of the Mohawk river, is the promontory called "Anthony's Nose." The soil is mostly very fertile, and in some places exceedingly rich and productive; it is drained by Garoga creek, flowing into the Mohawk, which bounds it on the south. *Palatine*, Palatine Bridge and Stone Arabia are names of post offices. At the former are situated 1 Lutheran church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 lead pipe factory, and 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

PALATINE BRIDGE, v. and p. o. Palatine, Montgomery co. is situated on the north side of the Mohawk river, opposite the village of Canajoharie, with which it is connected by a bridge; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns, 3 stores and groceries. Here is situated a stone quarry, from which are quarried a fine quality of building stone.

PALERMO, t. Oswego co. situated 15 miles south-east of the village of Oswego, and distant 162 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,928 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam; drained north by Catfish creek. *Palermo* is the name of a post office.

PALISADES, are a lofty range of precipitous rocks, extending along the west bank of the Hudson river for a distance of about 20 miles. At Fort Lee, in New-Jersey, they first approach the immediate margin of the river, varying from 300 to 500 feet in almost perpendicular height, extending north to Piermont at the commencement of Tappan Bay. "The definition of a palisade is 'pales set out for an enclosure'; and these giant rocks stand, and will stand as long as the sea knows its bounds, and

the earth keeps its foundation, to restrain on one side the majestic waters that are rolling onward to the ocean."

PALMERTOWN MOUNTAIN, is a range so called, commencing in the north-west part of Washington county, and extending in a southerly direction between Lake Champlain and Lake George, through a part of Warren into Saratoga county; running parallel to the Kayaderosseras range. In Washington and Warren counties, they rise to a height of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet.

PALMYRA, t. Wayne co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Lyons, and distant 196 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,549 inhabitants. The surface is gently undulating; soil, calcareous loam of good quality, well adapted to most kinds of grain; drained east by Mud creek. Palmyra and East Palmyra are names of post offices.

PALMYRA, v. and p. o. Palmyra, Wayne co. is situated on the Erie canal; it was incorporated in 1828, and now contains about 2,000 inhabitants, 400 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian church; an incorporated academy; 6 hotels and taverns, 18 dry goods stores, 3 hardware stores, 10 grocery stores, 3 drug stores, and 2 book stores; 1 steam grist mill, 1 furnace, 2 carriage manufactories, besides many other kinds of mechanic shops. Palmyra is situated on an elevated and dry piece of ground, in the midst of a delightful wheat growing country. The main street is over one mile and a quarter in length, and at the upper and lower end of the street it touches the canal; it is intersected by cross streets of ample width, many of which are ornamented by beautiful shade trees; this being considered as handsome a village

as can be found on the line of the Erie canal.

PAMELIA, t. Jefferson co. situated 4 miles north of the village of Watertown, and distant 168 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,104 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, of good quality, and highly cultivated; watered by Perch river on the north, and Black river on the south. *Pamelia Four Corners* is the name of a post office.

PANAMA, p. o. Harmony, Chautauque co.

PAPACTON RIVER, is the name given to the east branch of the Delaware; it rises in the north part of Delaware county, and flows south-west, uniting with the Mohawks or west branch in the town of Hancock.

PARADOX, p. o. Schroon, Essex co.

PARADOX LAKE, lies in the town of Schroon, Essex co. It is 4 miles long, and from a half to one mile wide, and is surrounded by an interesting region of country, abounding in numerous small lakes filled with trout and other fish.

PARIS, t. Oneida co. situated 8 miles south of the city of Utica, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,844 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating; soil, sandy and calcareous loam, mostly well cultivated; drained north by the Sadaquada creek, which is an important mill stream, and rises in the south part of this town. *Paris*, *Paris Furnace*, *Paris Hill*, *Cassville* and *Sauquoit* are names of post offices.

PARIS HILL, v. and p. o. Paris, Oneida co. is situated on elevated ground; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns and 2 stores.

PARISH, t. Oswego co. situated

22 miles east of the village of Oswego, and distant 145 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,543 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam of good quality; drained by Salmon creek and its tributaries.

PARISH, v. and p. o. Parish, Oswego co. is an agricultural settlement, containing about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 1 grist mill.

PARISHVILLE, t. St. Lawrence county, situated 15 miles east of the village of Canton, and distant 226 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,250 inhabitants. The surface is hilly on the south, and rolling on the north; soil, mostly warm sandy loam; well adapted to grass, corn and rye; watered by the St. Regis, Racket, Grass and Oswegatchie rivers, all of which traverse this town, which extends north and south about 40 miles. Parishville and Matildaville are names of post offices.

PARISHVILLE, v. and p. o. Parishville, St. Lawrence co. is situated on the St. Regis river; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational and 1 Baptist church; 1 hotel, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 2 clothier's works, 1 pocket furnace and 1 tannery.

PARMA, t. Monroe county, situated 10 miles north-west of the city of Rochester, and distant 226 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,652 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; drained by Salmon and Little Salmon creeks, and other small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. Parma, and *Parma Centre* are names of post offices. At the latter there is a small settlement.

PARMA, v. and p. o. Parma, Monroe co. is situated on the Ridge

road; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, p. o. Hancock, Delaware co.

PATCHIN'S MILLS, p. o. Conhocton, Steuben co.

PATCHOGUE, v. and p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. is the most compact and populous settlement on the south side of Long Island, in the above county; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist church; 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 paper mill, 2 cotton factories, 1 woolen factory, 2 tanneries, and several minor mechanical establishments. The stream which passes through this village, affords an abundant supply of water power, capable of propelling much more machinery than it now does. It is a pleasant place, and from its being in the vicinity of the Great South Bay, it is much resorted to by strangers on account of the abundance and variety both of fish and fowl. It is distant 60 miles from New-York, and 55 from Sag Harbor, on the great thoroughfare through Long Island. Contiguous to the above place, extending south to the bay, is a settlement called *Blue Point*.

PATTEN'S MILLS, p. o. Fort Ann, Washington co.

PATTERSON, t. Putnam co. situated 6 miles north-east of the village of Carmel, and distant 102 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,349 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, with rich and fertile valleys; the soil is generally good, and most of it well cultivated; drained south by the Croton river. Patterson, Haviland's Hollow and Towners are names of post offices.

PATTERSON, v. and p. o. Patterson, Putnam co. is situated on the Croton river; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses.

ses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church; an academy; 1 grist mill, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

PAULINIA, v. Hancock, Delaware co. is situated on a small creek, 2 miles north of the Delaware river; it is an agricultural settlement, where are situated 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 stave machine, and some 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

PAVILION, t. Genesee co. situated 12 miles south-east of the village of Batavia, and distant 232 miles from Albany. This is a new town erected on the division of the county in 1841; it formerly constituted a part of the town of Covington, which is now attached to Wyoming county. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam, well adapted to wheat; drained north by Allen's creek.

PAVILION, v. and p. o. Pavilion, Genesee county, is situated on Allen's creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses; 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist church; 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 1 clothier's works.

PAWLET RIVER, rises in Vermont, and flows west into Washington co. thence north-west into Wood creek, which falls into Lake Champlain. On this stream are situated several villages, and manufacturing establishments.

PAWLINGS, t. Dutchess co. situated 20 miles south-east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 95 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,571 inhabitants. It is somewhat hilly, with an extensive valley extending from north to south; the Fishkill mountains enter this town from the south-west and run north. In this town is found iron ore of a good quality. It also has several small lakes and large swamps, being the head source of the Croton river and Swamp creek, which streams pursue diametrically opposite direc-

tions. The soil, though not of the best quality, repays the husbandman when well cultivated. *Pawlings*, *Pawlingsville* and Quaker Hill are names of post offices. At both of the former there is a small settlement.

PAYNESVILLE, p. o. Lysander, Onondaga co.

PECKVILLE, p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co.

PECONIC BAY, GREAT, lies on the east end of Long Island, being separated from Gardiner's Bay by Shelter Island; it is 14 miles long and from 4 to 5 miles wide, showing a large expanse of water. Robbins' Island is situated near its centre; there are also several projecting necks and indentations on its sides. Great Hog Neck separates it from Southold Harbor, and *Little Peconic Bay* extends inland some 4 or 5 miles; on the head of which is situated the village of River-Head, the seat of justice for the county of Suffolk, to which there is sloop navigation.

PECONIC RIVER, rises in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co. and flows east into Little Peconic Bay, which communicates with Great Peconic Bay.

PEEKSKILL, v. and p. o. Cortland, Westchester co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 46 miles north of the city of New-York; it was incorporated in 1827, and now contains about 2,000 inhabitants, 250 dwelling houses, 1 bank, 8 churches of different denominations; 6 hotels and public houses; 30 stores, 2 tanneries and 6 iron foundries, some of which are very extensive, and manufacture large quantities of stoves and plough castings. There are owned in this village 1 steamboat, engaged in transporting passengers and produce; 6 sloops, besides a steamboat which runs daily to and from

the city of New-York, landing at Sing-Sing, Tarrytown, &c. The Hudson river steamboats also land passengers several times daily at Caldwell's Landing, opposite Peekskill, affording almost hourly communication with the city of New-York, by the aid of a steam ferry boat. The Peekskill Academy is a flourishing chartered institution, delightfully situated on *Oak Hill*, near which is the tree still standing on which was hung during the revolutionary war, two noted British spies, Strang and Palmer. This place for a time was the head quarters of the American army under Gen. Putnam. It was here that he dated his laconic reply to Sir Henry Clinton, who commanded the British forces in the city of New-York, and sent up a flag of truce, demanding the release of Edmund Palmer, a lieutenant of a tory regiment, who had been detected in the American camp. The following was the reply sent back by Putnam :

*"Head-Quarters,
7th Aug. 1777."*

"Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a spy, lurking within the American lines; he has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and shall be executed as a spy, and the flag is ordered to depart immediately.

"ISRAEL PUTNAM.

"P. S. He has been accordingly executed."

PEKIN, p. o. Lewiston, Niagara co.

PELHAM, t. Westchester co. situated 10 miles south of the village of White Plains, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 789 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, clay and sandy loam, generally well cultivated. To this town are attached several islands, lying in the East river, the largest of which are City

Island, Hart's Island and Hunter's Island.

PELTONVILLE, p. o. Pultney, Steuben co.

PEMBROKE, t. Genesee co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Batavia, and distant 257 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,970 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, clay and gravelly loam; drained north-west by the Tonawanda creek and its tributaries. *Pembroke*, East Pembroke and Corfu are names of post offices. Richville is the name of a village, in which is located the Pembroke post office.

PENDLETON, t. Niagara co. situated 7 miles south-west of the village of Lockport, and distant 284 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,098 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, calcareous loam of good quality; watered by the Tonawanda creek, which bounds it on the south.

PENDLETON, v. and p. o. Pendleton, Niagara co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains 2 taverns, 4 stores and groceries, and about 30 dwelling houses. In this town about three miles east of the village is a sulphur spring of some celebrity.

PENFIELD, t. Monroe co. situated 8 miles east of the city of Rochester, and distant 211 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,842 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, blended on the south with clay; drained north by Irondequoit creek and some other small streams. Penfield and West Penfield are names of post offices.

PENFIELD, v. and p. o. Penfield, Monroe co. is situated on the Irondequoit creek; it contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 3 stores; a select school

called the Penfield Lyceum; 1 woollen factory, 2 flouring mills, 1 carding machine and fulling mill; 1 chair factory, 1 stave manufactory, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, 1 ashery and 1 brick yard.

PENN-YAN, v. and p. o. Milo, Yates co. is situated on the outlet of Crooked Lake, one mile from the foot of the lake, and 185 miles west of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1833, and now contains about 1,800 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, and county clerk's office; an incorporated academy; a banking house; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist church; 3 public houses, 24 stores of different kinds, and 2 warehouses; a boat yard for building and repairing canal boats; 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 1 furnace and plough factory, 1 tannery, 1 clothier's works, 2 asheries, 3 brick yards, 2 printing offices and 3 carriage factories; besides many other kind of mechanic work shops. On the outlet of Crooked lake, which feeds the Crooked Lake canal; both of which run through this place, are situated many very valuable mill sites, and other hydraulic privileges; only a part of which are as yet occupied. This village derives its name from the first settlers emigrating part from the state of Pennsylvania, and a part from New-England, hence the compound name of *Penn-Yan*.

PEORIA, p. o. Wyoming co.

PEPACTON, p. o. Colchester, Delaware co.

PEPACTON RIVER. See *Delaware River*.

PERCH LAKE, lies in the town of Orleans, Jefferson county. It is 3 miles long, and from a half to 1 mile wide.

PERCH RIVER, p. o. Brownville, Jefferson co.

PERCH RIVER, rises in the

town of Orleans, Jefferson county, and flows south-west into Black river bay at the village of Dexter.

PERRINTON, t. Monroe co. situated 10 miles east of the city of Rochester, and distant 209 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,513 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, of good quality; drained north by the Irondequoit creek and some of its branches. *Perrinton*, Bushnell's Basin and Egypt are names of post offices. Fairport is the name of a village.

PERRY, t. Wyoming co. situated 7 miles east of the village of Warsaw, and distant 239 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,082 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and clay loam, well adapted to grass or grain; drained east by the outlet of Silver lake, which lies partly in this town. Perry and *Perry Centre* are names of post offices. At the latter there is a settlement containing 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 25 or 30 dwelling houses.

PERRY, v. and p. o. Perry, Wyoming county, is situated on the outlet of Silver lake; it was incorporated in 1832, and now contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 180 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 2 taverns, 15 stores and groceries, 2 printing offices, 4 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 ashery, 2 clothier's works, 1 tannery, and 2 furnaces, besides many other kind of mechanic work shops, this being an active and thriving place of business.

PERRYSBURGH, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 20 miles northwest of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 306 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,660 inhabitants. The surface is broken, having on the north boundary Cattaraugus creek; soil, gravelly and

clay loam, productive in grain and grass; drained by several small streams running north into Cattaraugus creek. *Perrysburgh*, North Perrysburgh and Versailles are names of post offices.

PERRY'S MILLS, v. and p. o. Champlain, Clinton co. is situated on the Chazy river, 1 mile south of the Canada line; it contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 oat mill, and 1 cloth dressing and carding machine. This place on the county maps of the state is called *Perrysville*.

PERRYVILLE, v. and p. o. Fenner, Madison county, contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring mill, 1 tannery and 1 distillery.

PERSIA, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 16 miles north-west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 300 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 892 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam of good quality; drained by the tributaries of Cattaraugus creek, which bounds it on the north. *Persia* is the name of a post office which is situated in the village of Lodi.

PERTH, t. Fulton co. situated 10 miles east of the village of Johnstown, and distant 40 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 737 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam; drained south by Chuctenunda creek. *Perth* is the name of a post office.

PERU, t. Clinton co. situated 10 miles south-west of Plattsburgh, and distant 153 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,134 inhabitants. The surface on the east is level or undulating, and on the west hilly; the soil is mostly sandy and clay loam, of good quality; drained by Little Au Sable river flowing into Lake Champlain,

which bounds it on the east, where is a convenient landing; it is also watered by the Great Au Sable on a part of its south boundary.

PERU, v. and p. o. Peru, Clinton co. is situated on both sides of the Little Au Sable river, 4 miles west of Lake Champlain; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 125 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

PERU LANDING, Peru, Clinton co. is situated at the mouth of Little Au Sable river, on the west side of Lake Champlain, where is a convenient landing and a few dwelling houses.

PERUVILLE, v. and p. o. Groton, Tompkins co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 1 tannery.

PETERBORO', v. and p. o. Smithfield, Madison co. contains about 350 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 clothier's works.

PETERSBURGH MOUNTAIN, is the name of the range of hills extending from Washington county south, through Rensselaer and a part of Columbia county. They are not remarkable for their elevation, being in many places quite low and broken by streams.

PETERSBURGH, t. Rensselaer co. situated 20 miles east of the city of Troy, and distant 26 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,901 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and in part mountainous, with a fertile valley extending north and south, through which flows Little Hoosick creek; soil, mostly loam, on slate and limestone. *Petersburgh* and *Petersburgh Four Corners* are names of post offices.

At the former is a small settlement.

PHARAOH LAKE, is a small body of water lying in the town of Schroon, Essex co.

PHARSALIA, t. Chenango co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Norwich, and distant 124 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,213 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, argillaceous loam; drained by the Genegansette creek and the Otselic river. *Pharsalia* and East Pharsalia are names of post offices.

PHELPS, t. Ontario co. situated 15 miles east of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 185 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,563 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam underlaid with lime, and is very fertile; drained by the Canandaigua outlet and Flint creek, which here form a junction. Gypsum abounds in this vicinity, and the quarries are extensively worked. *Phelps*, Oak's Corners, Orleans and Vienna are names of post offices.

PHILADELPHIA, t. Jefferson co. situated 16 miles north-east of the village of Watertown, and distant 177 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,888 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay and sandy loam; drained by Indian river and some of its tributaries. Philadelphia and Sterlingville are names of post offices.

PHILADELPHIA, v. and p. o. Jefferson county, is situated on Indian river; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Friends' meeting house, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 ashery.

HILLPSBURGH, p. o. Wallkill, Orange co. Here are situated 2 woollen factories, 1 wool carding machine, 1 grist mill, 1 distillery, 1 tavern, 1 store, and some 8 or 10 dwelling houses.

HILLPSPORT, v. and p. o.

Mamakating, Sullivan co. is situated on the line of the Delaware and Hudson canal; it contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 1 grist mill.

HILLIPSTOWN, t. Putnam co. situated 14 miles west of the village of Carmel, and distant 96 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,814 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, comprising some of the highest and most rugged peaks of the Highlands, as Breakneck Hill, Bull Hill, Sugar Loaf, &c.; drained by two or three small streams flowing into the Hudson, which bounds it on the west. Cold Springs is the name of a post office, and of a thriving manufacturing village, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, nearly opposite West Point. The hills in this vicinity abound with iron ore, which is extensively manufactured into iron of a good quality, and much of it used in the vicinity, for different kinds of castings and machinery.

PHILIPSVILLE, v. Granby, Oswego county, is situated on the west side of Oswego river; it contains about 175 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 2 saw mills. Here is an immense water power, formed by a descent in the river of about 20 feet, known as the Oswego falls.

PHILIPSVILLE, v. and p. o. Amity, Allegany co. is situated on the Genesee river, and on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

PHœNIX, v. and p. o. Schroepel, Oswego co. lies on the west side of the Oswego river, on the line of the Oswego canal; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 ta-

verns, 6 stores and groceries, 1 flouring mill, and 6 saw mills.

PIERMONT, v. and p. o. Orangetown, Rockland co. situated on the west side of the Hudson river, 24 miles north from the city of New-York; contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 140 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 public houses, 5 stores, 1 woollen factory, and a grist and saw mill on Sparkill creek, which flows through a narrow valley, affording room for a street, on which are situated most of the stores and dwellings, and the track of the New-York and Erie railroad, which great work commences at this point. The long pier at this place extends from the main land about one mile in length, over which runs the railroad cars to the extreme end; thus communicating with steamboats and freight barges, which can at all times of the year run to and from the city of New-York. Here terminates the *Palisades*, towards the north, in an abrupt hill, from which circumstance together with the surrounding scenery and piers, this place has very appropriately been called *Piermont*.

PIERREPONT, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Canton, and distant 213 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,430 inhabitants. The surface is diversified and soil various, this town extending about 40 miles north and south. It is drained by the Oswegatchie and Grass rivers; the Racket crosses its north-east angle. *Pierrepont* and East Pierrepont are names of post offices, at both of which there are small settlements.

PIFFARDIANA, p. o. Livingston co.

PIKE, t. Allegany co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Angelica, and distant 255 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,176 inhabitants. The surface is rolling;

soil, fertile mould; drained south-east by Eastkoy and Westkoy creeks. Pike, East Koy, and East Pike are names of post offices.

PIKE, v. and p. o. Pike, Allegany co. is situated on the Westkoy creek; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 8 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 oil mill, 1 furnace, 2 tanneries and 2 clothier's works.

PILLAR POINT, p. o. Brownville, Jefferson co.

PINCKNEY, t. Lewis co. situated 16 miles north-west of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 156 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 907 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy and clay loam of good quality; drained north by Deer river, and west by Sandy creek. *Pinckney* is the name of a post office.

PINE, p. o. Vienna, Oneida co.

PINE GROVE, p. o. Tyrone, Steuben co.

PINE HILL, v. Elba, Genesee county, contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 1 tannery.

PINE HILL, p. o. Shandaken, Ulster co.

PINE PLAINS, t. Dutchess co. situated 25 miles north-east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 69 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,334 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly and mountainous; having high hills on the east and west, with an extensive and fertile intervening plain, which gives name to the town; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; it contains two or three small lakes or ponds, the principal of which is called Stissing's, which is the head source of Wappinger's creek, flowing south; it is also drained north-west by the Chicomeco creek, a

tributary of Roeliff Jansen's creek. Pine Plains and Pulver's corners are names of post offices. Hammettown is the name of a manufacturing settlement.

PINE PLAINS, v. and p. o. Pine Plains, Dutchess co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns and 4 stores.

PINE RIDGE p. o. Oswego co.

PINE'S BRIDGE, p. o. Yorktown, Westchester co.

PINE ORCHARD, forming a part of the Catskill mountain range, is situated 12 miles south-west of the village of Catskill, Greene co. It is elevated 3,000 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, which noble stream, and the surrounding country, it overlooks for a great distance, affording a varied and extensive view of the greatest interest. On the summit is erected a large and commodious public house, called the *Mountain House*, for the accommodation of visitors, who resort here in great numbers during the summer months. In this vicinity are other mountain peaks, of still greater elevation, and waterfalls of the most wild and romantic character, altogether forming unrivalled attractions, which are well worthy of a visit. "From this lofty eminence all inequalities of surface are overlooked. A seemingly endless succession of woods and waters—farms and villages, towns and cities, are spread out as upon a boundless map. Far beyond rise the Taghkanic mountains, and the highlands of Connecticut and Massachusetts. To the left, and at a still greater distance, the Green mountains of Vermont stretch away to the north, and their blue summits and the blue sky mingle together. The beautiful Hudson, studded with islands, appears narrowed in the distance, with steamboats almost constantly in sight; while vessels of every

description, spreading their white canvass to the breeze, are moving rapidly over its surface, or idly loitering in the calm. These may be traced to the distance of nearly seventy miles with the naked eye; and again at times all below is enveloped in dark clouds and rolling mist, which, driven about by the wind, is constantly assuming new, wild and fantastic forms. From the Pine Orchard, a ride or walk of a mile or two brings you to the Kaaterskill falls. Here the outlet of two small lakes leaps down a perpendicular fall of 130 feet, then glides away through a channel worn in the rock, to a second fall of 80 feet. Below this it is lost in the dark ravine through which it finds its way to the valley of the Catskill."

PINEVILLE, p. o. Steuben co.

PISECO, v. and p. o. Arietta, Hamilton co. is situated at the north end of Piseco lake. This is a new settlement, containing about 100 inhabitants, 15 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and 1 machine shop. This place is situated at the head of a beautiful lake, and is surrounded by a fine tract of land, well adapted to grazing and most kinds of grain. The water power is also abundant in this vicinity, but little of which is as yet used.

PISECO LAKE, lies in the town of Arietta, Hamilton co. It is 6 miles long, and 2 miles wide for most of its length, abounding in salmon and brook trout, of a large size and delicious flavor. This lake and vicinity is resorted to by persons fond of hunting and fishing, this region abounding in wild game in great abundance. The outlet of Piseco lake forms the west branch of the Sacondaga river, a tributary of the Hudson.

PITCAIRN, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 30 miles south of the village of Canton, and distant 180

miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 396 inhabitants. The surface is moderately uneven ; soil, clay loam, well adapted to grass ; drained south by the west branch of the Oswegatchie river.

PITCHER, t. Chenango co. situated 16 miles west of the village of Norwich, and distant 127 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,562 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, argillaceous loam ; drained south by the Otselic river and some of its tributaries. Pitcher, Pitcher Springs and west Pitcher are names of post offices.

PITCHER, v. and p. o. Pitcher, Chenango co. is situated on the Otselic river. It contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, and 1 clothier's works.

PITCHER SPRINGS, v. and p. o. Pitcher, Chenango county. Here are situated 2 or 3 sulphur springs of some celebrity, commonly called the "Sylvan Springs;" 2 public houses, 1 store, an academy and about 30 dwelling houses.

PITTSFIELD, t. Otsego co. situated 18 miles west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 87 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,395 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, with fertile valleys ; soil, sandy loam ; drained by Unadilla river, and some of its tributaries. Pittsfield is the name of a post office.

PITTSFIELD, v. and p. o. Berkshire co. Mass. is situated on the Housatonic river, and on the line of the *Western railroad*, distant 150 miles west of Boston, and 49 miles east of Albany, by railroad route. It contains about 2,500 inhabitants, 350 dwelling houses, a town hall, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church ; the Berkshire Medical Institution ; a flourishing boarding

school for boys, and an incorporated female seminary, besides other select schools ; 1 banking house, 3 hotels, 18 stores of different kinds, and an extensive carriage manufactory, besides most other kinds of mechanic work shops. The east and west branches of the Housatonic river here unite, affording at this place an immense amount of hydraulic power ; there are now erected on the above streams, and in successful operation, 5 extensive woollen factories, 1 large cotton factory, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, and a large manufactory of muskets, where are annually made a large number, exclusively for the United States government. This is a thriving place, where centres the main business of this part of Berkshire county, which has long been celebrated for its agriculture and manufactured products.

PITTSFORD, t. Monroe co. situated 6 miles east of the city of Rochester, and distant 213 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,983 inhabitants. The surface is undulating ; soil, calcareous and argillaceous loam ; drained north by the Irondequoit creek and some of its tributaries.

PITTSFORD, v. and p. o. Pittsford, Monroe co. is situated on the Erie canal, and on the line of the Auburn and Rochester railroad ; it was incorporated in 1827, and now contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 2 forwarding houses, and 2 asheries.

PITTSTOWN, t. Rensselaer co. situated 12 miles north-east of the city of Troy, and distant 18 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 3,784 inhabitants. The surface is uneven ; soil, clay, gravel and loam, productive when well cultivated ; drained by Tomhannock creek and the Hoosick river, which bounds it on the north. *Pittstown*,

Prospect Hill, Raymertown and Tomhannock, are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement containing 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 20 dwelling houses.

PLACID LAKE, lies in the north part of Essex co. mostly in the town of Keene; it is 4 miles long, and from 1 to 1½ wide, surrounded by a wild and interesting region of country.

PLAINFIELD, t. Otsego co. situated 15 miles north-west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 75 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,450 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil, sandy and calcareous loam, very fertile; drained south by the Unadilla river and its tributaries. *Plainfield, Plainfield Hill, and Unadilla Forks* are names of post offices.

PLAINVILLE, p. o. Lysander, Onondaga co. Here is an agricultural settlement, containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 30 dwelling houses.

PLATO, p. o. Ellicottville, Cattaraugus co.

PLATTEKILL, t. Ulster co. situated 20 miles south of the village of Kingston, and distant 79 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,125 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and hilly, underlaid with slate and limestone; soil, clay and gravelly loam; drained east by Old Man's Kill, flowing into the Hudson river, and west by some tributaries of the Wallkill. *Plattekill and Modena* are names of post offices: at the former are situated 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 20 dwelling houses.

PLATTSBURGH, t. Clinton co. contains the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name; it is distant 162 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 6,416 inhabitants. The surface on the east is level or gently undula-

ting, and hilly on the west; soil, mostly clay loam, of a good quality, adjoining the lake; it is watered by the Saranac river, which flows east, here emptying into Cumberland bay; it is also drained by Salmon creek on the south. Plattsburgh, North Plattsburgh, Cadysville and Schuyler's Falls are names of post offices.

PLATTSBURGH, v. and p. o. Plattsburgh, Clinton co. is situated on both sides of the Saranac river, on the west shore of Lake Champlain, 162 miles north of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1815, and now contains about 2,600 inhabitants, 350 dwelling houses, a court house, jail and county clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church; an incorporated lyceum and an incorporated academy, 1 banking house, 5 hotels and taverns, 30 stores and groceries, 1 flouring mill, 1 grist mill, 2 cotton factories, 3 woollen factories, 2 marble mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 saw mills, 2 tanneries, 1 machine shop, 1 soap manufactory, and 2 printing offices, together with almost every other kind of mechanic work shops. The water power at this place is very great, the Saranac river here having a succession of falls, making a total descent of about 40 feet; only a part of which is now occupied for manufacturing purposes. The surrounding country is rich in agricultural and mineral productions, and Plattsburgh is the proposed termination of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad, which, when completed, will greatly tend to develop the resources of the whole northern part of the state of New-York. This is an United States military post, where the government are now erecting extensive stone barracks, near the lake shore, south of the village, and a permanent breakwater for the protection of the har-

bor. Plattsburgh was the scene of an important engagement between the British and American armies, in Sept. 1814, which resulted in the defeat of the British, under the command of Sir George Prevost, and the capture of the British fleet under Com. Downie, who was killed in the action. The American army was commanded by Maj. Gen. Macomb, and the fleet by Com. McDonough.

PLEASANT LAKE, lies in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton co. This is a beautiful sheet of water, 3 miles long, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide ; its waters abound in trout and other fish of fine flavor. It is surrounded by a new and interesting region of country, abounding in numerous small lakes, all well stocked with fish ; also the favorite resort of water fowl, and other wild game.

PLEASANT PLAINS, p. o. Clinton, Dutchess co.

PLEASANT VALLEY, t. Dutchess co. situated 7 miles north-east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 82 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,219 inhabitants. The surface is diversified ; soil, clay, sandy and gravelly loam, generally well cultivated ; drained by Wappinger's creek. Pleasant Valley and Salt Point are names of post offices.

PLEASANT VALLEY, v. and p. o. Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co. is handsomely situated on Wappinger's creek. It was incorporated in 1814, and now contains about 650 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, and a Friend's meeting house ; 2 public houses, 5 stores, 1 cotton factory, containing 3,000 spindles and 72 power looms, and 1 saw mill.

PLEASANT VALLEY, v. Whitestown, Oneida co. is a manufacturing settlement, situated on Oriskany creek, about 1 mile south

of the village of Oriskany. It contains 2 large woollen factories, known as the Dexter Manufacturing Company, where are annually manufactured about 100,000 lbs. fleece and 80,000 lbs. foreign wool, which is made into broadcloths, cassimeres and carpeting. This village is small, being altogether dependent on the above factory, which gives constant employment to upwards of 100 men and children.

PLEASANTVILLE, p. o. Mount Pleasant, Westchester county ; here are situated 1 church, 2 stores and about 15 dwelling houses.

PLESIS, p. o. Alexandria, Jefferson co. Here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and 1 ashery.

PLUMB GUT, is the passage between Oyster Pond Point, on the east end of Long Island, and Plumb Island.

PLUMB ISLAND, lies one mile east of Oyster Pond Point, on Long Island ; it is 3 miles long and 1 mile wide ; on the west end there is situated a light house.

PLYMOUTH, t. Chenango co. situated 7 miles north-west of the village of Norwich, and distant 118 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,625 inhabitants. The surface is undulating ; soil, argillaceous loam of good quality ; drained south-east by the Canasawacta creek. Plymouth is the name of a post office.

POESTENKILL, v. and p. o. Sand Lake, Rensselaer co. contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Lutheran and 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 2 factories, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill.

POESTENKILL, rises in Grafton and Sand Lake, Rensselaer co. and flows west into the Hudson river at the city of Troy. This is a good mill stream, on which are situated a number of factories and mills.

POINT PENINSULA, p. o. Brownville, Jefferson co.

POLAND, t. Chautauque, co. situated 22 miles south-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 317 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,087 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; drained by the Connewango creek and Chautauque outlet. *Poland Centre*, Ivesville, Kennedy's Mills and Waterboro' are names of post offices.

POLAND, v. and p. o. Russia, Herkimer co. is situated on West Canada creek. It contains about 250 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, 2 cotton factories, 1 flouring mill, and 2 trip-hammer works, where are made edge tools.

POLLOPEL'S ISLAND, is a mass of rock lying in the Hudson river, near its east shore, opposite Breakneck Hill, at the northern entrance into the Highlands, 6 miles above West Point.

POMFRET, t. Chautauque co. situated 12 miles north-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 315 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,566 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, declining towards Lake Erie, which bounds it on the north; soil, argillaceous, sandy and gravelly loam, very fertile; drained north-west by several small streams flowing into Lake Erie, and south by the Cassadaga creek and its tributaries, running into the Allegany river. The New-York and Erie railroad terminates in this town in the village of Dunkirk. Cassadaga, Dunkirk, Fredonia and Van Buren Harbor are names of post offices.

POMPEY, t. Onondaga co. situated 14 miles south-east of the village of Syracuse, and distant 132 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,371 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy and clay loam, fertile and mostly well

cultivated; drained north by Lime-stone creek, and south by the head branches of the Tioughnioga river. *Pompey*, *Pompey Centre*, Delphi, Oran and Watervale are names of post offices.

POMPEY HILL, v. Pompey, Onondaga county, is situated on the highest point of land in this region of country; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 75 dwelling houses, 2 churches; 1 incorporated academy; 2 taverns and 5 stores. The view from this point is very extensive, overlooking the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach.

PONDSVILLE, p. o. Moriah, Essex co.

POOLVILLE, v. and p. o. Hamilton, Madison co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, and 1 leather manufactory.

POPLAR RIDGE, p. o. Venice, Cayuga co.

PORTAGE, t. Allegany co. situated 18 miles north of the village of Angelica, and distant 247 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,721 inhabitants. The surface is high and rolling on the east and west, with a fertile valley between, extending north and south, through which flows the Genesee river and Genesee Valley canal. On the above stream there is situated in the north part of this town the far famed *Genesee Falls*, where, within the space of two miles, the river has a descent of about 300 feet, affording an inexhaustible amount of water power. The soil is very productive and well adapted to wheat and other grain. Hunt's Hollow, Portageville and Oakland are names of post offices.

PORTAGEVILLE, v. and p. o. Portage, Allegany co. is situated on the west side of the Genesee river, and on the line of the Genesee Valley canal; it contains about *

700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses; 1 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 3 taverns, 8 or 10 stores and groceries; 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 1 sash factory, 1 tannery and 1 clothier's works. This place is situated in a romantic and interesting region of country, near where the Genesee enters the rocky gorge and plunges down a succession of highly picturesque falls. The Genesee Valley canal passes diagonally through the town, crossing the river in an aqueduct at Portageville, and thence running northerly one and a half miles contiguous to and parallel with the high banks of the river, affording to the traveller a full view of the "Genesee Falls," and the majestic scenery in the vicinity; it then enters the open country through a tunnel about a quarter of a mile in length. The "Falls" consist of three perpendicular descents, amounting in all to 300 feet, and with the high banks through which the river passes, presents one of the most grand and sublime views which our country can boast; and are already becoming the fashionable resort of many lovers of natural scenery as exhibited in its most rugged aspect.

PORT BARTON, v. Painted Post, Steuben co. is situated on the north side of the Chemung river, at the head of the feeder of the Chemung canal, opposite the village of Corning, with which it is connected by a bridge; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church; 3 taverns and 1 store. This place is sometimes called *Knoxville*.

PORT BYRON, v. and p. o. Mentz, Cayuga co. is situated on the Erie canal; it was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 4 public houses, 10 stores, 1 extensive flour-

ing mill, in which are 12 run of stone, being one of the largest establishments of the kind in the state; 2 tanneries, 4 saw mills and 1 clothier's works.

PORT CHESTER, v. and p. o. Rye, Westchester, co. situated on the west side of Byram river, which here forms the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut; it was incorporated in 1833, and now contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 2 boarding schools, one for young ladies and one for boys; 2 taverns, 20 stores of different kinds; 1 dye wood mill, 1 iron foundry, 1 hat manufactory, and 2 carriage manufactories. Here are owned 6 sloops and schooners, and a steamboat plies between this place and the city of New-York.

PORT DOUGLASS, Chesterfield, Essex county. Here is a convenient landing on the west side of Lake Champlain, 4 miles east of the village of Keeseville.

PORTER, t. Niagara co. situated 16 miles north-west of the village of Lockport, and distant 300 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,177 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and argillaceous loam; drained by Tuscarora creek, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north, while the Niagara separates it from Canada on the west.—On the extreme north-west part of this town at the mouth of the Niagara river, is situated old Fort Niagara; directly opposite on the Canada side stands Fort George. Ransomville and Youngstown are names of post offices.

PORTER'S CORNERS, p. o. Greenfield, Saratoga co.

PORT GENESEE. See *Charlotte*.

PORT GIBSON, v. and p. o.

Manchester, Ontario co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 warehouse and 1 distillery.

PORT GLASCOW, p. o. Huron, Wayne co.

PORT HENRY, v. and p. o. Moriah, Essex co. is situated on the west side of Lake Champlain, where is a convenient steamboat landing; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 female seminary, 1 tavern and 3 stores. The *Port Henry Iron Company*, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of \$70,000, with liberty to increase to \$150,000 own and occupy at this place a fine water privilege, on which are erected 2 extensive blast furnaces, 1 cupola furnace and a machine shop. There are located in this vicinity two or three iron ore beds, belonging to the above company, which is used in the works, and is of a fine quality.

PORT JACKSON, v. and p. o. Florida, Montgomery co. is situated on the south side of the Mohawk river, on the line of the Erie canal; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, and 5 stores and groceries.

PORT JACKSON, Peru, Clinton county, is situated about 2 miles north of the Peru landing, on the north side of Lake Champlain. Here is a convenient landing and a small settlement.

PORT JEFFERSON, v. and p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. (formerly called *Drowned Meadow*,) is pleasantly situated at the head of the bay; it contains about 300 inhabitants and 50 dwelling houses. The inhabitants are principally engaged in ship building and navigation. Here are several ship yards, rail-ways, hotels and stores.

PORT JERVIS, v. and p. o.

Deerpark, Orange co. is situated on the north-east side of the Delaware river, on the line of the Hudson and Delaware canal. It contains about 250 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 4 stores and 1 grist mill.

PORT KENDALL, p. o. Kendall, Orleans co.

PORT KENT, v. and p. o. Chesterfield, Essex co. is advantageously situated on the west side of Lake Champlain, 12 miles south of the village of Plattsburgh; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 2 warehouses. The site of this place is beautiful, commanding one of the finest views on Champlain, extending to the opposite shore of Vermont. It is contemplated to construct a railroad from Port Kent to the Au Sable Forks, a distance of 16 miles, passing through the villages of Keeseville and Clintonville. Immediately south of the landing at this place, lies *Trembleu Point*.

PORT KIDDER, Ovid, Seneca county. Here is a convenient landing, and some mills, situated on the west side of Cayuga lake.

PORTLAND, t. Chautauque co. situated 7 miles north of the village of Mayville, and distant 331 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,136 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, declining towards Lake Erie, which bounds it on the north-west; soil, argillaceous and sandy loam; drained by several small streams flowing into Lake Erie. *Portland*, *Centreville* and *Salem Cross Roads* are names of post offices.

PORTLANDVILLE, v. Milford, Otsego co. is situated on the Susquehanna river; it contains about 175 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Unitarian church; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and 1 woollen factory.

PORT OGDEN, Genoa, Cayuga county, is situated on the east side of Cayuga lake; there is a ferry across the lake from this place to Port Kidder, Seneca co.

PORT ONTARIO, v. and p. o. Kirkland, Oswego co. is situated at the mouth of the Salmon river, on the east end of Lake Ontario. It was incorporated in 1837, and now contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 1 store and 3 forwarding houses. This is a port of entry and has a good harbor, which is rendered perfectly safe by means of a pier built by the United States government.

PORT RICHMOND, v. Northfield, Richmond county, is situated on the north shore of Staten Island, 9 miles south-west of the city of New-York, with which it is connected by a commodious steam ferry; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 bank, 1 Reformed Dutch and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 6 stores and 2 ship yards. Here is situated a valuable granite quarry, owned by an incorporated company under the title of the "Richmond Granite Company."

PORT SCHUYLER. See *West Troy*.

PORTVILLE, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 24 miles south-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 296 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 462 inhabitants. The surface is broken; soil, sandy loam, mostly covered with dense pine forests; drained by several small streams running into the Allegany river, which enters this town on the south boundary from Pennsylvania. Mill Grove and Riceville are names of post offices.

POST'S CORNERS, p. o. Southport, Chemung co.

POSTVILLE, p. o. Russia, Herkimer county. Here are situated

2 saw mills, 1 tannery, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 20 dwelling houses.

POTSDAM, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 8 miles north-east of the village of Canton; contained in 1840, 4,473 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam and very productive, underlaid by limestone and red sand stone; watered by Racket and Grass rivers. Potsdam and Bucksbridge, are names of post offices.

POTSDAM, v. and p. o. Potsdam, St. Lawrence co. is situated on the Racket river. It was incorporated in 1831, and now contains about 800 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, 4 churches, 2 taverns, 10 stores, 1 satinet factory, 1 grist mill and saw mill, 2 clothier's works, 1 oil mill, 2 machine shops, 1 pocket furnace, 1 trip hammer works and forge. The St. Lawrence academy located in this village, is a flourishing chartered institution; the buildings consist of two large stone edifices, 4 stories high, accommodating male and female students.

POTTER, t. Yates co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Penn-Yan, and distant 200 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,245 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, gravelly loam of excellent quality; drained north by Flint creek. Potter, Rushville and Yatesville are names of post offices.

POTTER'S HOLLOW, v. and p. o. Rensselaerville, Albany co. is an agricultural settlement; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Friend's meeting house, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

POTTERSVILLE, p. o. Chester, Warren co.

POUGHKEEPSIE, t. Dutchess county, contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name; it is distant 73 miles

from Albany, and contained in 1840, 10,006 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and in some places broken; soil, sand, clay and loam, underlaid by lime, which is extensively manufactured in the south part of this town; it is drained on its eastern boundary by Wappinger's creek, and Fall creek empties into the Hudson at the village of Poughkeepsie. Poughkeepsie, New Hamburg, and Wappinger's creek, are names of post offices.—Barnegat, Channingville, Ednam and Manchester, are names of settlements.

POUGHKEEPSIE, v. and p. o. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co. is handsomely situated on the east side of the Hudson river, about equi-distant between the cities of New-York and Albany. It was incorporated in 1801, and now contains about 7,500 inhabitants, mostly engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits; 1000 dwelling houses, many of them tasty edifices; a court house and jail and county poor house; a splendid collegiate building; the Dutchess academy; 2 female seminaries, besides several select schools; a lyceum and reading room; 2 public markets; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Universalist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 African church and 2 Friend's meeting houses; 3 banking houses and a saving's institution; an incorporated company for the growth and manufacture of silk, who have erected extensive buildings for the manufacture thereof; an incorporated company for the manufacture of locomotive engines and railroad machinery, having already erected large buildings, not surpassed by any in the state; an incorporated company called the "Dutchess Whaling Company," who own 5 ships engaged in the whale trade; 10 hotels and taverns; 25 dry good

stores, 50 groceries, 4 drug stores, 2 bookstores, besides a large number of other different kind of stores and shops; 2 breweries, one of which is very extensive, perhaps the largest in the state, being capable of making 30,000 barrels of beer annually; 2 carpet factories, 3 flouring mills, 3 plaster mills, 2 saw mills, 1 dye-wood mill, 2 turning and sawing establishments, 3 sash and blind factories, 3 brick yards, where are manufactured the finest kind of bricks in large quantities, 1 sperm oil and candle factory, 2 soap and candle factories, 3 pump factories, 2 pin factories, one of which is very extensive, 2 brass foundries, 2 gun factories, 3 iron foundries, 2 stone and earthen ware factories, 3 machine shops, 2 tanneries, 3 plough factories, 1 paper hanging establishment, 3 tobacco and segar factories, 9 carriage and wagon manufactories, 1 rope walk, 1 hay press, 6 lumber yards, 2 ship yards, 5 coal yards, and 2 marble yards; 3 printing offices and 1 bindery, besides most every other kind of mechanic work shops. In addition to the above whale ships, here are owned 3 steamboats, 3 freight barges, and 8 sloops, engaged in transporting produce and merchandise to and from the New-York market, and other places on the river. No place on the Hudson, exceeds this village for beauty of location and pre-eminence in refinement and wealth of its inhabitants; surrounded as it is, by one of the richest agricultural districts in the Union, it may justly be ranked as the queen of villages in the empire state. The Poughkeepsie collegiate school, situated on *College Hill*, about half a mile northeast of the compact part of the village, is unrivaled in its location commanding an extensive prospect of the river and surrounding country, which cannot fail to excite the admiration of

every lover of picturesque scenery; in addition to the collegiate building, which is a splendid edifice, here has recently been erected an extensive gymnasium. This is a well established and flourishing institution, conducted on philosophical principles. Poughkeepsie, is a corruption of the Indian word *Apokeepsing*, signifying *safe harbor*. It was early settled, and in 1788 the state convention met here to ratify the federal constitution of the United States; previous to that date the state legislature frequently convened in this village, which has long been considered a favorite place of residence.

POUGHQUAG, p. o. Beekman, Dutchess co.

POULTNEY RIVER, rises in Vermont, and flows in a westerly direction into the head of Lake Champlain; this stream for a considerable distance forms the dividing line between the states of New-York and Vermont.

POUND RIDGE, t. Westchester co. situated 15 miles north-east of the village of White Plains, and distant 139 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,407 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and stony; soil gravelly loam; drained south-east by two or three streams flowing into Connecticut. *Poundridge*, is the name of a post office, where is situated a small settlement, containing 3 churches, 2 stores and 15 or 20 dwellings.

PRATTSBURGH, t. Steuben co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Bath, and distant 202 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,455 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, good for wheat but better for grass; drained south by several small tributaries of the Conhocton river.

PRATTSBURGH, v. and p. o. Prattsburgh, Steuben co. contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, an

incorporated academy, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and 1 tannery.

PRATT'S HOLLOW, p. o. Eaton, Madison co.

PRATTSVILLE. t. Greene co. situated 38 miles west of the village of Catskill, and distant 50 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,613 inhabitants. The surface is generally broken and mountainous, but the soil on the flats of the Schoharie creek, which passes through the centre of the town, is very fertile, and the uplands are good for grazing.

PRATTSVILLE, v. and p. o. Prattsville, Greene co. is handsomely situated on the north-east side of the Schoharie creek, 36 miles west of Catskill; it contains 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 1 Reformed Dutch and 1 Methodist church; 1 academy, 1 printing office and stereotype foundry, 3 tanneries, manufacturing annually 110,000 sides sole leather, a larger amount than is manufactured in any other town in the United States; 2 furnaces, 2 machine shops, 1 woolen factory, 2 match factories, 6 stores, 3 groceries, 3 grist mills, 3 hotels, and almost all kinds of mechanic's shops. The turnpike of the Schoharie Kill Bridge Company, passes through the village, on which a daily mail passes each way, to and from Catskill to Ithaca.

PREBLE, t. Cortland co. situated 9 miles north of the village of Cortland, and distant 136 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,247 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil calcareous gravel and argillaceous loam, very productive in grass and grain; drained south by a branch of the Tioughnioga river.

PREBLE v. and p. o. Preble, Cortland co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

PRESTON, t. Chenango co. situated 5 miles west of the village of Norwich, and distant 115 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1117 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven; soil, well adapted to grass or grain, and is mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber; drained by 2 or 3 small streams flowing south into the Chenango river. *Preston*, is the name of a post office.

PRESTON HOLLOW, v. and p. o. Rensselaerville, Albany co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and 1 fulling mill.

PRINCE'S BAY, lies on the south-east side of Staten Island, and is famous for containing oysters of a fine quality, which are taken in this vicinity in great abundance.

PRINCETON, t. Schenectady co. situated 8 miles west of the city of Schenectady, and distant 23 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,201 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay, sand and loam; drained south-east by Norman's kill. *Princeton*, is the name of a post office.

PROSPECT, p. o. Remsen, Oneida co.

PROSPECT HILL, p. o. Pittstown, Rensselaer co.

PROVIDENCE, t. Saratoga co. situated 15 miles north-west of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 43 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,507 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; being in part covered by the Kayaderosseras mountain; soil, clay and loam, well adapted to grass; watered by the Sacondaga river on its north-west angle, and drained by two or three small streams. *Providence* is the name of a post office.

PROVOST CREEK, rises in Albany county, and flows south into

Greene county, where it empties into the Catskill creek.

PULASKI, p. o. Charlotte, Chautauque co.

PULASKI, v. Richland, Oswego co. is situated on Salmon river, three miles from Lake Ontario; it was incorporated in 1832, and is a half shire town for the county of Oswego. It now contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses; a court-house and jail; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; an academy; 2 public houses, 8 stores and groceries; 1 woollen factory, 1 paper mill, 2 grist mills, 1 trip-hammer works; 1 furnace, 2 tanneries, and a large carriage manufactory. Here is an extensive water power which is but partially improved. The *Richland* post office is located in this place.

PULTNEY, t. Steuben co. situated 15 miles north-east of the village of Bath, and distant 208 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,784 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, except on the east where it declines towards Crooked lake; soil, clay and calcareous loam; drained by some small streams flowing into Crooked lake, which bounds it on the east. *Pultney*, Peltonville and South Pultney are names of post offices.

PULTNEYVILLE, v. and p. o. Williamson, Wayne co. is situated on the shore of Lake Ontario; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 5 stores, 2 warehouses, 2 saw mills and 1 tannery. This is a convenient landing for steamboats and sail vessels.

PULVER'S CORNERS, p. o. Pine Plains, Dutchess co.

PUNCHKILL, p. o. Cobleskill, Schoharie co.

PURDY CREEK, p. o. Hornellsville, Steuben co.

PURVIS, p. o. Rockland, Sullivan co.

PUTNAM COUNTY, taken from Dutchess in 1812, is centrally distant 60 miles from the city of New-York, and 100 from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Dutchess county, east by the Connecticut state line, south by Westchester county, and on the west by the Hudson river. The surface is hilly and mountainous, more so than any county in the state, if we except Essex county; the soil is productive in the valleys, but much of the high lands are entirely valueless for agricultural purposes; it is, however, exceedingly rich in mineral productions. The following is an extract from a late geological report of Putnam county: "Putnam is one of the most, if not the *most*, mountainous county in the state. It is literally 'Pelion upon Ossa.' But many of the mountain slopes and valleys are in a good state of cultivation, especially in the eastern part; and the agriculturist, although he has to labor hard, receives a good return." As might be inferred from the geological character of this region, the mineral productions of this county are of much interest. The iron ore found here is abundant and rich; of carbonate of lime there are several localities. Another very valuable mineral product of Putnam county is serpentine, which is found in vast quantities, and is susceptible of fine polish. This county has for many years been visited by mineralogists, chiefly on account of the interesting localities which occur at Coldspring, Philipstown and Carmel. Its area is about 216 square miles, or 138,300 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Putnam county, with the population in 1840.

CARMEL,	2,263	Putnam Valley,	1,659
Kent,	1,830	South-East,	1,910
Paterson,	1,349		
Philipstown,.....	3,814	Total inhabitants,	12,825

PUTNAM, t. Washington co. situated 36 miles north of the village of Sandy Hill, and distant 90 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 784 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, mostly unfit for cultivation, being covered by the Palmertown range extending from Lake Champlain to Lake George. Some of the peaks rise to the height of 1,500 feet. *Putnam* is the name of a post office.

PUTNAM VALLEY, t. Putnam co. situated 9 miles west of the village of Carmel, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,659 inhabitants. The surface is mostly mountainous, being covered by the Highlands, with a broad and fertile valley extending north and south, which gives name to the town. There are several

small lakes or ponds in this town, abounding in trout and other fish; it is drained south by the Peekskill, the outlet of Redfire lake. There are also extensive beds of iron ore and other minerals in this vicinity. *Putnam Valley* is the name of a post office.

QUAKER HILL, p. o. Pawlings, Dutchess co.

QUAKER SPRINGS, p. o. Saratoga, Saratoga co.

QUAKER STREET, p. o. Duaneburgh, Schenectady co.

QUANTUCK BAY, is a body of water so called, lying at the extreme east end of the Great South Bay, in the town of Southampton, Suffolk county, being separated from Shinnecock bay on the east by *Quogue Neck*.

QUARANTINE GROUND, lies on the south-west part of the bay

of New-York, opposite the village of Tompkinsville, on Staten Island, where is located a *Marine Hospital*. The organization of this institution is made up of a resident physician and commissioneer of health, residing in the city, and a health officer, who resides during the summer months at the Quarantine—all of whom must be physicians. The Quarantine establishment opens by statute on the first

of April, and closes on the first of November, of each year; between which periods may at all times be seen numerous vessels, mostly from foreign ports, riding at anchor in compliance with the sanitary regulations, in order to prevent the diseases of distant parts infecting the commercial emporium. For a particular description of the buildings, &c. see *Tompkinsville*.

QUEENS COUNTY, originally organized in 1683, is centrally distant 20 miles east from the city of New-York, and 155 miles south from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Long Island Sound and the East river, east by Suffolk county, south by the Atlantic ocean, and west by Kings county. The surface of this county is hilly or undulating on the north, while on the south it is mostly level, with a slight declivity towards the Atlantic ocean. The soil on the south is a light sand, and on the north loam prevails; it is all of a warm character, and when well manured and properly tilled, it is very productive. It is drained by several small streams, some flowing into the ocean on the south, and others into Long Island Sound on the north, both sides of the county being deeply indented by bays and inlets. The *Long Island railroad* extends across it in an easterly direction. Its area is about 396 square miles, or 253,100 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Queens county, with the population in 1840.

Flushing,.....	4,124	Newtown,	5,054
Hempstead,.....	7,609	Oyster Bay,.....	5,865
Jamaica,	3,781		
NORTH HEMPSTEAD,....	3,891	Total inhabitants,	30,324

QUEENSBURY, t. Warren co. situated 7 miles south-east of the village of Caldwell, and distant 53 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,789 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and hilly on the west, being covered by the Palmer-town mountains; soil, sand and productive loam; drained north-east by Wood creek, and watered on the south by the Hudson river. *Queensbury* and *Glen's Falls* are names of post offices.

QUINCY, v. Ripley, Chautauque county, is situated about one mile east of Lake Erie, it contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 tannery, and a number of mecha-

nical shops. The *Ripley* post office is located in this place.

QUOGE, v. and p. o. Southampton, Suffolk co. is situated on the south side of Long Island; it contains 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores and a number of scattered dwelling houses. This place is much resorted to in summer for its pure air, and the abundance and excellence of the game that is found in its vicinity.

RACKET LAKE, lies in the north part of Hamilton co. surrounded by numerous other lakes and ponds, which send forth streams east, west, north and south. It is situated on the table land of *Northern New-York*, being elevated 1,731 feet above the ocean.

This is an irregular body of water 14 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles wide, abounding with trout and other fish of the largest size, peculiar to the waters of this part of the country, surrounded by a wild and highly interesting region.

RACKET RIVER, rises in Hamilton co. and flows in a northerly direction through the county of St. Lawrence, emptying into the St Lawrence river at the northern boundary of the state, opposite the island of Cornwall in Canada; it being the middle one of three important streams which empties into the above river within the distance of six miles. Its length is 145 miles; at its head are numerous lakes and ponds which might be rendered navigable for many miles, for boats of a small draft of water.

RACKET RIVER, p. o. Massena, St. Lawrence co.

RAILROADS. See *Railroads, finished or in progress*. Page 48.

RAMAPO, t. Rockland co. situated 8 miles west of the village of New City, and distant 132 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,222 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, various, being productive in the valleys; drained south by the Ramapo and Saddle rivers, both of which empty into the Passaic in New Jersey. The New-York and Erie railroad extends through this town. Ramapo Works, Scotland and West Hempstead are names of post offices.

RAMAPO RIVER, rises in Orange county, and flows in a southern direction through a part of Rockland county, into the state of New-Jersey, where it empties into the Passaic river. On this stream, which abounds with trout, pickerel and other fish, there are a number of fine mill sites, many of which are unoccupied.

RAMAPO WORKS, v and p. o.

22

Ramapo, Rockland county. Here are situated 1 rolling mill, 1 nail factory, 1 iron foundry, 1 screw manufactory, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 church, 1 store, and about 60 dwelling houses. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the above manufacturing establishments, situated on the Ramapo river, which are principally owned by Jeremiah H. Piereson, Esq.

RANDOLPH, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 20 miles south-west of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 312 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,283 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and the soil well adapted to grazing; drained south by Allegany river and some of its tributaries. Randolph and West Randolph are names of post offices.

RANDOLPH, v. and p. o. Randolph, Cattaraugus co. is situated on the post road from Ellicottville to Jamestown, and on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and several saw mills, situated on the Little Connewango creek.

RANSOMVILLE, p. o. Porter, Niagara co.

RATHBUNVILLE, p. o. Addison, Steuben co.

RATTLESNAKE ISLAND, lies in the Niagara river, 4 miles below Black Rock; it contains 50 acres of low land covered with grass.

RAVENSWOOD, v. Newtown, Queens co. is delightfully situated on the East river, opposite Blackwell's island; it is a scattered settlement, containing about 125 inhabitants, and 20 dwelling houses; most of them situated near and overlooking the river. A steamboat running to and from the city of New-York, stops here several times daily.

RAWSONVILLE, v. Broadalbin, Fulton co. is situated on Fonda's Bush creek; it was incorporated in 1815, although no attention is now paid to the act of incorporation. It contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill and carding machine, 1 furnace, 1 paper mill, 2 tanneries, 4 wagon manufactories, and the *Broadalbin* post office.

RAYMERTOWN, p. o. Pittstown, Rensselaer co.

RAYMONDVILLE, p. o. St. Lawrence co

RAYNORTOWN, v. Hempstead, Queens co. is situated near Hempstead bay; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 4 taverns, 2 grist mills and 1 saw mill.

READING, t. Steuben co. situated 21 miles east of the village of Bath, and distant 186 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,541 inhabitants. The surface is high and rolling; soil, clay and calcareous loam, well adapted to wheat; drained by two or three small streams flowing into Seneca Lake, which bounds it on the east.—*Reading* and *North Reading* are names of post offices.

READSVILLE, p. o. Bern, Albany co.; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 15 dwellings.

RED CREEK, p. o. Wolcott, Wayne co.

REDFIELD, t. Oswego co. situated 15 miles east of the village of Pulaski, and distant 131 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 507 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, moist loam, well adapted to grass; drained southwest by Salmon river and some of its tributaries. *Redfield* is the name of a post office.

REDFORD, v. and p. o. Sar-

nac, Clinton co. is situated on the north side of Saranac river; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 3 stores. Here is situated an extensive glass manufactory, established by the "Redford Crown Glass Company," where is made a superior article of crown glass in large quantities. The principal materials used in the manufacture are found here in great abundance; iron ore of a good quality is also found in this vicinity.

REDHOOK, t. Dutchess co. situated 22 miles north of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 51 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,829 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam and loam, variously blended; drained by two or three small streams flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west. Barrytown, *Redhook*, Upper Redhook and Tivoli, are names of post offices. Lower Redbook Landing and Upper Redhook Landing, are the names most generally given to the landings on the river.

REDHOOK, LOWER, v. Redhook, Dutchess co. is situated 3 miles from the landing, on the post road between New-York and Albany. It contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 public houses, 4 stores, 50 dwellings and about 350 inhabitants.

REDHOOK, LOWER LANDING. See *Barrytown*.

REDHOOK, UPPER, v. and p. o. Redhook, Dutchess co. is situated 4 miles east of the landing; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwellings, 2 public houses, 3 stores, 1 Dutch Reformed church, and a chartered institution called "The Redhook Academy."

REDHOOK, UPPER LANDING. See *Tivoli*.

RED MILLS, p. o. Carmel, Putnam co.

RED ROCK, p. o. Canaan, Columbia co. and distant 96 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,638 inhabitants.

REDWOOD, v. and p. o. Alexandria, Jefferson co. is situated at the head of Butterfield lake ; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, and 2 stores ; 1 extensive glass factory, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 1 ashery.

REED'S CORNERS, p. o. Canandaigua, Ontario co.

REMSEN, t. Oneida co. situated 18 miles north of the city of Utica

and distant 96 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,638 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil of medium quality ; drained westerly by Black river and some of its tributaries. Remson and Prospect are names of post offices.

REMSEN, v. and p. o. Remsen, Oneida co. is situated on Cincinnati creek ; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

RENSSELAER COUNTY, taken from Albany in 1791, is centrally distant 12 miles east of the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the north by Washington county, east by the states of Vermont and Massachusetts, south by Columbia county, and west by the Hudson river,—The surface of this county is diversified ; on the west it rises from the Hudson with a gentle acclivity, when it is undulating until you approach the eastern boundary, where it is hilly and mountainous, although not very lofty ; interspersed with extensive valleys, which are warm and fertile. The soil is various, but generally productive when well tilled, and well adapted to the various purposes of grazing and agriculture. It cannot boast much of its mineral productions ; marl, however, is found in the towns of Schaghticope and Sand Lake ; there are also some sulphur springs. It is drained by the Hoosick river on the north ; the Poestenkill and Wynantskill in the centre, all flowing west into the Hudson river, which waters it on its west boundary. The *Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad*, commences at the village of Greenbush, extending south-east into Columbia county. It is intended to construct a *branch railroad* along the east bank of the Hudson, from Greenbush to the city of Troy, a distance of 6 miles, connecting with the *Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad*, and with the *Schenectady and Troy Railroad*. Its area is about 626 square miles, or 400,700 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Rensselaer county, with the population in 1840.

Berlin,	1,794	Pittstown,	3,784
Brunswick,	3,051	Sand Lake,.....	4,303
Grafton,	2,019	Schaghticope,.....	3,389
Greenbush,	3,701	Schodack,	4,125
Hoosick,	3,539	Stephentown,.....	2,753
Lansingburgh,	3,330	TROY,.....	19,334
Nassau,	3,236		
Petersburgh,	1,901	Total inhabitants,	60,259

RENSSELAER, v. Sand Lake, Rensselaer co. is situated on the Troy and Eastern turnpike, 11 miles south-east of the city of Troy ; it contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 cylinder glass

factory, and a number of saw mills in the vicinity.

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD, extends from the city of Troy to the village of Ballston Spa, a distance of 23½ miles, where it connects with the Sarato-

ga and Schenectady railroad. It crosses the Hudson river, as it leaves Troy, from the foot of Federal street, by means of a substantial bridge, 1512 feet in length; from thence it runs north across Green Island and Van Schaick's Island, to the village of Waterford, and extends along the west bank of the Hudson to Mechanicville, where it crosses the Champlain canal and diverges to the north-west, running through the town of Malta and a part of Ballston; passing in its route a portion of country remarkable for its beauty, and the variety of its scenery. This company was chartered in 1832, with a capital of \$300,000, which was subsequently increased to \$450,000.

RENSSELAERVILLE, t. Albany co. situated 24 miles south-west of the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 3,705 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, spurs of the Catskill mountain extending into it from the south; soil, sandy loam, most of it very fertile, drained south-east by the Catskill creek and north by Foxes creek. Rensselaerville, Cooksburg, Hall's mills, and Preston Hollow, are names of post offices.

RENSSELAERVILLE, v. and p. o. Albany co. is situated on Foxes creek; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 7 stores, 3 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 carding machine and clothing works, 1 tannery, 1 furnace, and 1 machine shop.

RENSSELAERWYCK, or the manor of Rensselaer, is a very extensive tract of land lying on both sides of the Hudson river, comprising most of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, with the exception of the city of Albany, and the towns of Schaghticoke, Pittstown and Hoosick. This princely estate

extends 24 miles north and south, and 48 miles east and west, with the noble Hudson pouring its flood of navigable waters through the centre of the territory. The manor was purchased in 1630, from the aborigines, by Killian Van Rensselaer, under the provisions of a very liberal charter granted by the Dutch East India Company, in 1629.—His title was subsequently confirmed by several successive grants by the government of Holland, dating back as far as the year 1641, and by the English government by letters patent bearing date March 4, 1685. Authority was given to the proprietor of the manor to elect a representative to the legislative assembly, uniting the freeholders and inhabitants with him in the election. From the first provincial assembly held after the accession of William III. in 1691, down to the last in 1775, when the revolution broke out—a period of 84 years—the place of representative from the manor, was always filled; frequently by the proprietor himself, and if not by him, by reason of his minority or other disability, then always by some member or some friend of the family. Upon the decease of its late distinguished and benevolent proprietor, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, who was the third only in the direct line of descent from the first proprietor, the manor was divided, and is now held, the part on the west side of the river, by his eldest son STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, and that on the east side, by his second son WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER. The lands lying in the manor are generally held by tenants under durable leases, subject to the payment of rent in kind and to the performance of certain services, which however have very seldom, if ever, been exacted.—All mill sites, mines and minerals within the manor are reserved by

the terms of the leases. Recently much dissatisfaction has existed in the south-western towns of Albany county, arising out of the reservations and exactions contained in the leases ; the payment of the rents has been resisted, and an armed force has twice been called out to aid the sheriff in enforcing legal process issued against the tenants. The subject has been before the legislature, and the present proprietor has endeavored satisfactorily to arrange the difficulties, but as yet nothing definite has been done to effect so desirable an object.

REPUBLICAN, p. o. Westmoreland, Oneida co.

RESERVATION, p. o. Alden, Erie co.

REXFORD FLATS, p. o. Clifton Park, Saratoga co.

REYNOLDSVILLE, v. and p. o. Hector, Tompkins co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

RHINEBECK, t. Dutchess co. situated 17 miles north of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 57 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,659 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level on the west, and rolling on the east ; the flats near the centre, are easily cultivated and very productive ; drained south-west by Landtman's creek, and watered on the west by the Hudson river.

RHINEBECK, v. and p. o. Rhinebeck, Dutchess co. is pleasantly situated two miles from the landing on the Hudson river.—This place was incorporated in 1826, and contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 public houses, 12 stores, 1 iron foundery, 1 paper mill and 1 grist mill, situated on Landtman's creek, which flows through the town. There are also

located at this place, many different kinds of mechanic work shops ; and the Rhinebeck Academy, which is a chartered and flourishing institution, is a beautiful building and handsomely located. This neighborhood was very early settled by the Dutch, many of whose descendants now reside in the town of Rhinebeck, retaining the original Dutch habits and language.

RHINEBECK LANDING, Rhinebeck, Dutchess co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 100 miles north of the city of New-York. Here are two docks a short distance apart, from each of which departs weekly, a steamboat with freight barges, carrying large amounts of produce to the New-York market. Passage boats to and from New-York and Albany, land several times daily at this place. A horse ferry boat, also crosses the Hudson from the long dock to Kingston landing, on the opposite side of the river. Here are situated 2 public houses, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings. In this vicinity are located a number of beautiful country residences, overlooking the river, surpassed by no other point on the Hudson.

RHODES, p. o. Skaneateles, Onondaga co.

RICEVILLE, p. o. Mayfield, Fulton co.

RICHBURGH, p. o. Wirt, Allegany co.

RICHFIELD, t. Otsego co. situated 13 miles north-west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 69 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,680 inhabitants. The surface is high and somewhat hilly ; soil, sandy and calcareous loam of good quality, mostly well cultivated ; on the east boundary of the town lies Canaderaga lake, into which flow several small streams. *Richfield*, East Richfield and West Richfield, are names of post offices.

Monticello and Richfield Springs, are names of settlements. The former post office is situated in the village of Monticello.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, v. Richfield, Otsego co., is situated near the head of Canaderaga lake ; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 1 grist mill.—Here is situated a celebrated sulphur spring, which is much resorted to by invalids, and is noted for the cure of all cutaneous disorders.

RICHFORD, t. Tioga co. situated 17 miles north of the village of Owego, and distant 151 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 939 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, with rich intervening valleys ; drained south by East and West Owego creeks.

RICHMOND COUNTY, originally organised in 1683, comprises the whole of Staten Island ; it is centrally distant 158 miles south from the city of Albany, and is bounded on the north by Newark Bay and Kill Van Kull, east by the bay of New-York and the Narrows, south by New-York lower bay and Raritan bay, and west by Staten Island Sound, which separates it from the state of New-Jersey. The surface of this county is broken and hilly ; Richmond hill, the highest point, is elevated 307 feet above the Atlantic ocean. It however possesses much good land, and its fisheries are valuable. This county is exceedingly interesting to the mineralogist ; here are found a variety of interesting specimens of minerals, somewhat similar to those found in Putnam county. Near the central part are several important beds of hematite iron ore, and a granite quarry is extensively worked in the vicinity of Port Richmond. Its area is about 63 square miles, or 40,300 acres.—The county buildings are situated in the village of Richmond, in the town of Westfield.

The following are the names of the towns in Richmond county, with the population in 1840.

Castleton,.....	4,275	WESTFIELD ,	2,326
Northfield,.....	2,745		
Southfield,	1,619	Total inhabitants.....	10,965

RICHMOND, t. Ontario co. situated 14 miles west of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 209 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,937 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, clay loam, underlaid by slate and lime ; Honeoye lake lies partly in the south part of this

RICHFORD, v. and p. o. Richford, Tioga co. is situated on East Owego creek ; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

RICHLAND, t. Oswego co. contains a part of the county buildings, situated in the village of Pulaski, this being a half shire town, distant 153 miles from Albany ; in 1840, it contained 4050 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven, being handsomely diversified ; soil, moist sandy loam, better adapted to grass than grain ; drained by Salmon river and some other small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the west. *Richland* and *Port Ontario*, are names of post offices. The former is situated in the village of Pulaski.

town, which is drained north by its outlet. Allen's Hill, Honeoye and West Richmond are names of post offices.
RICHMOND , v. and p. o. Westfield, Northfield and Southfield, Richmond co. is pleasantly situated near the centre of Staten Island ; it

contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, a court house and place is some times called *Arnoldville*.

jail, both small, but of sufficient size for the wants of the county; 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 3 taverns and 3 stores.

RICHMOND VALLEY, p. o. Westfield, Richmond co.

RICHMONDVILLE, v. and p. o. Cobleskill, Schoharie co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 3 stores and 1 carding and cloth dressing works.

RICHVILLE, v. and p. o. De Kalb, St. Lawrence co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 clothier's works.

RICHVILLE, v. Pembroke, Genesee county, contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 furnace.

RIDGE, p. o. Mount Morris, Livingston co.

RIDGEBURY, v. and p. o. Minisink, Orange co. is an agricultural settlement; it contains about 180 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church; an incorporated academy; 2 public houses and 3 stores.

RIDGE ROAD. See *Alluvial Way*.

RIDGEVILLE, p. o. Lenox, Madison co.

RIDGEWAY, t. Orleans co. situated 10 miles west of the village of Albion, and distant 262 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,554 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, of good quality; drained north by Oak Orchard creek. *Ridgeway*, North Ridgeway, Knowlesville, Medina and Oak Orchard are names of post offices.

RIFTON, v. Esopus, Ulster co. is situated on the Wallkill. Here are located 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 machine shop, 1 store, and about 20 dwelling houses. This

RIGA, t. Monroe co. situated 14 miles south-west of the city of Rochester, and distant 239 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,984 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, and soil of good quality; drained east by Black creek. Through this town passes the Tonawanda railroad. *Riga* and Churchville are names of post offices.

RIPLEY, t. Chautauque co. situated 10 miles west of the village of Mayville, and distant 336 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,197 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, mostly clay loam, variously mixed with sand, and of good quality; drained by Twenty Mile creek and several other small streams flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the north, while the Pennsylvania state line bounds it on the west; this being the extreme westernmost town in the state, situated on Lake Erie. *Ripley* is the name of a post office, which is located in the village of Quincy.

RIVERHEAD, t. Suffolk county, contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 90 miles from the city of New-York, and 235 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 2,449 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, but somewhat broken by a range of cliffs running east and west, about one mile south of Long Island Sound, which bounds it on the north; the soil is mostly sandy loam; drained by Peconic river flowing east into Little Peconic bay. Aquebogue, Baiting Hollow, Upper Aquebogue, Success, Wading River and Suffolk Court House are names of post offices. The latter is situated in the village of Riverhead.

RIVERHEAD, v. Riverhead,

Suffolk co. is situated at the head of navigation on Peconic bay, and where the county hall and surrogate's office are established. This settlement began in 1690, and the first grist mill erected in 1695; but it was 100 years from that time ere it contained more than half a dozen dwelling houses. The courts have set here for more than a century, and it now contains a handsome collection of well built houses, stores and mechanic shops. There are now here several dry goods and grocery stores; a drug shop, grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill, and a due proportion of mechanics and artizans. Three public houses; a handsome female academy; 1 New Jerusalem, and 1 Congregational church. It contains about 70 dwelling houses and 450 inhabitants. This place is a considerable depot for wood from the adjacent country, which is carried down in lighters to Jamesport, 5½ miles below, where larger vessels take it on board.

RIVER ROAD FORKS, Mount Morris, Livingston co.

ROANOKE, v. and p. o. Stafford, Genesee county, is situated on Allen's creek; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill and 1 furnace.

ROBBINS' ISLAND, lies in Great Peconic bay, and is attached to the town of Southold, Suffolk co.

ROCHESTER, CITY, Monroe co. is advantageously situated on both sides of the Genesee river, and on the line of the Erie canal, 6 miles south of Lake Ontario, and distant by railroad 251 miles from Albany. The Genesee affords good water communication for steamboats and schooners from the landing at Carthage, two and a half miles below the centre of the city, between which points is constructed a railroad. It was char-

tered as a city in 1834, and is divided into 5 wards, being governed by a mayor, recorder and board of aldermen; it contained in 1840, 20,202 inhabitants, being mostly engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits; about 2,000 dwelling houses; a court house, jail and county clerk's office; 2 public markets, 6 banking houses, 1 savings bank, 1 mutual insurance company; 5 Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Covenanters, 2 Friends' meeting houses, 1 Universalist, 1 Lutheran and 1 Christian church; a museum; a collegiate institute; 2 female seminaries; 2 orphan asylums; 1 arcade building, containing the post office; a mechanic's literary association, and a young men's association, and atheneum; 24 hotels and taverns, 35 dry goods stores, 85 wholesale and retail grocery and provision stores; 6 drug stores, 6 hardware and stove stores; 5 book stores, 8 jewelry stores, besides many other kinds of fancy and other shops; 7 printing offices, 4 binderies, 10 cabinet and chair factories; 1 carpet factory; 22 clothing establishments and tailors shops; 8 hat and cap factories and stores; 20 boot and shoe stores; 9 millinery shops; 10 copper, tin and sheet iron factories; 11 carriage and wagon factories; 20 carpenters and joiners shops; 8 extensive boat-yards; a great number of coopers, besides almost every other kind of mechanic work shops. To the immense water privilege which Rochester possesses, by means of a succession of falls in the Genesee river at this point, may be justly ascribed her pre-eminence in rapid growth and substantial wealth. Here are now erected within the limits of the city, all using water power, 21 flouring mills, with 108 run of

stones; 2 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 1 wrought iron forge, 4 iron foundries, 11 machine shops, 2 brass foundries, 1 planing and flooring mill, 1 veneering mill, 2 paper mills, 1 oil mill, 4 tobacco and snuff factories, 7 saw mills, 1 pail factory, 3 pump factories, 2 shoe peg factories, 2 edge tool factories, 1 threshing machine and fanning mill factory, 1 chair factory, 2 last factories, 2 stave manufactories, 1 sash factory, 3 wood turning establishments, 4 tanneries, 3 distilleries and 3 breweries. Within the limits of the city, a distance of 3 miles, the total fall of water is nearly 300 feet, affording an almost inexhaustible supply of water power, which is but partly used. The immense amount of flour manufactured at this place alone, gives employment to a great number of persons. These mills are capable of making 5,000 barrels of flour per day, consuming, when under full headway, about 25,000 bushels of wheat daily. There are upwards of twenty forwarding establishments connected with the trade of the Erie and Genesee Valley canal, besides a limited shipping interest on Genesee river and Lake Ontario. Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation from the landing on the south of the city, and from Charlotte at the mouth of the river. The Auburn and Rochester railroad, extending a distance of 79 miles, having been recently finished; and the Tonawanda railroad, extending from Rochester to Batavia, a distance of 32 miles, form one uninterrupted line of railroad communication in connection with other railroads, from Albany to this place, thence to Batavia. Besides the steamboat, canal and railroad routes, diverging from this place, several lines of daily stages also centre here, running to

different places for the accommodation of travellers. The natural and artificial curiosities of Rochester and its vicinity are well worthy of notice; the most important of which are the *Genesee Falls*, which are seen to the greatest advantage from the east side of the river, a short distance below the railroad bridge; the noble aqueduct now constructing for the enlarged canal, is a splendid specimen of mason work; in addition to which, other falls and bridges, together with the *Mount Hope Cemetery*, on the south of the city, give to Rochester many points of attraction, well worthy the attention of the traveller.

ROCHESTER, t. Ulster county, situated 16 miles south-west of the village of Kingston, and distant 74 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,674 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being in part covered by the Shawangunk mountain; soil, clay and loam; drained by Rondout creek and some of its tributaries. Accord and Kysericke are names of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement.

ROCHESTER RAILROAD, extends from the centre of the city of Rochester to Carthage, at the head of navigation on the Genesee river; a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It runs on the east side of the river; the cars are propelled by horse power. Cost \$30,000, and first opened for public use in January, 1833.

ROCKAWAY, p. o. Hempstead, Queens co.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. See *Far Rockaway* and *Near Rockaway*.

ROCK CITY, p. o. Milan, Dutchess co.

ROCK CITY, is the name given to a great natural curiosity, situated in the town of Great Valley, Cattaraugus county, about 7 miles

south of the village of Ellicottville. "It is approached along a ridge extending from the base to the top of the hill, of gradual ascent, terminating at an elevation of not less than 600 feet; when you come among masses of rock, more and more nearly associated, although detached from each other, varying from 15 to 35 feet in height. Most of them are rectangular; some of them so slightly separated as to leave a space be-

tween of but a few inches; others have been thrown asunder several yards. The disintegration and removal of large masses in the midst of groups, have spread out fine court yards. More than 100 acres are covered by these fragments, at this single locality. The whole scene is in the highest degree imposing, and impresses upon the beholder the conviction that the name has not been unfitly chosen."

ROCKLAND COUNTY, taken from Orange in 1798, is centrally distant 35 miles from the city of New-York, and 120 from Albany. In shape it forms a triangle, being bounded on the west and north by Orange county, east by the Hudson river, and southerly by the New-Jersey state line. The surface is very much broken, being hilly and mountainous; most of the soil, however, is rich and highly cultivated, producing a sure return to the agriculturist when properly tilled. This county is also rich in mineral productions; at Piermont, where excavations for the Erie railroad have been made, specimens of minerals have been found similar to the trappean ranges of New-Jersey. At Stony Point, near the light-house, is found a coarsely crystalized hornblende; and about two miles west of Grassy Point, there is a beautiful variegated marble, which is susceptible of a fine polish. Near Ramapo, there are found in the granite rocks, masses of magnetic oxide of iron; to the above may be added peat, of which there are said to be several localities. The *New-York* and *Erie railroad* which commences at Piermont, and passes through the towns of Orangetown and Ramapo, crosses this county in its circuitous route to Lake Erie. The area of Rockland county is about 172 square miles, or 110,500 acres. The county buildings are located in the village of New City, in the town of Clarkstown.

The following are the names of the towns in Rockland county, with the population in 1840.

CLARKSTOWN,	2,533	Ramapo,	3,222
Haverstraw,.....	3,449		
Orangetown,	2,771		
Total inhabitants,			11,975

ROCKLAND, t. Sullivan co. situated 18 miles north of the village of Monticello, and distant 114 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 826 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, gravelly loam, well adapted to grass, and fertile in the valleys; drained west by Big Beaver Kill and its tributaries. *Rockland*, Beaver Kill and Purvis are names of post offices.

ROCKLAND LAKE, situated in

Clarkstown, Rockland county, is about 5 miles in circumference; it abounds in fish, among which are pickerel, perch, catfish, sunfish and roach. The surface of the lake is nearly two hundred feet above the level of the Hudson river, and surrounded by hills of about the same altitude; the water is pure, and great quantities of ice are annually taken to the New York market, procured during the winter season.

ROCK STREAM, p. o. Starkey, Yates co.

ROCKVILLE, p. o. Belfast, Allegany co.

ROCKY GLEN, Fishkill, Dutchess co. Here are situated on the Fishkill, a large cotton manufacturing establishment, and some few dwelling houses, surrounded by a romantic and interesting region of country.

ROCKY POINT, p. o. Southold, Suffolk co.

RODGERSVILLE, p. o. Westfield, Chautauque co.

RODMAN, t. Jefferson co. situated 11 miles south of the village of Watertown, and distant 154 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,702 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and clay loam of good quality; drained west by Sandy creek. Rodman and Whitesville are names of post offices.

RODMAN, v. and p. o. Rodman, Jefferson county, is situated on Sandy creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 2 carding and fulling mills, 2 asheries and 1 tannery.

ROME, t. Oneida co. contains a part of the county buildings situated in the village of the same name, and is distant 107 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 5,680 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, or gently undulating; soil, clay and sandy loam, most of it of an excellent quality, particularly in the valley of the Mohawk; it is drained east by the Mohawk river, and west by Wood creek, which streams almost interlock, there being only a portage of one mile between them.

ROME, v. and p. o. Rome, Oneida co. is situated on the Mohawk river, and on the line of the Erie canal. This village was in-

corporated in 1819, and is a half shire town with Whitesboro' for Oneida county; it contains about 2,500 inhabitants, 350 dwelling houses; a court-house and jail; 6 churches, 1 bank, 25 stores, besides 1 cotton factory, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 brewery and 1 blast furnace. Here are located a United States arsenal; to which is attached a magazine and a number of work shops; also a female seminary in a flourishing condition. The Black River canal here unites with the Erie canal, and the Syracuse and Utica railroad passes through the village. This place is situated on the site of old *Fort Stanwix*, which was an important military fortification during the revolutionary and French wars. Owing to its natural and artificial advantages, this village is fast increasing in wealth and numbers.

ROMULUS, t. Seneca county, situated 12 miles south of the village of Waterloo, and distant 176 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,235 inhabitants. The surface is high in the centre, declining east and west towards Cayuga and Seneca lakes; soil, of good quality, well adapted to wheat. *Romulus* is the name of a post office, where is situated a small settlement, containing 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 25 dwelling houses.

RONDOUT, v. and p. o. Kingston, Ulster county, is situated on the north side of the Rondout creek, one mile west of its junction with the Hudson river, where is located a light-house built by the United States government; it contains about 1,500 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Catholic church, 6 hotels and taverns, 25 stores and groceries, 3 freighting establishments, 1 tobacco factory, and 1 grist mill. Here are owned and run from this place 2 steamboats, 14 freight

barques and 13 sloops, carrying an immense amount of coal, lumber and produce to the New-York market, and other places on the Hudson river. Here are found in large quantities hydraulic cement, and quick lime, giving employment to a number of men and vessels. Rondout is the place of deposit and shipment of the Lackawanna coal brought from the mines in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who also own the Delaware and Hudson canal, which is 108 miles in length, and terminates at Eddyville, two miles above Rondout, from whence the canal boats are towed by a steamboat belonging to the company. In addition to the above canal, a railroad of 16 miles is constructed, extending from Honesdale to the coal mines; which business alone gives employment to 450 canal boats; in 1840, bringing to market 148,500 tons of coal. The lumber and produce transported on the canal, is carried by boats owned by private individuals, paying toll to the canal company, giving employment to about 150 additional canal boats. At Rondout are four yards for the building and repairing of canal boats, and two dry docks, for the repairing of sloops and coasting vessels. The number of different kinds of craft that are annually loaded at this place with coal alone, amounts to between fifteen and sixteen hundred cargoes. Steam ferry boats ply from Rondout to Eddyville and to Rhinebeck, Dutchess county. A line of stages leave this place three times a week for Delhi, Delaware county, and accommodation stages are in constant attendance, and run to the village of Kingston and Kingston Landing on the arrival and departure of the several steamboats carrying passengers.

RONDOUT CREEK, or RIVER,

rises in Sullivan county, and flows westerly through Ulster county, into the Hudson river, near the village of Rondout. It receives in its course the Wallkill, a large and important stream, besides several other creeks, all affording more or less available water power, which is used to a considerable extent in propelling different kinds of machinery.

RONKONKOMA LAKE, commonly called the *Great Pond*, is situated in Suffolk county, on the confines of Brookhaven, Smithtown and Islip, and nearly in the geographical centre of Long Island. It is of great depth and transparency; is about one mile in diameter, and abounds in perch and other small fish. The first approach to this beautiful sheet of water, situated as it is, in the midst of some thousand acres of pine and other timber, fills the traveller with a thrill of delight, and appears more like romance than reality. It is distant about 50 miles from the city of New-York, and will be approached within a mile or two by the Long Island railroad.

ROOT, t. Montgomery co. situated 8 miles south-west of the village of Fonda, and distant 48 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,979 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly; soil, fertile loam, on slate and lime; drained by two or three small streams flowing into the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the north. *Root*, *Root Centre*, and *Spraker's Basin* are names of post offices.

ROSE, t. Wayne co. situated 7 miles north of the village of Lyons, and distant 181 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,038 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly loam; drained north by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. *Rose* and *Rose Valley* are names of post offices.

ROSEBOOM, p. o. Otsego county.

ROSENDALE, v. and p. o. Hurley, Ulster co. is situated on the Rondout creek, and on the line of the Delaware and Hudson canal; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and 2 cement mills. Here is found in great abundance the best of hydraulic cement, which is manufactured in large quantities; the unoccupied water power at this place is very large, and might be used to great advantage. About 2 miles below this place, near the High Falls of the Rondout, is situated a mineral spring, of considerable celebrity.

The following is an analysis of the water of the Rosendale Sulphur Spring, by Dr. J. R. Chilton. One gallon of the water contains :

	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium,.....	53.54
" Magnesium, ..	2.50
Carbonate of Magnesia,...	2.57
" Lime,.....	9.46
Sulphate of Lime,.....	1.33
" Magnesia,....	5.34
" Soda,.....	7.68
Hydro-sulphuret of Sodium,	2.10
	<hr/>
	84.52
	<hr/> <hr/>
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,..	12.06
Carbonic Acid,	14.00
	<hr/>
Cubic Inches,.....	26.06

ROSEVELT p. o. Schroepel, Oswego co.

ROSSIE, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 25 miles south-west of the village of Canton, and distant 178 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,553 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and somewhat broken; soil, mostly loam of good quality, resting on lime, granite and sandstone. It is drained by the Oswegatchie river, which here takes a short circuit, and forms what is called the *Oxbow*. Indian

river also flows through this town, in which is situated a long body of water called Yellow lake. Iron and lead ore, of the finest qualities, are both found here in great abundance. Rossie and Somerville are names of post offices.

ROSSIE, v. and p. o. Rossie, St. Lawrence co. is situated on Indian river, near the head of Black lake. It is a scattered manufacturing settlement containing about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, and 6 stores and groceries. This place is celebrated for its valuable and inexhaustible lead mines. Here are in operation three different mining companies, which, since their commencement in 1837, have produced and sent to market a large amount of lead of the purest quality. Here are also located an extensive furnace and forge, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 iron foundry and machine shop. In regard to the lead mines at this place, a writer remarks :—The Rossie Lead Mines in St. Lawrence county have been traced 15 miles, varying in width from six inches to two feet, lying in a fissure of rock in a solid mass. From the place where the mining has been partially commenced, the vein has been traced both ways, one leading across the St. Lawrence into Canada, about ten miles, and in an opposite direction about five. From its location in the rock, it is evident its depth is very great, sufficiently so to render its stores inexhaustible. The lead is of prime quality, as indicated by the specimen already mentioned. The mine on *Cole Hill* far surpasses any other discovered. The surface of the mine has been laid bare for a considerable distance; bounded on either side by granite rock. Within these granite walls the mineral was undoubtedly cast in a fused state, filling the fractured crevices in the rocky sides, demonstrating that it was

poured there when a fluid. The mine is a source of inexhaustible wealth, and is regarded by Geologists as an anomaly in the mineral kingdom, and also a great natural curiosity. It presents attractions not inferior to the Falls of Niagara. The latter is a cataract of water; but the former is equally so of lead; for the pure, bright Galena pours over the lofty brow of Cole Hill, streaming down the high rocky declivity into the deep ravine below."

ROSSVILLE, v. and p. o. Westfield, Richmond co. is situated on Staten Island Sound. It contains 1 hotel, 2 stores, 2 carriage manufacturers, and some 12 or 15 dwelling houses. Steamboats land here daily, passing to and from New-York; here is a ferry to the Jersey shore, formerly known as the *Old Blazing Star Ferry*.

ROTTERDAM, t. Schenectady co. situated 4 miles west of the city of Schenectady, and distant 18 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,284 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy loam and alluvion, mostly very productive; watered by the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the north. *Rotterdam* and *West Rotterdam* are names of post offices.

ROUND LAKE, situated in the town of Malta, Saratoga co. is a small body of water, abounding in perch, pickerel and other fish.

ROUND LAKE, lies in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton co. This is a handsome sheet of water, connected by an outlet of half a mile in length, with Lake Pleasant, which latter lake gives the name to the town. It is surrounded by a fine region of country, and abounds with trout and other fish, and is much resorted to by the angler and sportsman.

ROUSE'S POINT, v. and p. o. Champlain, Clinton co. is situated on the west side of Lake Champlain, about half a mile south of

the Canada line, where is a convenient steamboat landing. It contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 methodist church, 1 tavern and 3 stores. A short distance north of this place, stands the site of a fort commenced by the United States government, during the last war with Great Britain, which was found to be in Canada, having been placed a few rods over the line; it now presents a dilapidated appearance.

ROXBURY, t. Delaware co. situated 20 miles east of the village of Delhi, and distant 63 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 3,013 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, sandy loam, mostly arable and very productive in the valleys; drained south by the Papacton branch of the Delaware river. *Roxbury* and *Moresville* are names of post offices.

ROYALTON, t. Niagara co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Lockport, and distant 269 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,549 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, calcareous loam of good quality; watered by the Tonawanda creek, which bounds it on the south. *Royalton*, *Royalton Centre*, *South Royalton* and *Middleport* are names of post offices. *Gasport* is the name of a settlement on the line of the Erie canal, where are situated some inflammable springs.

RUSH, t. Monroe co. situated 12 miles south of the city of Rochester, and distant 229 miles from Albany, contained in 1840, 1,929 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, excellent quality, producing large crops of wheat and other grain; drained by Honeoye creek flowing into the Genesee river, which bounds it on the west. *Rush* and *West Rush* are names of post offices.

RUSH, v. and p. o. Rush, Monroe co. is situated on Honcoye

creek. It contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 carding machine, 1 saw mill and 1 ashery.

RUSHFORD, t. Allegany co. situated 15 miles north-west of the village of Angelica, and distant 270 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,512 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay loam and gravelly mould, well adapted to grass; drained east by Cold creek.

RUSHFORD, v. and p. o. Rushford, Allegany co. contains about 700 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 taverns, 8 stores, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

RUSHVILLE, v. and p. o. Gorham and Potter, Ontario and Yates cos. is situated on a stream called West river; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, an academy, 2 taverns, 8 stores, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill and 2 furnaces.

RUSSELL, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 10 miles south of the village of Canton, and distant 203 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,373 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven; soil, sandy and clay loam, well adapted for grazing; drained north by Grass river. *Russell*, is the name of a post office, where is a small village in which is located a state arsenal.

RUSSIA, t. Herkimer co. situated 16 miles north of the village of Herkimer, and distant 94 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,298 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly; soil, sandy loam and clay, well adapted to grass; drained south by West Canada creek. *Russia*, *Coldbrook*, *Poland* and *Postville* are names of post offices.

RUSSIA, v. and p. o. Russia, Herkimer co. contains about 200

inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

RUTHERSVILLE, p. o. Madrid, St. Lawrence co.

RUTLAND, t. Jefferson co. situated 6 miles east of the village of Watertown, and distant 154 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,090 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, loam of excellent quality, underlaid by limestone; drained west by Sandy creek, and on the north by Black river. In this town and vicinity, are numerous remains of Indian fortifications, of much interest to the antiquarian. *Rutland*, *Black River*, *Felt's Mills* and *Tylerville*, are names of post offices.

RUTLEDGE, v. Cattaraugus co. is situated on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad; it now contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 1 saw mill.

RYE, t. Westchester co. situated 6 miles south east of the village of White Plains, and distant 157 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,803 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and stony; soil, clay loam; drained on the east by Byram river, and on the west by Blind brook, both flowing into Long Island Sound, which bounds it on the south. *Rye* and *Port Chester* are names of post offices.

RYE, v. and p. o. Rye, Westchester co. situated 1 mile north of Long Island Sound, contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, an academy, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

SABBATH DAY POINT, lies in the town of Hague, Warren co. on the west side of Lake George, 24 miles north of the village of Caldwell. It takes its name from the circumstance of some English troops landing here on the Sab-

bath, during the old French war, and fell in a sanguinary conflict with a party of Indians.

SABLE RIVER. See *Au Sable, Great and Little.*

SACANDAGA RIVER, rises in Hamilton co.; its head branches being outlets to several small lakes, the largest of which are Piseco lake, Round lake and Lake Pleasant. The main stream flows in a circuitous easterly direction, through the north-east angle of Fulton county, and across Saratoga county, emptying into the Hudson river in the town of Hadley, opposite the village of Luzerne.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, v. and p. o. Houndsfield, Jefferson co. is situated on Black River Bay, near the foot of Lake Ontario. This is one of the best and most secure harbors on the lake, and was an important naval station during the last war with Great Britain. The village was incorporated in 1814, and now contains about 2,000 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, 1 banking house, 4 hotels, 24 stores and groceries, 4 forwarding houses, a ship yard and a rope walk. Here are located 1 flouring mill, 3 saw mills, 2 furnaces, 1 machine shop, 1 plaster mill, and 1 tannery, most of which are propelled by water power furnished by means of an hydraulic canal, extending from Black river near the village of Watertown, to this place, a distance of about 12 miles. This is also an important military station, being distant from the city of Albany 185 miles, and 35 miles from Kingston, the capital of Canada; the U. States government have here erected 3 extensive stone barracks, a hospital, a commissary's store-house, a guard house and other buildings, enclosed by pickets; they were erected in 1814, and are known as the *Madison Barracks*.

SADAQUADA, OR SAQUOIT CREEK, rises in the town of Paris, and empties into the Mohawk river about one mile below the village of Whitesboro, all in Oneida county. This is one of the most important mill streams of its size in the state; on its banks are several large villages and manufacturing establishments, and it affords hydraulic power sufficient to propel an immense amount of machinery, including some of the largest cotton factories in the state, also several extensive flouring mills and other manufacturing establishments.

SAG HARBOR, v. and p. o. East Hampton and South Hampton, Suffolk co. is situated on a body of water of the same name, lying between Gardiner's and Great Peconic bay; it was incorporated in 1803, and now contains about 3,500 inhabitants, 500 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic and 1 African church, 8 hotels and taverns, 35 stores and groceries, 1 grist mill 2 windmills, and a dry dock for repairing vessels. Here are owned 33 ships engaged in the whaling business, which constitutes the principal trade of this place; the ships are fitted out here, and the return cargoes find a market in the city of New-York, and other ports. Besides the above whale ships, there are also owned in Sag Harbor, some 6 or 8 sloops engaged in the coasting trade.—Considerable quantities of salt are manufactured in this vicinity, by evaporation of sea water in the open air.

SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR, Castleton, Richmond co. is situated on the north side of Staten Island, facing the "Kill Van Kull," a continuation of Staten Island Sound. This noble, charitable institution, was founded by the testament of Capt. Robert R. Randall,

who died in 1801, bequeathing a large landed estate in the city of New-York, the income of which, was to be expended in supporting aged and disabled sailors. This institution, which is under the direction of trustees appointed by the state authority, have erected a large and splendid edifice, consisting of a centre building and two extensive wings, two stories in height besides the basement ;— showing a marble front of 225 feet, attached to which is a farm of 160 acres of land. The remains of the donor are deposited in front of the above main building, over which has been erected an appropriate monument. Upwards of one hundred aged and disabled sailors, now find here a *safe retreat*, free from the cares and storms of life.

SAINT ANDREWS, p. o. Montgomery, Orange co.

SAINT HELENA, p. o. Mount Morris, Livingston co.

SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE.— See *Fordham*.

SAINT JOHNSVILLE, t. Montgomery co. situated 18 miles west of the village of Fonda, and distant 62 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,923 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and in some places hilly ; soil, of good quality ; drained by East Canada and Zimmerman's creek, flowing into the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the south.

SAINT JOHNSVILLE, v. and p. o. St. Johns, Montgomery co. is situated on the north side of the Mohawk river, on the line of the Utica and Schenectady railroad ; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 church, 3 taverns, 2 stores, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 extensive tannery, 1 sash factory, 1 forge and furnace, 1 carding machine and 1 fulling mill. An extensive stone quarry is situated a short distance east of this place.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, taken from Oneida in 1802, is centrally distant 205 miles north-west from the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the north-west by the St. Lawrence river which separates it from Canada, east by Franklin county, south by the counties of Hamilton and Herkimer, and south-west by Lewis and Jefferson counties. This county bordering on the St. Lawrence river, for a distance of 75 miles, and extending from thirty to forty miles east into the interior, is agreeably diversified ; rising into gentle swells with broad vallies and extensive tracts of champaign. The soil is mostly of good quality ; being warm, rich and productive. The south-eastern part of the county is hilly and mountainous ; being in part covered with the Clinton or Adirondack range of mountains, abounding with iron ore and other minerals. Most of this latter part of the county is an unsettled wilderness, covered with a large growth of timber. Although the largest county in the state in territory, it is abundantly watered and susceptible of sustaining a large population. The principal streams, having a northerly course and falling into the St. Lawrence, are St. Regis, Racket, Grass, Oswegatchie and Indian rivers, with their numerous tributaries. These streams afford some inland navigation for vessels of a light burthen, and a great amount of hydraulic power ; most of which is still unoccupied. Black Lake, an expansion of Indian river, is a fine sheet of water ; it extends from near Rossie to the Oswegatchie river, a distance of 20 miles, and is about 2 miles wide ; besides which there are several other small lakes. In the town of Canton, a natural canal of 6 miles in length, connects the waters of the Oswegatchie and Grass rivers ; it is from 30 to 80 yards wide, and is boatable. The St.

Lawrence river, the outlet of all the great western lakes, affords a good steamboat and sloop navigation from Lake Ontario to the village of Ogdensburg, a distance of about 60 miles, with scarcely any perceptible current ; from Ogdensburg to Montreal, there are many rapids, the current strong, and the navigation difficult and dangerous, even for boats propelled by oars. In mineral productions this county may be placed at the head of the list, although but partially explored. The most important mineral at present known, is lead ore, which occurs in various places, but which is obtained in large quantities only in the vicinity of the village of Rossie. These mines are of great interest to the mineralogist, in consequence of the perfection and beauty of the crystals of galena, and of the accompanying minerals. The deposits of iron ore are said to be truly astonishing ; the magnetic kind, though less common, is found in several places and is of a good quality ; specular ore is the most abundant, and bog ore is found in various parts. Marble is also here found in abundance, and of superior quality. The *Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad*, is a projected work of great importance ; it is intended to extend from the St. Lawrence river at Ogdensburg, to Plattsburgh or some other point on Lake Champlain. A survey embracing two lines, has been made, and the project rendered feasible, which when completed will greatly benefit the whole northern region of our state, and be a great arm of defence to this part of our exposed frontier. The area of this county is about 2,717 square miles, or 1,738,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in St. Lawrence county, with the population in 1840. In 1841, a new town was formed by the name of *Macomb*, taken from Gouverneur and Morristown.

Brasher,	2,118	Massena,	2,726
CANTON,	3,465	Morristown,	2,809
De Kalb,	1,531	Norfolk,	1,728
De Peyster,	1,074	Oswegatchie,	5,719
Edwards,	956	Parishville,	2,250
Fowler,	1,752	Pierrepont,	1,430
Gouverneur,	2,538	Pitcairn,	396
Hammond,	1,845	Potsdam,	4,473
Hermon,	1,271	Rossie,	1,553
Hopkinton,	1,147	Russell,	1,373
Lawrence,	1,845	Stockholm,	2,995
Lisbon,	3,508		
Louisville,	1,693	Total inhabitants,	56,706
Madrid,	4,511		

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, forming a part of the north-west boundary of this state, the outlet of the great chain of western lakes, is by far the greatest stream of water that lies within or touches our confines. From Cape Vincent or Kingston, at the embouchment from Lake Ontario, to the northern boundary of the United States is about 100 miles, from thence to

Montreal the distance is 80 miles further ; the current strong, and the navigation difficult and rather dangerous, even for boats moved with oars or propelled by steam ; a canal, however, is being constructed on the Canada side, of sufficient capacity to admit steamboats of a moderate draft of water, around the most dangerous rapids. From Montreal to Quebec, 180 miles, it

is navigable for ships of 600 tons burthen, though the tide only reaches up as far as Three Rivers, 90 miles below Montreal, being about 500 miles above the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ogdensburg, in St. Lawrence county, is situated at the foot of sloop navigation on this river, distant 60 miles from Lake Ontario. The descent from Kingston or Ogdensburg, where the current first becomes perceptible is 231 feet, to where it meets the tide waters of the Atlantic. It contains numerous islands, some of considerable size; a part of the Thousand Islands, Isle Au Gallop, Isle Au Rapid Plat, Lower Long Sault Island, and Barnhart's Island, belonging to this state, are separately described.

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE.
See *College Point*.

SAINT REGIS RIVER, rises in Franklin county, and flows in a north-west direction through a part of St. Lawrence county, when it empties into the St. Lawrence river, after passing through the north-west angle of Franklin county; its mouth being situated a few miles within the Canada line.

SALEM, t. Washington county, contains a part of the county buildings, situated in the village of the same name, this being a half shire town; it is distant 46 miles from the city of Albany, and contained in 1840, 2,855 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil, sandy and clay loam, mostly under a high state of cultivation; drained by Black and White creeks, which empty into the Battenkill, all of which are good mill streams. Salem, East Salem and Shushan are names of post offices.

SALEM, v. and p. o. Salem, Washington county, is handsomely situated in a valley, through which flows White creek; it was incorporated in 1803, and now contains

about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses; a court-house and jail, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Scotch Presbyterian church; the Washington academy, an old and flourishing institution; 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 furnace and 1 machine shop. This village is surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated region of country, producing abundant crops of grain and raising large numbers of sheep; it is also celebrated as a mart for the purchase and sale of wool.

SALEM, v. Portland, Chautauque co. contains 1 church, 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery, and about 30 dwelling houses.

SALEM CENTRE, p. o. North Salem, Weschester co.

SALEM CROSS ROADS, p. o. Portland, Chautauque co.

SALINA, t. Onondaga co. contains the county buildings located in the village of Syracuse, and is distant 133 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 11,013 inhabitants, being the most populous town in the state. The surface is rolling; soil, clay and gravelly loam, underlaid by lime, gypsum and sandstone. It is drained by Onondaga creek and some other small streams flowing into Onondaga lake, and contains the most celebrated salt springs in the state, which are separately described under the head of *Onondaga Salt Springs*. Geddes, Liverpool, Salina and Syracuse are names of post offices, and are all flourishing incorporated villages.

SALINA, v. and p. o. Salina, Onondaga county, is situated on the east end of Onondaga lake; it was incorporated in 1824, and now contains about 2,600 inhabitants, 350 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic and 1 Methodist church; 1 banking house, 4 taverns, 20 stores and groceries; 1 large flouring mill propelled by

the surplus waters of the Oswego canal, 2 saw mills, and 1 mill for sawing staves; an extensive machine shop and furnace propelled by steam power, where are manufactured steam engines and other fine castings. The village of Salina has long been celebrated for its valuable saline springs. Here are now yearly manufactured large quantities of fine salt, which finds a ready market in this and the western states, and Canada. In 1840, here was manufactured 1,107,825 bushels of fine salt, being nearly one-half of all the salt manufactured in the town of Salina. The salt springs are owned by the state, under the charge of a superintendent and inspector, from which a large amount of revenue is annually derived. Salt has been made in the town of Salina from a very early period, by the white inhabitants, and still earlier by the native Indians, in a small way for their own use. The earliest account on record of the manufacture to any extent, was in the year 1787, at which time there was established a manufactory in which was made ten bushels a day. From that period the manufacture has rapidly increased, keeping pace with the demand required by the unprecedented settlement of the country.

SALISBURY, t. Herkimer co. situated 15 miles north-east of the village of Herkimer, and distant 71 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,859 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, with some broad valleys; soil, sandy and clay loam, well adapted to grass; drained on the east by East Canada creek, and on the west by some tributaries of West Canada creek. *Salisbury* and *Salisbury Centre* are names of post offices. The latter is situated on Spruce creek, where are located 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1

tannery and 30 or 40 dwelling houses.

SALISBURY, v. and p. o. Salisbury, Herkimer co. lies about 7 miles east of north from Little Falls; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 dry goods stores, and 2 taverns; an extensive bed of rich magnetic iron ore has lately been discovered about 3 miles north of this place.

SALISBURY MILLS, p. o. Bloomingrove, Orange co. Here are situated 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 paper mill, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 tannery and about 25 dwelling houses.

SALMON CREEK, p. o. Sodus, Wayne co.

SALMON CREEK, is the name of several streams in this state; the most important empty into Lake Ontario, respectively rising in the counties of Oswego, Wayne and Monroe.

SALMON RIVER, p. o. Albion, Oswego co.

SALMON RIVER, rises in Lewis co. and flows west through Oswego county into Lake Ontario; discharging its waters into Mexico bay, at the village of Port Ontario. This is a fine and durable stream, having a tolerably good harbor at its mouth, and is boatable during high water to the Falls in Orwell, a distance of 14 miles.

“The *Falls of Salmon river* may be classed among the principal natural curiosities of the country. The current is gentle above for 6 or more miles, then 2 miles of rapids, and at the falls, drops almost perpendicular 107 feet. At high water the sheet is 250 feet in width, but at low water it is narrowed down to about half that extent. The rocky strata seem to be composed of slate stone and granite, or gneiss, and the height of the banks immediately above the fall, is variously estimated at from 70 to 90

feet; below it is said that the walls, perpendicular rock, are about 200 feet. At the foot of the cataract there is very deep water, abounding in fine fish, such as salmon trout, &c."

SALMON RIVER, a stream of about the same size as the above, rises in Franklin county, and flows north-west into Canada, where it empties into the St. Lawrence river.

SALT POINT, p. o. Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co.

SALT SPRINGVILLE, p. o. Canajoharie, Montgomery co.

SALUBRIA, p. o. Dix, Chemung co.

SAMPSONDALE, v. Haverstraw, Rockland co. is a manufacturing settlement, containing 1 Presbyterian church; an academy; 1 extensive iron wire factory, 1 rolling and slitting mill, 1 chemical works, 1 tavern, 3 stores and about 30 dwelling houses.

SAND BANK, p. o. Albion, Oswego co.

SANDBURY, p. o. Fallsburgh, Sullivan co.

SANDFORD, t. Broome co. situated 20 miles east of the village of Binghamton, and distant 135 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,173 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, well adapted for grazing; drained south-east by Oqnaga creek, which flows into the Delaware river. *Sandford* is the name of a post office.

SANDFORD'S CORNERS, p. o. Le Ray, Jefferson co.

SAND LAKE, t. Rensselaer co. situated 11 miles south-east of the city of Troy, and distant 10 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,303 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and irregular; soil, mostly good for grass, with some rich vales running from south to north. This town contains several small lakes, and is drained west by the Poestenkill and Wynantskill

creeks. Sand Lake, East Sand Lake, West Sand Lake and Poestenkill are names of post offices. Rensselaer is the name of a village.

SAND LAKE, v. and p. o. Sand Lake, Rensselaer co. contains about 25 dwelling houses, 2 stores, 2 cotton factories, 2 satinet factories, 1 blast furnace, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

SANDUSKY, p. o. Freedom, Cattaraugus co.

SANDY CREEK, t. Oswego co. situated 7 miles north of the village of Pulaski, and distant 159 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,420 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam; drained by Little Sandy creek and some other streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the west. *Sandy Creek* is the name of a post office.

SANDY CREEK, v. Murray, Orleans co. is situated on the Ridge road; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

SANDY CREEK, rises in Orleans county, and flows north-east into Monroe county, emptying into Lake Ontario in the town of Clarkson.

SANDY CREEK, another stream of the above name, rises in Lewis county, and flows west through Jefferson county, emptying into Lake Ontario, in the town of Ellisburgh.

SANDY CREEK, LITTLE, rises in the south part of Jefferson county, and flows through the north part of Oswego county, emptying into Lake Ontario in the town of Sandy Creek, where is a bay of the above name.

SANDY HILL, v. and p. o. Kingsbury, Washington co. is situated on elevated ground on the east side of the Hudson river, 50 miles north of the city of Albany. It was incorporated in 1810, and

now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses; a court-house; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church; 3 hotels and taverns, 8 stores and groceries, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 2 extensive saw mills, 2 furnaces, 1 machine shop, 1 razor strop manufactory, and 1 tannery. The water power at this place is very great, there being a fall of about 12 feet at the upper part of the village, while about 100 rods below with a continuous descent, are situated *Baker's Falls*, where there is an almost perpendicular fall of 50 feet, affording hydraulic power to a great extent, none of which is at present used for manufacturing purposes. The Champlain canal feeder passes through this place, uniting with the main canal about one mile east of the village, affording canal navigation to Lake Champlain and the navigable waters of the Hudson. The Saratoga and Washington railroad, when completed, will run through Sandy Hill, extending from Saratoga Springs to White-hall, a distance of 40 miles.

SANGERFIELD, t. Oneida co. situated 15 miles south of the city of Utica, and distant 89 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,251 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, rich loam, underlaid by lime; drained south by the Chenango river, and north by the Oriskany creek. Sangerfield and Waterville are names of post offices.

SANGERFIELD, v. and p. o. Sangerfield, Oneida county, contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns and 1 store.

SARANAC, t. Clinton co. situated 15 miles west of the village of Plattsburgh, and distant 180 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,462 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; it abounds with iron ore, and is heavily tim-

bered. The Saranac river runs through this town in a north-east direction, forming a valley of considerable extent, the soil of which is generally loam of good quality. Saranac and Redford are names of post offices.

SARANAC LAKE, Lower, lies in the south part of Franklin county; it is 7 miles long and 2 or 3 miles wide, abounding in trout and other fish of a fine flavor. It is connected with Round Lake, on the west, and several other lakes and ponds.

SARANAC LAKE, Upper, lies in the south part of Hamilton county, 3 or 4 miles west of Lower Saranac Lake, with which it communicates through Round lake. It is 10 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles wide, surrounded by numerous other lakes and ponds, all abounding in fish peculiar to this part of the country. The lakes in this vicinity constitute the head sources of the Saranac and Racket rivers, the former emptying into Lake Champlain and the latter into the St. Lawrence river. The lakes with most of the outlets, afford boatable navigation to a considerable extent.

SARANAC RIVER, rises in the south part of Franklin co. and is the outlet of Upper and Lower Saranac lakes. It pursues a north-east course across the north-west angle of Essex county, and through Clinton county, where it empties into Lake Champlain at the village of Plattsburgh, affording in its course much available water power. It is said this stream might be easily rendered boatable, for a considerable portion of its length, in connection with the lakes at its source, which approach to within one mile of the boatable sources of the Racket river. "Thus it appears," remarks the State Geologists, "that by excavations equal in the aggregate to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and

an amount of 240 feet lockage, continuous lines of navigation through and connecting with these two rivers may be formed, equal in extent to 210 miles; and that this would be increased probably, to more than 300, if we take into consideration the coasts of the lakes."

SARATOGA COUNTY, taken from Albany in 1791, is centrally distant 36 miles north from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Warren county, east by the Hudson river, south by the counties of Albany and Schenectady, and west by Fulton and Herkimer counties. The surface of this county is diversified; on the north and north-west are the Palmertown and Kayaderosseras mountains; the central and south-eastern parts are undulating, with some hills of a moderate height, interspersed with sandy plains of considerable extent. The soil is mostly sandy or gravelly loam with some clay, of different qualities. In mineral waters this county stands unrivalled; they are chiefly situated in or near the villages of Ballston Spa or Saratoga Springs; those in the latter place have become the most celebrated, both as to their number and their medicinal properties. Two or three new springs have recently been discovered at the latter place, which are thought to rival those that have heretofore maintained the ascendancy. An analysis of the principal fountains will be found under the head of the places in which they are located. In the immediate vicinity of Saratoga Springs, there are several interesting minerals; agate and calcedony are found associated with a silicious limestone, with other rare specimens. Among the more useful productions of this county, may be mentioned marl and bog iron ore, of which there are several localities. The Hudson river bounds this county in part on the north and on the east for its whole extent, receiving in its course the Sacandaga river, Fish creek and the Mohawk river, which waters it on the south. There are also several small lakes, the principal of which are Saratoga lake, Ballston lake and Round lake; the former receives the waters of Kayaderosseras creek, an important mill stream, which rises in the centre of the county. The *Saratoga* and *Schenectady* and *Rensselaer* and *Saratoga* railroads both run to the village of Ballston Spa, from different points, the former terminating at the village of Saratoga Springs. The *Champlain Canal* also extends along the west side of the Hudson river from Fort Miller Bridge to Waterford, where it crosses the Mohawk. The county buildings are located in the village of Ballston Spa, in the town of Milton. Its area is about 800 square miles, or 511,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Saratoga county, with the population in 1840.

Ballston,.....	2,044	MILTON,.....	3,166
Charlton,	1,933	Moreau,	1,576
Clifton Park,.....	2,719	Northumberland,	1,672
Corinth,	1,365	Providence,.....	1,507
Day,	942	Saratoga,	2,624
Edinburgh,	1,458	Saratoga Springs,.....	3,384
Galway,	2,412	Stillwater,	2,733
Greenfield,.....	2,803	Waterford,.....	1,824
Hadley,.....	865	Wilton,.....	1,438
Halfmoon,	2,631		
Malta,.....	1,457	Total inhabitants,	40,553

SARATOGA, t. Saratoga co. situated 10 miles north-east of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 34 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,624 inhabitants. The surface is generally uneven, with some rich alluvial flats on the Hudson river; soil, mostly gravelly loam. Saratoga lake lies on the west boundary of this town, from which flows easterly Fish creek, emptying into the Hudson at the village of Schuylerville. The Champlain canal here runs parallel to the river on its west side. It was in this town near Schuylerville, that Gen. Burgoyne surrendered to the American army, Oct. 17, 1777. Dean's Corners, Grangerville, Quaker Springs and Schuylerville are names of post offices.

SARATOGA LAKE, lying in Saratoga county, is a beautiful sheet of water, situated 4 miles south-east of the village of Saratoga Springs, and 5 miles east of Ballston Spa; it is 9 miles long and about 2 miles wide. This lake is much resorted to during the summer months by parties of pleasure, where are caught in abundance pike, pickerel, perch and other fish. The shores abound with game, which together with the lake, afford ample sport to the huntsman and angler.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, t. Saratoga co. situated 6 miles north of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 36 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,384 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level or undulating, except on the north-west, where it is hilly; soil, light sand or sandy loam, which with proper culture is made productive; drained east by Ellis' creek, and some other small streams running into the Kayaderosseras creek, which in part bounds it on the south.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, v. and p. o. Saratoga Springs, Saratoga co. is pleasantly situated on a plain,

36 miles north of the city of Albany, and is justly celebrated as being the most noted watering place in the United States, there being here found a large number of mineral springs, possessing great medicinal properties, varying somewhat in their analysis. It is built chiefly on one broad street or avenue, and the numerous large hotels and houses for the accommodation of visitors, give it an imposing appearance, in particular when thronged with company, as it usually is during the summer months. This village was incorporated in 1826, and now contains about 2,500 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist and 1 Roman Catholic church; 1 mutual insurance company, an incorporated academy, a female seminary and several select schools; the Young Men's Association is a new and popular chartered institution, numbering about 150 members; 35 stores, of different kinds; 2 iron foundries, 1 machine shop, an extensive carriage manufactory, and 3 printing offices, besides many other kinds of mechanic work shops.

The hotels and boarding houses in this village are numerous, and many of them fitted up on a large and magnificent scale, unsurpassed by any other similar establishments in the Union. The *United States Hotel*, situated near the railroad depot, is a large four story brick edifice, furnishing accommodations for 400 guests; the location is central, and within a short distance of all the principal mineral springs for which this place is so justly celebrated. *Congress Hall* and *Union Hall* are both old and popular establishments, situated on the south of the village near the Congress spring. The *Pavilion* on the north, near the Flat Rock, and the newly discovered mineral

fountains, known as the Pavilion springs, is pleasantly situated, surrounded in part by highly cultivated grounds—which is also characteristic of most of the large public houses built for the accommodation of summer visitors. . The *American Hotel* is a new house built of brick, in the centre of the village, affording accommodations for upwards of 100 persons ; it is well furnished, and is kept open through the year, affording good accommodations both in winter and summer ; also, the *Columbian Hotel*, *Montgomery Hall* and *Adelphi Hotel*, are all well kept public houses, and remain open for the accommodation of visitors during the whole year. Besides the above there are 6 taverns and some 20 or 30 private boarding houses, all of which accommodate visitors during the summer months. There are also several public bathing houses located near the springs, where cold and warm water and shower bathing can at all times be obtained. The Schenectady and Saratoga railroad terminates at this place, after uniting with the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad at Ballston Spa. These railroads afford a speedy communication between the Springs and the cities of Albany, Schenectady and Troy. The Saratoga and Washington railroad is now in progress of construction, and is to extend from Saratoga Springs to Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, a distance of 40 miles. Stages now run from the Springs to Glens Falls and Caldwell's, as well as to Sandy Hill and Whitehall.

The celebrated mineral waters of Saratoga Springs, which are the great cause of attraction to this place, require a particular description. At what precise period of time the mineral springs, which have rendered Saratoga so justly celebrated, were first discovered, cannot now with any degree of cer-

tainty be ascertained. As early as 1773, a settlement was made here, a little west of the High Rock spring, for the double purpose of trading with the Indians, as well as to afford accommodations to visitors, they then being resorted to by invalids. The High Rock and Flat Rock were the only springs at that time known. The Congress spring was first discovered in 1792. There are now within the distance of about half a mile, some 10 or 12 important mineral fountains, flowing to the surface, being, most of them, located near the margin of a brook which runs through the village on the east. Congress spring, Washington spring, Putnam's spring, Pavilion springs, Iodine spring, Hamilton spring, and the Flat Rock and High Rock springs, may be named as the most valuable for their medicinal properties, and as objects of curiosity. A cluster of mineral springs known as the "Ten Springs," is situated about one mile east of the village of Saratoga Springs ; the most celebrated of these springs is known as the Union spring. In the vicinity is located the *Mansion House*, a well kept summer establishment. Large quantities of these waters are annually exported to different parts of the country, affording a handsome income to the several owners, most of them being private property, although no charge is made to visitors, other than what they voluntarily pay to the persons who are employed to wait on the company who throng to the different fountains during the summer months.

The following is an analysis of some of the principal Springs of Saratoga.

CONGRESS SPRING. From experiments and deductions by Dr. Steel, one gallon, or 231 cubic inches of the water of the Congress spring, is found to contain the following substances, viz :

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

	<i>Grains.</i>
Chloride of Sodium, (sea salt) ..	385.0
Hydriodate of Soda,	3.5
Bi-carbonate of "	8.982
" of Magnesia,	95.788
Carbonate of Lime,	98.098
" of Iron,	5.075
Silex,	1.5
Hydro-bromate of Potash, a trace,	

Total *Grains*, 597.943

Carbonic acid gas, <i>cubic inches</i> ,	311
Atmospheric air,	7

Gaseous contents, 318

WASHINGTON SPRING, is situated in a south-west direction from Congress spring. It is a sparkling acidulous water; its temperature is 50 degrees, and one gallon of it affords the following articles, viz :

Grains.

Chloride of sodium,	281.5
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	16.5
" of Magnesia,	40.92
Carbonate of Lime,	92.6
" of Iron,	3.25
Silix,	1.5
Hydriodate of Soda,	2.75

Solid contents in a gallon, .. 439.02

Carbonic acid gas, <i>cubic inches</i> ,	262.5
Atmospheric air,	6.8

Gaseous contents in a gallon, 269.3

PUTNAM'S CONGRESS SPRING, is located a few rods east of the United States Hotel. The following is an Analysis taken by James R. Chilton, M. D. of New-York City. One gallon of water contains the following ingredients, viz :

Grains.

Chloride of Sodium,	214.00
Carbonate of Soda,	14.32
" of Lime,	68.80
Iodide of Sodium, with a trace of	
Bromide of Potassium,	2.00
Phosphate of Lime,	0.21
Sulphate of Soda,	1.68
Carbonate of Magnesia,	51.60
" of Iron,	7.00
Silicia,	0.84
Alumina,	0.56

Total, 361.01

Carbonic acid, <i>cubic inches</i> ,	341.88
Atmospheric air,	6.04

Total, 347.92

The Gasses were obtained and analyzed at the Spring, the temperature of the water being 51° Fahrenheit, in July.

PAVILION FOUNTAIN, this celebrated medicinal fountain rises in a valley near the Pavilion Hotel, and was tubed up from a depth of forty feet, in May, 1840, after incredible labor and expense. The great curiosity it excited, and the crowds which it daily attracted, induced the proprietors to have the same analyzed in August following, when one gallon of water was found to contain these constituents, viz :

Grains.

Chloride of Sodium,	226.53
Carbonate of Magnesia,	62.50
" Lime,	60.24
Carbonate of Soda,	4.70
Oxide of Iron,	3.10
Iodide of Sodium,	2.75
Bromide of Potassium,	
Silica, .....	.62
Alumnia, .....	.25

361.74

Carbonic acid gas,	480.01
Atmospheric air,	8.09

Cubic inches, 488.10

The quantity of gas which evolves from the Pavilion Fountain is double its volume of water; which fact, renders it an object of great curiosity, and increases its medicinal properties.

IODINE SPRING, is a new fountain, located a few rods north of the celebrated High Rock Spring. According to an analysis of Professor Emmons, of the Medical College in Albany, and one of the state geologists, one gallon of this water contains the following ingredients :

Grains.

Muriate of Soda,	137
Carbonate of Lime,	26
" Iron,	1
" Magnesia,	75
" Soda,	2
Hydriodate of Soda or Iodine,	3½

244½

Carbonic acid gas, (from water which had been bottled three weeks,)	330
Atmospheric air,	4

Cubic inches, 334

The freedom of this water from iron is truly remarkable, and as Professor E. remarks, "supplies a desideratum which has been long wanting, viz : a water which may be drank by a certain class of invalids with whom iron proves a decided injury."

UNION SPRING, one of the most celebrated of the "Ten Springs :" analyzed

1841, by James R. Chilton, M. D. One gallon of this water contains the following ingredients:

	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium,.....	243.620
Carbouate of Magnesia,.....	84.265
" Lime,.....	41.600
" Soda,.....	12.800
" Iron,.....	5.452
Iodide of Sodium,.....	3.600
A trace of Bromide of Potassium, Silica and Alumnia,.....	1.570
	<hr/>
	392.907
Carbonic acid gas, (from water bottled four weeks,).....	314.16
Atmospheric air,.....	4.62
	<hr/>
Cubic inches,.....	318.78

SARATOGA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD, extends from the city of Schenectady to the village of Saratoga Springs, a distance of $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; running through the village of Ballston Spa, where it forms a junction with the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, extending to the city of Troy.—This road was incorporated in 1831, with a capital of \$150,000 ; and was opened for public use, July 12, 1832. At Schenectady, this road connects with the Mohawk and Hudson railroad, and with the Utica and Schenectady railroad.

SARDINIA, t. Erie co. situated 28 miles south-east of the city of Buffalo, and distant 274 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,743 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, moist clay loam, well adapted to grass ; drained by Cattaraugus creek, which bounds it on the south.

SARDINIA, v. and p. o. Sardinia, Erie co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 furnace, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

SAUGERTIES, t. Ulster co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Kingston, and distant 46 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 6,216 inhabitants. The surface on the west is covered by the Catskill

mountains, while on the east, as you approach the Hudson, it is comparatively level, and the soil of good quality ; drained by the Plattekill and Esopus creeks flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the east. *Saugerties*, Glasco, Malden and West Camp, are names of post offices. The former is situated in the village of Ulster, although most generally known by the name of the post office.

SAUQUOIT, v. and p. o. Paris, Oneida co. is situated on both sides of Sadaquada or Sauquoit creek, it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 2 large cotton factories, 1 paper mill, 2 flouring mills and a clothier's works.—About half a mile south-west of this place, is situated an inflammable sulphur spring. This water possesses valuable medicinal qualities, the gas which escapes is used for domestic purposes in the lighting of the public house, which is located near by, and accommodates visitors.

SAVANNAH, t. Wayne co. situated 11 miles east of the village of Lyons, and distant 170 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,718 inhabitants. The surface is level and swampy on the south-east, being in part covered by the Montezuma marshes ; the soil on the north and west is of a good quality. Near the centre of this town is a small lake called Crusoe lake, its outlet flows east into Seneca river. *Savannah*, is the name of a post office.

SAWKILL CREEK, rises in the town of Milan, Dutches co. and flows west through the town of Redhook, when it empties into the Hudson river.

SAW MILL RIVER, rises in Westchester co. and runs in a south-west direction, emptying into the Hudson at the village of

Yonkers ; on this stream are located several factories and mills of various kinds.

SAYVILLE, p. o. Islip, Suffolk co.

SCARSDALE, t. Westchester co. situated 4 miles south of the village of White Plains, and distant 135 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 255 inhabitants. The surface is rolling ; soil, sandy and clay loam ; drained south by the Bronx river which bounds it on the west.

SCIAGHTICOKE, t. Rensselaer co. situated 10 miles north of the city of Troy, and distant 15 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 3,389 inhabitants. The surface is undulating ; soil, sand, clay and loam, underlaid with slate and of good quality ; drained by Tomhanic creek and the Hoosick river flowing into the Hudson, which bounds it on the west. *Schaghticoke* is the name of a post office.

SCHAGHTICOKE POINT, v. Schaghticoke, Rensselaer co. is a

flourishing manufacturing village, situated in the romantic valley of the Hoosick river, 4 miles east of the Hudson. It contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 175 dwelling houses, 3 churches, several select schools, 2 public houses and six stores. Here are 2 cotton factories containing 6,000 spindles and 150 looms ; an extensive linen factory, for the manufacture of flax and hemp into canvass, bagging, &c. ; also, an establishment for manufacturing powder kegs by water power ; 1 machine shop, 1 extensive grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 clothier's works, together with 2 extensive powder mills in the immediate neighborhood. This place is surrounded by a highly improved district of country, and is noted for the extent and value of its available water power ; the fall of the waters of the Hoosick, within half a mile, is about 100 feet ; not a tenth part of the hydraulic power here afforded, has yet been brought into use.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY, taken from Albany in 1809, is centrally distant 20 miles west from the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the north by the counties of Montgomery and Saratoga, east by Saratoga and Albany, south by Albany, and west by Schoharie and Montgomery counties. The surface is diversified and the soil various ; there are extensive alluvial flats in the valley of the Mohawk, which are exceedingly rich and fertile. Of minerals very few have hitherto been found in this county ; the only useful ore discovered, is bog iron ore. It is watered by the Mohawk river, parallel to which, on the south side, extends the *Erie Canal*. The *Mohawk* and *Hudson* and the *Schenectady* and *Troy* railroads, here unite with the *Utica* and *Schenectady railroad*. The *Saratoga* and *Schenectady railroad* also commences at this place, and extends north to Saratoga Springs. Its area is about 200 square miles, or 125,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Schenectady county, with the population in 1840.

Duanesburgh,	3,357	Rotterdam,	2,284
Glenville,.....	3,068	SCHENECTADY,	6,784
Niskayuna,	693		
Princetown,.....	1,201	Total inhabitants,.....	17,387

SCHENECTADY CITY, Schenectady county, is situated on the south bank of the Mohawk river, 15 miles north-west of Albany.—This is an ancient place, having been settled by the Dutch as early as 1620, for the purpose of trading with the Indians, by whom it was

called *Schagh-nac-taa-da*, signifying "beyond the pine plains."—Feb. 9, 1690, during the old French and Indian wars, it was taken by surprise in the dead of night, sacked and burnt by the Indians, when a great number of its inhabitants were massacred and others taken into captivity. It was chartered in 1798, and in 1840 contained 6,784 inhabitants, about 1,000 dwelling houses, 3 college buildings attached to Union College, a city hall and jail, a clerk's and surrogate's office, 1 public market, 1 lyceum, 1 young men's association, 1 female academy, 3 banking houses, 1 savings bank, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Cameronian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist and 1 African church; 15 hotels and taverns, 100 stores and groceries; 1 cotton factory, 2 flouring mills, 2 iron foundries, 1 brewery, 1 tobacco factory, 1 steam planing mill, 3 tanneries, 2 machine shops and 1 plough and wagon manufactory. Here concentrate railroads communicating with Albany, Troy, Saratoga Springs and Utica;—which, together with the Erie canal passing through the centre of the city, renders this place a great thoroughfare both summer and winter.

Union College, is delightfully situated on an eminence, about half a mile east of the city, it was incorporated in 1795, and derived its name from the fact that its founders were members of different denominations, and proposed the extension of its advantages indiscriminately to every faith. It is under the government of 21 trustees, 11 of whom hold their places ex-officio; being the governor, lieutenant governor, chancellor, &c. for the time being, of the state of New-York; the immediate government is committed to a faculty consist-

ing of the president, 6 professors, and 4 assistant professors. There is a professorship of ancient languages, one of rhetoric and moral philosophy, one of oriental literature, one of mathematics and natural philosophy, one of political economy and intellectual philosophy, one of civil polity and history, one of modern languages, and one of chemistry and natural history. The president, at this time, is the Rev. Dr. Nott, who has held the same office since 1804, and is supposed to be the oldest presiding officer of any similar institution in this country. The present number of students is about 290. The college year is divided into three terms, and the whole necessary expense to a student, for board, tuition, &c. is about \$115 annually. A fund has also been established by the state, for the benefit of indigent students, whose annual expense for instruction and board is about \$70. The buildings consist of 2 brick and 1 stone edifice, 4 stories in height, containing accommodation for the president and professors, and their respective families, 2 chapels, lecture and library rooms, 4 halls for the meeting of literary societies, and dormitories for students. Attached to the above edifices, are about 250 acres of land, appropriated in part to groves, for recreation and health, the whole being unsurpassed, if equalled, for natural beauty and capability for improvement.—The annual commencement takes place on the fourth Wednesday of July, after which, there is a vacation of six weeks.

SCHENECTADY AND TROY RAILROAD; the charter for this road was obtained in 1836, and the work commenced in November, 1840. The length of the road from Troy to its junction with the Utica and Schenectady railroad, at Schenectady, is 20 miles, and its esti-

mated cost \$600,000. It runs through the towns of Watervliet and Niskayuna, inclining to the north, running parallel with the Mohawk river. Great expense has been encountered in order to obtain favorable grades and curvatures; some of the cuts and embankments are over 70 feet in depth. The road crosses the Hudson river opposite Troy, by a magnificent bridge of 1,600 feet in length, supported on stone piers, through which there is a draw for the passage of vessels, 60 feet in width. About a quarter of a mile beyond this bridge the road crosses the south branch of the Mohawk river, the Erie canal, and several streets in West Troy, by a continuous bridge of 1,150 feet in length, the level of the road being about 20 feet above the surface of the ground. Beyond this there is a heavy embankment 3,500 feet in length, and from 15 to 30 feet in height.—There are upwards of one hundred and twenty arch and box culverts on the line of the road. Two road-bridges *over* and three *under* the railroad, besides farm bridges and crossings. The masonry is built in a very massive and permanent manner; the larger structures of blocks, of limestone brought from the town of Amsterdam, a distance of 40 miles, by the Erie canal; and the smaller culverts, of the stone found in the vicinity of the railroad. The whole of the masonry is laid in hydraulic cement. There are also three tunnels on the road cut through slate rock, the longest of which is 250 feet in length, and passes the waters of a tributary of the Mohawk river under the railroad. The superstructure is to be laid in the most permanent manner, such as is adopted on the eastern railroads. This road, it is intended will form the connecting link between the New-England railroads and those of the

western and northern parts of this state. It connects with the Utica and Schenectady and Saratoga and Schenectady railroads at its western extremity, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad at its eastern end; from thence is to be constructed a branch railroad south, to the village of Greenbush, a distance of 6 miles; connecting with the Albany and West Stockbridge railroad. The work on this road is now (January, 1842,) about three-fourths completed, and the entire road it is expected will be opened for use in July next.

SCHLOSSER, Niagara, Niagara co. is a landing on the east side of Niagara river, about one and a half miles above the Falls of Niagara, and opposite the village of Chippewa on the Canada side. It has of late become celebrated as being the place where the steamboat Caroline was attacked by a British force, Dec. 29, 1837, and destroyed; having been cut adrift and then set on fire, and suffered to be precipitated over the Falls of Niagara.

SCHODACK, t. Rensselaer co. situated 14 miles south of the city of Troy, and distant 7 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,125 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil, clay, loam, sand and gravel; drained by two or three small creeks flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west. *Schodack Centre*, *Schodack Landing*, *South Schodack* and *Castleton*, are names of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement.

SCHODACK LANDING, v. and p. o. Schodack, Rensselaer co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 12 miles below the city of Albany; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 2 storehouses and a hay press. Here are owned several sloops, trading with the New-York market.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY, taken from Albany and Otsego counties in 1795, is centrally distant 40 miles west from the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the north by Montgomery county, east by the counties of Schenectady and Albany, south by Ulster and Delaware, and west by Otsego county. The surface is hilly, with some portions of a mountainous character ; on the east lie the Catskill mountains and the Helderberg hills, and on the west is the dividing ridge between the waters that flow into the Mohawk and those which flow west into the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. In the centre is the valley of the Schoharie creek, running north and south ; along which, the alluvial flats are very extensive, with a rich soil of loam and vegetable mould. The soil of the uplands is of various qualities, generally better adapted to grass than grain. In this county are several minerals of great interest ; there are a number of caverns containing various forms of calcareous spar. Stalactites and stalagmites are often found here of enormous size, and with a structure of great beauty. Water limestone is found in the vicinity of Schoharie court house ; several localities of bog iron exist, but none of them are considered of much importance. Of sulphur springs, there are several in this county, one of which, in the town of Sharon, is in considerable repute, and is surrounded by an interesting region for the geologist. The Schoharie creek, a tributary of the Mohawk, rises in Greene county, and flows northerly through this county. Its area is about 621 square miles, or 397,200 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Schoharie county, with the population in 1840.

Blenheim,	2,725	Middleburg,	3,843
Broome,	2,404	SCHOHARIE,.....	5,534
Carlisle,	1,850	Seward,	2,088
Cobleskill,.....	3,583	Sharon,.....	2,520
Conesville,.....	1,621	Summit,.....	2,010
Fulton,.....	2,147		
Jefferson,	2,033	Total inhabitants,.....	32,358

SCHOHARIE, t. Schoharie co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name ; it is distant 32 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 5,534 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, with extensive valleys, through which flow the Schoharie and Fox creeks ; the flats are very fertile, having long been cultivated, and still yield abundantly. Schoharie, Central Bridge, Esperance, Gallopsville and Sloansville, are names of post offices.

SCHOHARIE, v. and p. o. Schoharie, Schoharie co. contains about 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Lutheran church, an incorporated academy, a court house, jail and county clerk's office ; 3

taverns, 4 stores, together with many kinds of mechanic work shops ; 1 grist mill and 2 or 3 saw mills.

SCHOHARIE CREEK, rises in Greene county, among the Catskill mountains, and flows north through the county of Schoharie and a part of Montgomery, where it falls into the Mohawk river.—This is a large and rapid mill stream, receiving in its course several tributaries, all affording more or less water power.

SCHROEPPEL, t. Oswego co. situated 16 miles south-east of the village of Oswego, and distant 150 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,098 inhabitants. The surface is rolling ; soil, sandy loam ; watered by Oneida and Oswego

rivers, which bound it on the south and west. Phoenix and Roosevelt are names of post offices.

SCHIROON, t. Essex co. situated 22 miles south of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 95 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,660 inhabitants. The surface on the east and west is mountainous, with an intervening valley of considerable extent, dotted with numerous lakes and ponds, sending forth the Schroon branch of the Hudson river; soil, mostly sand and sandy loam, with some clay, in general covered with dense forests. *Schroon Lake*, Paradox and Woodwardsville are names of post offices. At the former there is a settlement containing 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 forge, 2 saw mills and several dwelling houses.

SCHIROON LAKE, lies partly in Essex county and partly in Warren county; it is 10 miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide, abounding with trout and other kinds of fish. Deer and wild game of different kinds are found on its borders, which on the east is surrounded by a dense forest.

SCHIROON RIVER, rises in Essex county, and flows south into Warren county, where it unites with the main branch of the Hudson river.

SCHULTZVILLE, p. o. Clinton, Dutchess co.

SCHUYLER, t. Herkimer co. situated 7 miles west of the village of Herkimer, and distant 87 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,798 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but mostly arable, and very fertile in the valley of the Mohawk river, which stream bounds it on the south. East Schuyler and West Schuyler are names of post offices.

SCHUYLER'S FALLS, p. o. Plattsburgh, Clinton co.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE. See *Canaderaga*.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, p. o. Exeter, Otsego co.

SCHUYLERVILLE, v. and p. o. Saratoga, Saratoga co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river; it was incorporated in 1831, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 taverns, 10 stores of different kinds, and an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition. Here are located on Fish creek, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill, 1 pail factory, 1 iron foundry and 1 machine shop, altogether giving employment to about 200 operatives and mechanics.

SCIENCEVILLE, p. o. Windham, Greene co. Here are situated 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 furnace, 2 tanneries, and 20 or 25 dwelling houses.

SCIO, t. Allegany co. situated 15 miles south of the village of Angelica, and distant 261 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,156 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; soil, moist clay loam, heavily timbered with pine, hemlock and other forest trees; drained north by the Genesee river. *Scio* and Wellsville are names of post offices.

SCIPIO, t. Cayuga co. situated 8 miles south of the village of Auburn, and distant 164 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,255 inhabitants. The surface is slightly undulating; soil, clay, loam and alluvion, very fertile and highly cultivated; drained south and west by streams running into Cayuga lake, and east by creeks flowing into Owasco lake, which lies on its eastern boundary. *Scipio*, *Scipioville*, *Sherwood's Corners* and *The Square* are names of post offices.

SCONONDOAH, p. o. Verona, Oneida co.

SCOTCHTOWN, p. o. Wallkill, Orange co. Here is an agricul-

tural settlement, containing 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 12 or 15 dwelling houses.

SCOTIA, v. and p. o. Glenville, Schenectady county, is situated on the north side of the Mohawk river, one mile west of the city of Schenectady; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

SCOTLAND, p. o. Ramapo, Rockland co.

SCOTT, t. Cortland co. situated 10 miles north of the village of Cortland, and distant 146 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,332 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat broken; soil, argillaceous and calcareous loam of good quality; drained south by some of the head branches of the Tioughnioga river, and north by the inlet of Skaneateles lake. *Scott* is the name of a post office.

SCOTTSBURGH, p. o. Sparta, Livingston co.

SCOTTSVILLE, v. and p. o. Wheatland, Monroe co. is situated on Allen's creek, and on the line of the Genesee Valley canal; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 8 stores and groceries, 2 grist mills, 1 plaster mill, 2 saw mills, 1 clothier's works, 1 distillery and 1 ashery.

SENECA COUNTY, taken from Cayuga in 1804, is centrally distant 172 miles west from the city of Albany. It is bounded on the north by Wayne county, east by Cayuga, south by Tompkins, and west by Ontario and Yates. The surface of this county is pleasingly diversified; the land rises gradually from the lakes, which lie on the east and the west, forming hills and vales of great beauty. The soil is mostly a calcareous loam and mould, well adapted to the culture of grain and grass; fruit also flourishes and comes to great perfection. Seneca lake forms a part of the western, and Cayuga lake a part of the eastern boundaries. Across the north portion flows the Seneca river, parallel to which extends the *Cayuga* and *Seneca canal*, and the *Auburn* and *Rochester railroad*. Near the village of Seneca Falls are important beds of gypsum, which are extensively worked. There are

SCRIBA, t. Oswego county, contains a part of the county buildings, situated in the village of Oswego; it is distant 162 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 4,051 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, sandy loam, of middling quality; drained by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north, while the Oswego river bounds on the west. *Scriba* is the name of a post office.

SEAMAN'S RETREAT. See *Stapleton*.

SEARSBURGH, p. o. Hector, Tompkins co.

SEARSVILLE, p. o. Mamakating, Sullivan co.

SEELEYSBURGH, p. o. Napoli, Cattaraugus co.

SEELEY'S CREEK, p. o. Southport, Chemung co.

SEMPRONIUS, t. Cayuga co. situated 16 miles south-east of the village of Auburn, and distant 156 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,304 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay loam, underlaid by lime; watered on the north-east by Skaneateles lake, and drained by several small streams flowing north and west. *Sempronius* is the name of a post office.

SENATE DISTRICTS. See *Civil Divisions*, in the general article on the state. page 26.

some mineral springs in this county; the most noted and interesting are near Canoga, from which nitrogen gas is said to be constantly and abundantly evolved. Its area is about 308 square miles, or 197,550 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Seneca county, with the population in 1840.

Covert,	1,563	Seneca Falls,	4,281
Fayette,	3,731	Tyre,	1,506
Junius,	1,594	Varick,	1,971
Lodi,	2,236	WATERLOO,	3,036
OVID,	2,721		
Romulus,	2,235	Total inhabitants,	24,874

SENECA, t. Ontario co. situated 15 miles east of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 179 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 7,073 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, rising into hills on the south; soil, clay and sandy loam of excellent quality; drained north by Flint creek, and on the south-east lies Seneca lake. *Seneca Castle*, Flint Creek, Geneva and Hall's Corners are names of post offices.

SENECA FALLS, t. Seneca co. situated 4 miles east of the village of Waterloo, and distant 167 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,281 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, mostly fertile loam; drained by Seneca river, and bounded in part on the east by Cayuga lake. The Cayuga and Seneca canal passes through this town from east to west.

SENECA FALLS, v. and p. o. Seneca Falls, Seneca county, is advantageously situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca lake; it was incorporated in 1831, and now contains about 3,000 inhabitants, 400 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition; 4 hotels and taverns, 20 dry goods and other stores; 1 cotton factory, 8 flouring mills containing 27 run of stones; 5 saw mills, 2 plaster mills, 1 distillery, 2 iron foundries, 2

pump manufactory, 1 sash machine, 1 paper mill, 1 axe factory, 1 cloth dressing works, 1 tannery and a boat yard, where are built lake and canal boats. In this neighborhood abounds large quantities of plaster or gypsum, which is here ground and sent to different parts of the country. The Cayuga and Seneca canal and the Auburn and Rochester railroad, both passes through this village. The water power afforded by the Seneca outlet is very great; the descent from Seneca to Cayuga lake, a distance of 12 miles being about 75 feet. The stream is abundant, and not subject to freshets, scarcely ever having a rise to exceed two feet; the hydraulic power is great, and is but partially improved. At Seneca Falls there is a descent of upwards of 40 feet within the distance of one mile. Here are also five locks in the Cayuga and Seneca canal, which unites with the Erie canal at Montezuma.

SENECA LAKE, is one of the largest as well as the most beautiful of the numerous lakes, which so much adorn western New-York. It extends from south to north 40 miles, and varies in width from 2 to 4 miles. It is very deep, and in consequence is never frozen. The depth is not accurately known, but was found a year or two ago to be about 560 feet about 12 miles above the outlet. The water is very clear, and at a considerable depth

below the surface of course cool; it is sometimes brought up for drinking by letting down a corked bottle, till it reaches a depth at which the pressure of the water forces in the cork, and fills it. The lands about the southern or upper extremity of the lake are high and picturesque; about the northern less elevated, but undulating, and covered with the richest crops, with here and there remains of the magnificent primitive forest. The outlet of the lake is at the north-eastern angle, and the discharge of water furnishes an ample supply of power to the manufactures of Waterloo and Seneca Falls, which flourishing villages are situated, the former about 6 and the latter 10 miles from the lake. Seneca lake receives the waters of Crooked lake at Dresden, about 12 miles above Geneva. The outlet of Crooked lake is about 6 miles in length, and the descent to Seneca lake about 270 feet. A canal constructed along this outlet connects the two lakes. Seneca lake does not so much abound with fish as some of the other lakes, probably in consequence of the depth and coldness of its waters. There are found in it, however, white-fish, pike, pickerel, trout, perch, herring, rock-bass, striped-bass, chub, sun-fish, cat-fish, eels, shiners, mullet, &c.

SENECA RIVER, is formed by the outlets of several important lakes, known as the *Central Lakes* of Western New-York. Seneca lake may be considered the largest, although differing very little in size with Cayuga lake. The outlet of Seneca lake first takes the name of the above river, it then receives the surplus waters of Cayuga lake, and in the course of a few miles unites with Clyde river, which receives the waters of Canandaigua lake; thence it pursues an easterly direction, receiving

in its course the waters of Owasco lake, Skaneateles lake and several smaller lakes, until it unites with the Oneida river, the outlet of Oneida lake; then the united streams take the name of Oswego river, which pursues a north course until it empties into Lake Ontario at the village of Oswego. These streams although not navigable for any considerable distance, constitute a large and steady volume of water, and afford hydraulic power to an immense extent. On their banks are many thriving villages and large manufacturing establishments.

SENECA SETTLEMENTS, OR RESERVATIONS, Erie county, consist of two Reservations; the Buffalo Creek Reservation is situated east, and adjoining the city of Buffalo; it contains about 50,000 acres of land, and forms a part of the towns of Black Rock, Cheektowaga, Lancaster, Alden, Wales, Aurora and Hamburg. Here is a population of about 1,000 Indians; a few are engaged in agriculture, while others spend an idle life in hunting and fishing. The Cattaraugus Creek Reservation is situated on the southern bounds of Erie county, extending in part into Cattaraugus county. Here are about 600 souls, partly engaged in agricultural pursuits. This latter settlement comprises part of the towns of Brandt and Collins.

SENNETT, t. Cayuga co. situated 4 miles north of the village of Auburn, and distant 154 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,060 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay and gravelly loam, most of it highly cultivated; drained north by several small streams running into Seneca river.

SENNETT, v. and p. o. Sennett, Cayuga co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; 2 taverns and 2 stores.

SEATAUKET, v. and p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. is situated on a harbor of the same name on the north side of Long Island ; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 125 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church; together with several taverns, stores and mechanic work shops.

SEWARD, t. Schoharie co. situated 15 miles west of the village of Schoharie, and distant 47 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,088 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating; soil, mostly of a good quality; drained east by Cobleskill. Gardnersville and Hyndsville are post offices.

SHAKER SETTLEMENT, Watervliet, Albany co. The *Settlement of Believers*, commonly called "Shakers," is situated in the north-west part of the town of Watervliet, 8 miles north-west of the city of Albany, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Schenectady, being about 2 miles south of the Schenectady and Troy turnpike. This settlement contains about 300 inhabitants, living in 4 distinct families, situated three-fourths of a mile apart, but forming one joint communion. It has 8 dwelling houses, 1 church, or house of public worship, 1 school-house, 3 buildings for the transaction of public business, and 20 shops or buildings for mechanical labor; with a variety of other buildings for the accommodation and purpose of agriculture and horticulture; 2 saw mills, and 1 grain mill, situated on a small stream called Scherlyn Kill, which flows north into the Mohawk, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant; also, 1 planing machine, and 1 carding machine and condenser, and 3 hand looms, by which are manufactured the principal part of the society's clothing, &c. The principal articles raised and manufactured for sale, are garden seeds, medicinal herbs, brooms, brushes and mops, whip-

lashes, palm leaf hats, bonnets and baskets.

SHAKER SETTLEMENT in Groveland, Livingston co. is situated on the line of the Genesee Valley canal, where the Dansville branch diverges and runs south-east a distance of 11 miles to the village of Dansville. This settlement or village is located on the Ca-shaqua creek; it contains about 130 inhabitants, 1 church, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, and several work shops, besides a number of dwelling houses.

SHAKER VILLAGE. See *New Lebanon*.

SHANDAKEN, t. Ulster co. situated 24 miles west of the village of Kingston, and distant 83 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,455 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous being mostly covered by the Catskill range; the soil is mostly of indifferent quality; drained east by the Esopus creek and south by the Neversink river.—*Shandaken*, Pine Hill and the Corners, are names of post offices.

SHARON, t. Schoharie co. situated 14 miles west of the village of Schoharie, and distant 40 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,520 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating, resting upon limestone, which in many places makes its appearance on the surface; in some places it is beautifully stratified and in others are caverns of great interest; here also is a mineral spring which of late has attracted much attention. It is drained north by Bowman's creek. *Sharon*, *Sharon Centre* and *Leesville*, are names of post offices.

SHARON SPRINGS, Sharon, Schoharie co. is located on a high and commanding eminence, surrounded by caverns and romantic scenery of the greatest beauty, where has recently been erected a splendid and commodious hotel for

the accommodation of visitors.—Here are springs greatly resembling those of the White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia; which have been proved to be highly efficacious in rheumatic, cutaneous and dyspeptic complaints, and in some respects possess medicinal and healing properties unsurpassed and believed to be unequalled by any in the United States. From a recent Analysis, made by Dr. Chilton, of New-York, the following results have been obtained from one gallon of this water :

	Grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia,.....	42.40
" Lime,	111.62
Chloride of Sodium,.....	2.24
" Magnesium,.....	2.40
Hydrosulphuret of Sodium, {	}
" Calcium, {	} 2.28
Vegetable Extractive Matter, }	
Total grains.	160.94

Sulphureted Hydrogen gas, 16 cubic inc.

SHAVERTOWN, p. o. Andes, Delaware co.

SHAWANGUNK, t. Ulster co. situated 24 miles south-west from the village of Kingston, and distant 87 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 3,886 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous on the north-west, being covered by the Shawangunk mountain ; on the east rolling and in some places level ; soil, various, on the east mostly sandy loam and very productive ; drained north-east by the Shawangunk creek and Wallkill. *Shawangunk*, *Bruynswick*, *New Hurley* and *Ulsterville*, are names of post offices. At the former are located 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 woollen factory, 2 distilleries and about 20 dwelling houses.

SHAWANGUNK CREEK, or RIVER, rises in Orange co. and flows north-east into Ulster county, where it empties into the Wallkill.

SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS,

is a continuation of the Allegany ridge, extending from the Delaware river in Orange county, in a north-east direction, through the east part of Sullivan into Ulster county, where it terminates in the town of New Paltz. This mountain is in part, on the eastern declivity cultivated, while on the west it is rocky and precipitous, and covered with a small growth of timber. Of its mineral productions, but little is as yet known, other than a fine lead mine, which has been worked to a considerable extent.

SHAWNEE, p. o. Wheatfield, Niagara co.

SHELBY, t. Orleans co. situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Albion, and distant 260 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,643 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level ; soil, calcareous loam ; drained south by Oak Orchard creek. *Shelby*, *Shelby Basin* and *Millville*, are names of post offices. At the former is a settlement containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and a few dwelling houses. *Shelby Basin* is situated on the line of the Erie canal.

SHELDON, t. Wyoming co. situated 13 miles west of the village of Warsaw, and distant 262 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,353 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, moist clay loam, well adapted to grass ;—drained north by Tonawanda creek and west by Seneca creek. *Sheldon*, *North Sheldon*, *Strykersville* and *Varysburg* are post offices.

SHELDON, v. and p. o. Sheldon, Wyoming co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 2 asheries and 1 tannery.

SHELTER ISLAND, t. Suffolk co. situated 20 miles east of the village of Riverhead, and distant

245 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 379 inhabitants. This town comprises the whole of Shelter Island, lying between Great Peconic bay and Gardiner's bay; it is 6 miles long by 4 miles broad. By the Indians it was called *Mun-hansack-aha-qushu-warnock*, signifying "an island sheltered by other islands." Its surface is uneven, and most of its soil light and sandy; some portions, however, are level and fertile.

SHENANDOAH, p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co.

SHERBURNE, t. Chenango co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Norwich, and distant 92 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,791 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, argillaceous and sandy loam; drained south by the Chenango river, parallel to which runs the Chenango canal.

SHERBURNE, v. and p. o. Sherburne, Chenango co. is situated on the east side of the Chenango river, on the line of the canal; it was incorporated in 1830, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, an incorporated academy, 3 taverns, 13 stores of different kinds, 3 forwarding houses, 1 pottery and 1 furnace.

SHERIDAN, t. Chautauque co. situated 20 miles north-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 307 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,883 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, mostly clay loam, with some sand; drained by Scott's, Walnut, and other creeks, flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the north-west. *Sheridan*, East Sheridan and Orrington, are names of post offices.

SHERMAN, t. Chautauque co. situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Mayville, and distant 340 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,099 inhabitants. The sur-

face is uneven; soil, clay and gravelly loam; drained south-west by French creek. *Sherman* and *Sherman Centre*, are names of post offices.

SHERWOOD'S CORNERS, p. o. Scipio, Cayuga co.

SHINGLE CREEK, p. o. Fowler, St. Lawrence co.

SHORT TRACT, p. o. Granger, Allegany co.

SHINNECOCK BAY, lying in the town of Southampton, Suffolk co. is a charming body of water; it is about 10 miles long and from 3 to 4 miles wide, separated from the ocean by a narrow sand beach, which has doubtless been entirely formed by the waves of the sea.—This beautiful expanse of water, has long been justly celebrated for the excellence and variety of its marine productions. The clams found here, are of a superior quality, and so abundant as to afford almost constant employment to a great number of persons, who probably take more than ten thousand dollars worth annually.

SHRUB OAK, p. o. Yorktown, Westchester co.

SHULTZVILLE, p. o. Clinton, Dutchess co.

SHUSHAN, v. and p. o. Salem. Washington co. is situated on the Battenkill; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, a public building called Shushan Hall; 1 store, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

SIDNEY, t. Delaware co. situated 18 miles west of the village of Delhi, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,732 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, declining west towards the Susquehanna river; soil, well adapted to grazing; drained by Oleout and some other small creeks flowing into the Susquehanna.—*Sidney*, *Sidney Centre*, *Sidney Plains* and *New Roads*, are names

of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement.

SIDNEY PLAINS, v. and p. o. Sidney, Delaware co. is situated on the east side of the Susquehanna river; it contains about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

SILLOAM, p. o. Smithfield, Madison co.; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill and about 30 dwelling houses.

SILVER CREEK, p. o. Hanover, Chautauque co.

SILVER CREEK, rises in Hanover, Chautauque co. and flows northwest into Lake Erie.

SILVER LAKE, p. o. Castile, Wyoming co.

SILVER LAKE, lying in Wyoming co. is a beautiful sheet of water; it is about 3 miles in length and three-fourths of a mile wide, abounding in bass, pickerel, muscalonge, and other fish peculiar to Lake Erie, from whence they were originally brought by the inhabitants residing in this vicinity.

SINCLAIRVILLE, v. Charlotte, Chautauque co. contains about 400 inhabitants, 80 dwellings, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 machine shop and 2 clothier's works.

SING SING, v. and p. o. Mount Pleasant, Westchester co. is delightfully situated on the east bank of the Hudson river. There are here four landings, from which steamboats and vessels ply daily to and from the city of New-York, a distance of 33 miles; the main part of the village is situated on high and uneven ground, rising to an eminence of 180 feet above tide water; from this point the view is extensive and varied, overlooking Tappan and Haverstraw bays, the Hudson and Croton rivers and the surrounding country, including a distant view of the Palisades and the Highlands. Sing Sing was in-

corporated in 1813, and now contains about 2,500 inhabitants, 250 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 6 hotels and taverns, 18 stores and groceries, 1 ship yard, 1 iron foundry, 1 grist mill, and Brandreth's pill factory. Here is situated near the river, the Mount Pleasant academy, an incorporated institution for boys; the edifice is constructed of marble, and is three stories in height above the basement; the Mount Pleasant Female Seminary is also an incorporated institution for young ladies, beautifully located, possessing every desirable advantage for a female boarding and day school. The Croton aqueduct bridge at this place, is an object of much attraction; it crosses over the Sing Sing Kill which passes through the village, by means of a handsome arch, constructed of solid masonry in the most durable manner; the space between the abutments is 88 feet, and the rise from the bottom of the creek, is about 100 feet.—This village derives its name from the Indian words "*Ossin-Sing*," meaning in their language, the *place of stone*; it is now celebrated for its marble quarries, which are worked to a great extent by the state prison convicts, who have here erected 2 large prisons, a keeper's house and several ranges of work shops, from materials found on the state farm; where is also located a silver mine, which was worked to some extent previous to the revolution, and a copper mine which has been more recently worked. The marble found in this vicinity, is of a good quality and almost inexhaustible; large quantities are annually quarried and sent to the city of New-York and other places.

The *Mount Pleasant State Prison*, situated about half a mile south of the village of Sing Sing,

and thirty-three miles north of the city of New-York ; contained in 1840, 827 male and female convicts, of whom 60 were females.—The prison grounds consist of 130 acres of land, lying between the villages of Sing Sing and Sparta ; being bounded on the east by the Highland turnpike, and on the west by the Hudson river, which here affords a depth of twelve feet of water at the landing. The main prison building is four hundred and eighty-four feet in length, running north and south, and forty-four feet in width, fronting westerly on the Hudson, being 5 stories in height and containing 1,000 cells ; in front and rear are located work shops of different kinds, which together with the keeper's house are all built of rough dressed marble. Attached to the prison building on the south, is a chapel, hospital, kitchen, storehouses, &c. A new prison for female convicts stands on elevated ground, and is built of marble in the Ionic order. It contains well furnished apartments in front for the matrons, and the interior finish for the reception of female convicts, is neat and well arranged.

SIX MILE CREEK, p. o. Granby, Oswego co.

SIX MILE CREEK, rises in Tompkins county, and flows northwest, emptying into the head of Cayuga lake at the village of Ithaca.

SKANEATELES, t. Onondaga co. situated 16 miles south-west of the village of Syracuse, and distant 146 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 3,981 inhabitants. The surface is undulating ; soil, mostly of an excellent quality, and highly cultivated ; the northern and broadest part of Skaneateles lake is in this town, which sends forth a copious outlet north into Seneca river. Skaneateles, Mandana, Mottsville and Rhoades are post offices.

SKANEATELES, v. and p. o. Skaneateles, Onondaga co. is delightfully situated at the foot of Skaneateles lake ; it was incorporated in 1833, and now contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church ; 2 public houses, 2 printing offices, 15 stores of different kinds ; 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 machine shop, 1 tannery, 1 iron foundry, and 2 extensive carriage manufactories, besides many other kinds of mechanic work shops. A branch railroad extends from this place a distance of 5 miles north, uniting with the Auburn and Syracuse railroad.

SKANEATELES LAKE, lies partly between the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga ; it is 15 miles long, and from half a mile to one mile wide. This is a beautiful and romantic sheet of water ; on the north it is surrounded by highly cultivated farms and country residences, while on the south the banks are more rugged and the scenery very picturesque and romantic. It is also highly celebrated for its fine trout, which are taken in great abundance, weighing from 5 to 10 pounds.

SLATE HILL, p. o. Minisink, Orange co.

SLATERSVILLE, v. and p. o. Caroline, Tompkins co. situated on Six Mile Creek ; contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 1 carding and fulling mill and 2 tanneries.

SLOANSVILLE, v. and p. o. Schoharie, Schoharie co. is situated on the Cherry Valley turnpike, and on Vly creek ; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses ; 1 Baptist church ; 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill and several saw mills.

SLOATSBURGH, v. Ramapo, Rockland co. This is a manufacturing settlement, handsomely situated on the Ramapo river; it contains 1 church, 1 store, 1 cotton factory, 1 machine shop, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and about 20 dwelling houses.

SMITHBORO', v. and p. o. Tioga, Tioga co. is situated on the north side of the Susquehanna river; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 3 stores and 1 saw mill.

SMITHFIELD, t. Madison co. situated 5 miles north of the village of Morrisville, and distant 106 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,699 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, highly fertile, underlaid with slate and lime; drained north by Canaseraga and Cowasalon creeks. Peterboro' and Siloam are names of post offices.

SMITH'S MILLS, p. o. Hanover, Chautauque co.

SMITHTON, p. o. Broome, Schoharie co.

SMITHTOWN, t. Suffolk co. situated 28 miles west of the village of Riverhead, and distant 197 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,932 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy loam; drained by Nesaquake river, flowing into Long Island Sound, which bounds it on the north. Smithtown and Comac are names of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement.

SMITHTOWN BAY, is a large indentation of Long Island Sound; it lies on the north side of Long Island, in the town of the same name, and is a good anchoring ground during easterly storms. It abounds with most kinds of fish, and is a great resort of wild water fowl.

SMITHVILLE, t. Chenango co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of Norwich, and distant 131

miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,762 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam; drained south by Geneganslette creek and some other small streams running into the Chenango river.

SMITHVILLE, v. and p. o. Adams, Jefferson county, contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses; 1 Presbyterian church; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 carriage manufactory, an ashery and a distillery.

SMITHVILLE FLATS, v. and p. o. Smithville, Chenango co. is situated on Geneganslette creek; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses; 1 Baptist church; 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 scythe and axe factory; 1 rake and pail factory; 1 clothier's works, and 1 tannery.

SMOKY HOLLOW, p. o. Claverack, Columbia county. Here are located 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, and 1 machine shop; 2 public houses, and about 20 dwelling houses.

SMYRNA, t. Chenango co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Norwich, and distant 96 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,246 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, mostly good, with fertile valleys; drained south-east by several tributaries of Chenango river.

SMYRNA, v. and p. o. Smyrna, Chenango co. is situated on the great western turnpike; it was incorporated in 1829, and now contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist church; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 satinet factory, 1 cloth dressing and carding machine, and 1 tannery.

SNAKE ISLAND. See *Rattlesnake Island*.

SOCIALITY, p. o. Dayton, Cataraugus co.

SODUS, t. Wayne co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Lyons, and distant 176 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,472 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, declining north toward Lake Ontario; soil, well adapted to grain and grass; drained by Salmon creek and several small streams running into Sodus bay and Lake Ontario, which lie on the north. Sodus, *Sodus Centre*, Sodus Point, South Sodus, Alton and Salmon Creek are names of post offices.

SODUS, v. and p. o. Sodus, Wayne co. is situated on the Ridge road, 5 miles south of Lake Ontario; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 steam saw mill, 1 tannery and 1 ashery.

SODUS BAY, is an irregular body of water, lying in the towns of Sodus and Huron, Wayne co. communicating with Lake Ontario on the north. It may be called 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles wide. It is navigable, and at its mouth have been erected extensive piers and light-houses. It is sometimes called *Great Sodus Bay*.

SODUS POINT, v. and p. o. Sodus, Wayne co. is situated at the entrance of Great Sodus bay, into Lake Ontario. Here are situated two piers and two light-houses, constructed by the United States government at a large expense, affording a safe and commodious harbor. This is a port of entry, and contains 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 steam saw mill and 25 dwelling houses.

SOLON, t. Cortland co. situated 12 miles east of the village of Cortland, and distant 140 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,311 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravel, clay and sandy loam, of good quality and well adapted for grazing; drained

south by the Otselic river and some of its tributaries. Solon and East Solon are names of post offices.

SOMERS, t. Westchester co. situated 20 miles north of the village of White Plains, and distant 120 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,082 inhabitants. The surface is uneven in part, with some extensive plains; soil, various, but mostly well adapted to grass and grain; drained south by the Croton river and some of its tributaries. Somers, West Somers and Owenville are names of post offices.

SOMERS, v. and p. o. Somers, Westchester co. is situated on the Croton turnpike; it contains 2 churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 35 or 40 dwelling houses.

SOMERSET, t. Niagara co. situated 14 miles north-east of the village of Lockport, and distant 280 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,742 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy and clay loam; drained by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. *Somerset* and County Line are names of post offices.

SOMERVILLE, v. and p. o. Rossie, St. Lawrence co. contains about 175 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

SOUTH AMENIA, p. o. Amenia, Dutchess co.

SOUTHAMPTON, t. Suffolk co. centrally distant 10 miles south-east of Riverhead, and 247 from Albany; contained in 1840, 6,205 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, light sand and sandy loam, and when well manured produces abundant crops of grass and grain. This is a large town, being bounded on the north by Great and Little Peconic bays, and on the south by the Atlantic ocean; there are numerous indentations and headlands, abounding

with fish, and game of different kinds. Southampton, Bridgehampton, Flanders, Good Ground, Quogue, Sag Harbor and Speonk are names of post offices.

SOUTHAMPTON, v. and p. o. Southampton, Suffolk co. is situated on the post road running on the south side of Long Island; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 3 wind-mills, besides several taverns, stores and mechanic work shops.

SOUTH ARGYLE, p. o. Argyle, Washington co.

SOUTH ATHOL, p. o. Athol, Warren co.

SOUTH AVON, p. o. Avon, Livingston co.

SOUTH BAINBRIDGE, v. and p. o. Bainbridge, Chenango county, is an agricultural settlement, situated on both sides of the Susquehanna river; it contains 2 churches, 3 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and about 40 dwelling houses.

SOUTH BARRE, p. o. Barre, Orleans co.

SOUTH BAY, lying in the county of Washington, between the towns of Dresden and Whitehall, communicates with Lake Champlain; it is about 4 miles long and half a mile wide.

SOUTH BAY. See *Great South Bay*.

SOUTH BRANCH, p. o. Wirt, Allegany co.

SOUTH BRISTOL, t. Ontario co. situated 12 miles south of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 205 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,375 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam of medium quality; drained north by Mud creek, and east by some small streams running into Canandaigua lake. *South Bristol* is the name of a post office.

SOUTH BROADALBIN, p. o. Broadalbin, Fulton co.

SOUTH BUTLER, p. o. Butler, Wayne co.

SOUTH BYRON, p. o. Byron, Genesee co.

SOUTH CAIRO, p. o. Cairo, Greene co.

SOUTH CAMERON, p. o. Cameron, Steuben co.

SOUTH CANTON, p. o. Canton, St. Lawrence co.

SOUTH CHILI, p. o. Chili, Monroe co.

SOUTH COLUMBIA, p. o. Columbia, Herkimer co.

SOUTH CORINTH, p. o. Corinth, Saratoga co.

SOUTH CORTLAND, p. o. Cortlandville, Cortland co.

SOUTH DANBY, p. o. Danby, Tompkins co.

SOUTH DANSVILLE, p. o. Dansville, Steuben co.

SOUTH DICKINSON, p. o. Dickinson, Franklin co.

SOUTH DOVER, p. o. Dover, Dutchess co.

SOUTH DURHAM, p. o. Durham, Greene co.

SOUTHEAST, t. Putnam co. situated 5 miles east of the village of Carmel, and distant 113 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,910 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, with a fertile soil, well adapted to grass or grain; drained southwest by the Croton river. *Southeast*, Doansburgh and Milltown are names of post offices.

SOUTH EASTON, p. o. Easton, Washington co.

SOUTH EDMESTON, p. o. Edmeston, Otsego co.

SOUTH EDWARDS, p. o. Edwards, St. Lawrence co.

SOUTHFIELD, t. Richmond co. situated 2 miles east of the village of Richmond, and distant 155 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,619 inhabitants. The surface is diversified, being hilly on the north, and level on the south, with some extensive tracts of marsh, or salt meadow, around the Great

Kills. Here is an extensive shad fishery, where are annually caught great quantities, early in the spring, when they command a large price. This town is bounded on the south-east by the Narrows, and the Lower bay of New-York; it contains the village of Stapleton and a part of the village of Richmond; on the east lie Forts Tompkins and Richmond, together with some batteries for the protection of the bay and harbor of New-York.

SOUTH FRANKLIN, p. o. Franklin, Delaware co.

SOUTH HAMMOND, p. o. St. Lawrence co.

SOUTH HARTFORD, p. o. Hartford, Washington co. Here are situated 1 Presbyterian and 1 Universalist church; 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 tannery and about 20 dwelling houses.

SOUTH KORTWRIGHT, p. o. Kortwright, Delaware co.

SOUTH LANSING, p. o. Lansing, Tompkins co.

SOUTH LE ROY, p. o. Le Roy, Genesee co.

SOUTH LIVONIA, p. o. Livonia, Livingston co.

SOUTH LODI, p. o. Lodi, Seneca co.

SOUTH MARCELLUS, p. o. Marcellus, Onondaga co.

SOUTH MIDDLETON, p. o. Wallkill, Orange co.

SOUTH NEW BERLIN, v. and p. o. New Berlin, Chenango co. is situated on the west bank of the Unadilla river; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns and 4 stores.

SOUTHOLD, t. Suffolk co. situated 15 miles east of the village of Riverhead, and distant 245 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,907 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, and surrounded on three sides by water, forming a neck of land constituting the north-east portion of Long Island; soil,

sand and sandy loam. There are several islands attached to this town, the principal of which are Fisher's, Gull, Plumb and Robbins' island; having Long Island Sound on the north, and Great Peconic and Gardiner's bay on the south. Southold, Cochogue, Greenport, Mattituck, Orient and Rocky Point are names of post offices.

SOUTHOLD, v. and p. o. Southold, Suffolk co. is a long scattered settlement; there is running through this town one main road, extending from east to west, on which are a succession of settlements of a like character.

SOUTH ONONDAGA, p. o. Onondaga, Onondaga co.

SOUTH OTSELIC, p. o. Otselic, Chenango co.

SOUTH OWEGO, p. o. Owego, Tioga co.

SOUTH OXFORD, p. o. Oxford, Chenango co.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, p. o. Oyster Bay, Queens co. Here is a continuous settlement across the south part of the town, in full view of the Great South bay and Atlantic ocean.

SOUTHPORT, t. Chemung co. situated 4 miles south of the village of Elmira, and distant 203 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,101 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly, with broad and rich alluvial flats on the Chemung river, which forms in part the north boundary. Southport, Post's Corners, Seeley's Creek and Wellsburgh are names of post offices.

SOUTH PULTNEY, p. o. Pultney, Steuben co.

SOUTH ROYALTON, p. o. Royalton, Niagara co.

SOUTH RUTLAND, p. o. Rutland, Jefferson co.

SOUTH SALEM, p. o. Lewisborough, Westchester co.

SOUTH SCHODACK, p. o. Schodack, Rensselaer co.

SOUTH SODUS, v. and p. o. Sodus, Wayne co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 1 tannery.

SOUTH STEPHENTOWN, p. o. Stephentown, Rensselaer co.

SOUTH TRENTON, p. o. Trenton, Oneida co.

SOUTH VALLEY, p. o. Cherry Valley, Otsego co.

SOUTH VENICE, p. o. Venice, Cayuga co.

SOUTH VESTAL, p. o. Vestal, Broome co.

SOUTHVILLE, p. o. Stockholm, St. Lawrence co.

SOUTH WALES, p. o. Wales, Erie co.

SOUTH WESTERLO, p. o. Westerlo, Albany co. Here are situated 2 churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, 1 fanning mill manufactory, and about 20 dwelling houses.

SOUTHWICK, p. o. Wawarsing, Ulster co.

SOUTH WINDSOR, p. o. Windsor, Broome co.

SOUTH WORCESTER, v. and p. o. Worcester, Otsego co. is situated on Charlotte river; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

SPAFFORD, t. Onondaga co. situated 18 miles south-west of the village of Syracuse, and distant 152 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,873 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and in some places broken; soil, various; watered by Skaneateles lake on the west, and Otisco lake on the east. *Spafford*, *Spafford Hollow* and *Borodino* are names of post offices. At the former there is a small agricultural settlement.

SPARTA, t. Livingston co. situated 12 miles south of the village of Geneseo, and distant 231 miles from Albany; contained in 1840,

5,841 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly; soil, fertile clay loam on the hills, and in the valleys sandy alluvion; drained southwest by the Canaseraga creek. The Dansville branch of the Genesee Valley canal, extends through this town. *Sparta*, *Byersville*, *Dansville*, *Kyserville*, *North Sparta*, *Scottsburgh*, *Tuscarora* and *Union Corners* are names of post offices.

SPARTA, v. Mount Pleasant, Westchester co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, one mile south of Sing Sing; it contains 1 tavern, 2 stores, about 40 dwelling houses, and a very convenient landing.

SPEEDSVILLE, v. and p. o. Caroline, Tompkins co. is situated on West Owego creek; it contains about 500 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 saw mill, 1 carriage manufactory, 1 ashery and 1 brick yard.

SPENCER, t. Tioga co. situated 15 miles north-west of the village of Owego, and distant 181 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,532 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam; drained by the Cattotong creek and some of its branches.

SPENCER, v. and p. o. Spencer, Tioga co. contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 1 tannery.

SPENCERPORT, v. and p. o. Ogden, Monroe co. is situated on the Erie canal; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 5 stores and groceries, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 furnace and 1 carriage factory.

SPENCERTOWN, v. and p. o. Austerlitz, Columbia co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling

houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 plaster mill.

SPEONK, p. o. Southampton, Suffolk co.

SPLIT ROCK, p. o. Essex, Essex co.

SPORTSVILLE, p. o. Lexington, Greene co.

SPRAKER'S BASIN, p. o. Root, Montgomery co. is situated on the line of the Erie canal. Here are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 20 dwelling houses.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Otsego co. situated 8 miles north of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 59 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,382 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly, with fertile soil in the valleys; in the centre of this town lies the north end of Otsego lake. *Springfield* and East Springfield are names of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement.

SPRING MILLS, p. o. Independence, Allegany co.

SPRINGPORT, t. Cayuga co. situated 9 miles south-west of the village of Auburn, and distant 165 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,890 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, calcareous loam, rich and highly cultivated; drained by some small streams flowing into Cayuga lake, which bounds it on the west. Union Spring is the name of a post office.

SPRINGVILLE, v. and p. o. Concord, Erie co. is situated on Spring creek; it was incorporated in 1834, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 175 dwelling houses; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 3 taverns, 5 stores, 2 flouring mills, 3 saw mills, 2 tanneries, 2 woollen factories, 1 furnace, 1 cabinet factory; all using water power, which flows from a

spring that rises in the neighborhood.

SPRINGWATER, t. Livingston co. situated 16 miles south-east of the village of Geneseo, and distant 223 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,832 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil, clay loam, better adapted to grass than grain; drained north by the inlet of Hemlock lake. *Springwater* and *Springwater Valley* are names of post offices.

SPROUT CREEK, p. o. La Grange, Dutchess co.

SPRUCE, p. o. Albion, Oswego co.

SPUYTEN DUVAL CREEK. See *Harlem River*.

SQUAW ISLAND, lies in the Niagara river, and is attached to the town of Black Rock, Erie co. It contains about 130 acres of land.

STAATSBURGH, p. o. Hyde Park, Dutchess co.

STAFFORD, t. Genesee co. situated 5 miles east of the village of Batavia, and distant 238 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,561 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, clay and gravelly loam, underlaid by limestone; drained on the east by Allen's creek, and north by Black creek. Stafford and Roanoke are names of post offices. Morganville is the name of a settlement.

STAFFORD, v. and p. o. Stafford, Genesee co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 1 tavern and 2 stores.

STAMFORD, t. Delaware co. situated 16 miles east of the village of Delhi, and distant 58 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,681 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly and broken, but much of it arable; soil, well adapted to grazing; drained by the head branches of the Delaware river. *Stamford* and *Hobart* are names

of post offices. At the former is a settlement, containing 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

STANFORD, t. Dutchess co. situated 16 miles north-east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 72 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,278 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, gravelly and sandy loam, mostly well adapted to grazing; drained south-east by Wappinger's creek. Attlebury, Hull's Mills and Stanfordville are names of post offices.

STANFORDVILLE, v. and p. o. Stanford, Dutchess co. is situated on the east side of Wappinger's creek; it contains 1 church, 2 Friends' meeting houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, and 20 or 25 dwelling houses, mostly inhabited by Quakers.

STAPLETON, v. Southfield, Richmond co. is delightfully situated on the east side of Staten Island, about 2 miles north of the "Narrows." It contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses; 1 Methodist church, and 1 Reformed Dutch chapel attached to the Seamen's Retreat; 3 hotels kept open during the summer months, and 3 taverns; 1 store and 1 printing office. Here is located the "*Seamen's Retreat*," a hospital for the reception of sick and disabled seamen. It was founded by a law of the state in 1830, levying a tax on each master of a vessel of \$1.50 for each foreign voyage, and \$1, for every mariner, and 25 cents for each voyage coastwise; which entitles each individual to the benefits of the hospital, while sick or disabled. This institution was opened for the reception of patients Oct. 1, 1831, since which time have been admitted, to 1841, a period of ten years, 9,559 patients, of which 9,428 have

been cured, relieved, or have died; and there were remaining on the 31st of December, 1840, 131 patients in hospital. The institution is managed by a board of trustees, five of whom are appointed by the governor and senate, six are trustees by virtue of their offices, and five more are elected by them, forming a board of sixteen. The amount collected, is about \$27,000 annually—in addition to which, the Retreat has had a loan of \$45,000 from the funds of the Marine Hospital, arising from alien passengers. The hospital is a valuable building—is of three stories, 208 feet by 52, having wings of 34 feet in depth, and two stories in height. This hospital cost \$100,000, and will accommodate two hundred patients. Attached to this Retreat is 37 acres of land, which cost the state about \$10,000.

STARK, t. Herkimer co. situated 12 miles south-east of the village of Herkimer, and distant 69 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,766 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy calcareous loam, fruitful in grain and grass; drained north-east by Otsquaga creek. Starkville and Van Hornsville are names of post offices.

STARKEY, t. Yates co. situated 10 miles south-east of the village of Penn-Yan, and distant 190 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,426 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam; drained by several small streams running into Seneca lake, which bounds it on the east. Starkey, Dundee, Eddy-town, Rock Stream and Big Stream Point are names of post offices.

STARKSVILLE, v. Hoosick, Rensselaer co. is situated on Walloomsack creek; this is a manufacturing settlement, containing 1 cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 1 store and about 25 dwelling houses.

Within one mile of this place is situated the battle ground, known as the *Bennington battle ground*, where Gen. Stark defeated the British under Col. Baum, Aug. 16, 1777.

STARKVILLE, v. and p. o. Stark, Herkimer co. contains 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and about 30 dwelling houses.

STATE BRIDGE, p. o. Lenox, Madison co.

STATEN ISLAND, forming the county of Richmond, lies centrally 12 miles south south-west from the city of New-York; it is 14 miles long, and from 4 to 8 miles wide, and is divided into four towns. (See *Richmond County*.) The surface on the north is in part high and hilly, but more level towards the south. *Richmond Hill*, is elevated 307 feet above the ocean; from this eminence is afforded varied and delightful prospects, forming altogether a beautiful and highly interesting panoramic view. In a clear day may be distinctly seen the city of New-York, with its numerous spires and mass of architecture, hemmed in by a forest of masts; the noble bay and harbor, where unites the Hudson with the East river,—the many islands and beautiful headlands, some of them bristling with the means of defence, embosomed in waters which are often whitened by the canvass of an hundred ships, overhung by clouds of smoke proceeding from the many steamboats gliding upon the waters, like things of life. Long Island on the east, with its growing city, swelling hills and highly cultivated farms,—New-Jersey on the west, with its circular sweep of many miles from Jersey City to Neversink hills, and Sandy Hook light house; together with the Lower bay of New-York, and the broad Atlantic beyond. These, and many more points of attrac-

tion require to be seen to be realized in all their splendor. The island itself with its numerous settlements and charming villages, surrounded by cultivated fields, presents a lovely picture; where dwells opulence and taste combined; many of the most beautiful sites, being adorned with costly mansions, or the more picturesque cottage.

STATEN ISLAND SOUND, separates Staten Island from New-Jersey on the west; it communicates with the bay of New-York on the east through the "Kills," with Newark bay on the north and with Raritan bay on the south. It is 18 miles long, and is navigable for steamboats and other vessels of a large class, although not of great width. Here are taken large quantities of oysters and clams, which are greatly improved by being transplanted in Raritan and Prince's bays, where are large beds prepared on purpose for improving the growth and flavor of this article of luxury, when of a superior quality.

STEPHENSTOWN, t. Rensselaer co. situated 22 miles south-east of the city of Troy, and distant 21 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,753 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, with a valley extending through the centre from north to south, through which flows Kinderhook creek; having a fertile soil, well adapted to grazing. *Stephentown*, North Stephentown, South Stephentown and West Stephentown, are names of post offices.

STERLING, t. Cayuga co. situated 25 miles north of the village of Auburn, and distant 172 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,533 inhabitants. The surface is level or undulating; soil, mostly sandy loam; drained by Little Sodus creek flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. Lit-

tle Sodus bay lies in the north-west part of this town, communicating with Lake Ontario. Sterling, Little Sodus, Martville and North Sterling, are names of post offices.

STERLING, v. and p. o. Sterling, Cayuga co. is situated on Sodus creek ; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 1 tannery and 1 iron foundery.

STERLINGVILLE, v. and p. o. Philadelphia, Jefferson co. is a manufacturing settlement; situated on a tributary of Indian river ; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Roman Catholic church, 1 tavern and 1 store. Here is located an extensive furnace; manufacturing iron from the ore which abounds in this vicinity of the best quality.

STEUBEN COUNTY, taken from Ontario in 1796, is centrally distant 215 miles south of west from the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the south by the Pennsylvania state line, on the west by the county of Allegany, on the north by the counties of Livingston, Ontario and Yates, and on the east by Seneca lake and the county of Chemung. This is a large and important county ; it is well watered and abounds in a large growth of forest trees. The surface is diversified, consisting of a succession of hills and rich valleys ; the soil is mostly productive and well adapted to grazing. Large quantities of lumber, live stock and other products, are annually exported from this county to southern and eastern markets. Of the mineral productions, but little is as yet known, but from its contiguity to the coal regions of Pennsylvania, many entertain sanguine expectations that coal will be found in this section of country ; here exist some beds of iron ore, and several mineral springs have lately been discovered, one of which, in the town of Hornby, from a recent analysis, bids fair to obtain notoriety. The *Corning* and *Bloomsburg railroad* enters this county from Pennsylvania, on the south, and terminates at the village of Corning, which is situated at the head of the navigable feeder of the *Chemung canal* ; where also passes the *New-York* and *Erie railroad*, in its circuitous route from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Seneca and Crooked lakes on the north, communicate by means of canals with the Erie canal, which great works altogether, afford safe and speedy modes of conveyance for passengers or merchandise. Its area is about 1,400 square miles, or 897,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Steuben county, with the population in 1840.

Addison,	1,920	Lindley,	638
BATH,.....	4,915	Orange,	1,824
Bradford,.....	1,547	Painted Post,.....	1,674
Cameron,	1,359	Prattsburgh,.....	2,455
Campbell,	852	Pultney,.....	1,784
Canisteo,	941	Reading,	1,541
Caton,	797	Troupsburg,.....	1,171
Conhocton,	2,965	Tyrone,	2,122
Dansville,.....	2,725	Urbana,	1,884
Erwin,	785	Wayne,	1,377
Greenwood,	1,138	Wheeler,	1,294
Hornby,	1,048	Woodhull,	827
Hornellsville,	2,121		
Howard,.....	3,247	Total inhabitants,.....	46,138
Jasper,	1,187		

STEUBEN, t. Oneida co. situated 16 miles north of the city of Utica, and distant 103 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,993 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, moist clay loam, well adapted to grass; in this town are made large quantities of butter and cheese; drained south-east by Cincinnati creek, and west by tributaries of the Mohawk river. *Steuben*, is the name of a post office.

STILLWATER, t. Saratoga co. situated 10 miles east of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 20 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,733 inhabitants. The surface is level or undulating; soil on the east, clay loam; on the west, sand and sandy loam; drained by Anthony's kill and some other small streams flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the east. In the north part of this town, is situated the battle ground where Gen. Burgoyne was defeated by the American army under Gen. Gates in 1777. Here are Bemis' Heights and Freeman's farm, on which the principal battles were fought; also the meadow where Gen. Frazer, the second in command of the British army, was mortally wounded. Stillwater, Bemis' Heights, Ketchum's Corners and Mechanicsville are names of post offices.

STILLWATER, v. and p. o. Stillwater, Saratoga co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river; it was incorporated in 1816, and now contains 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and an academy in a flourishing condition.

STIMPSON'S CORNER, v. Galway, Saratoga co. is an agricultural settlement containing 1 public house, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings.

STOCKBRIDGE, t. Madison co. situated 5 miles north-east of the

village of Morrisville, and distant 97 miles from Albany; contained in 1810, 2,320 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, fertile and mostly well cultivated; drained north by Oneida creek.—*Stockbridge*, Knoxville and Muns ville, are names of post offices.

STOCKHOLM, t. St. Lawrence co. situated 18 miles north-east of the village of Canton, and distant 227 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,995 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat stony; soil, rich mould, underlaid by limestone, and heavily timbered; drained north by St. Regis river and its tributaries. *Stockholm*, Southville and West Stockholm, are names of post offices.

STOCKPORT, t. Columbia co. situated 5 miles north of the city of Hudson, and distant 25 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,815 inhabitants. The surface is uneven; soil, clay and sandy loam; drained by Kinderhook creek flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds it on the west. *Stockport* is the name of a post office. *Columbiaville* is the name of a manufacturing village.

STOCKTON, t. Chautauque co. situated 7 miles east of the village of Mayville, and distant 323 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,078 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, on the uplands, moist clay, well adapted to grass, with fertile alluvion in the valleys, producing large crops of different kinds of grain; drained south by Bear creek and some other small streams. *Stockton* and *Oregon*, are names of post offices.

STOKES, p. o. Lee, Oneida co.

STONE ARABIA, p. o. Palatine, Montgomery co.; here are situated a Dutch Reformed church erected in 1788, and a Lutheran church built in 1791; 1 tavern and about 15 dwelling houses. This is

one of the oldest settlements in the county of Montgomery. A battle was fought here during the revolutionary war, in which engagement Col. Brown of the American army, was killed, and interred in the Dutch Reformed burying ground ; a monument was erected to his memory, by the citizens in this vicinity, July 4, 1837.

STONE CHURCH, p. o. Bergen, Genesee co.

STONE MILLS, p. o. Orleans, Jefferson co.

STONE RIDGE, p. o. Marbletown, Ulster co. here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 tannery and about 25 dwelling houses.

STONY BROOK, v. and p. o. Brookhaven, Suffolk co. is situated on the north side of Long Island, where is a fine harbor, accessible at all seasons of the year. It contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern and a few stores, 1 grist mill, 1 fulling and cloth dressing works, and a large piano forte manufactory. Ship building has been and is still carried on extensively here, giving employment to a number of mechanics.

STONY ISLAND, lies at the foot of Lake Ontario, and is attached to the town of Henderson, Jefferson co. It is 3 miles long and about 1 mile wide.

STORMVILLE, p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co.

STOW'S SQUARE, p. o. Lowville, Lewis co.

STRATFORD, t. Fulton co. situated 15 miles north-west of the village of Johnstown, and distant 60 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 500 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous ;—soil, mostly of indifferent quality, with some portions adapted to grazing ; drained south by East Canada creek and its tributaries. *Stratford* is the name of a post office.

STRAWBERRY ISLAND, lies in the Niagara river, about a mile below Black Rock ; it contains 100 acres of low ground, covered with long and coarse grass and a few trees. It is a great resort for sportsmen in certain seasons, when wild ducks are plenty, and affords fine fishing grounds.

STRYKERSVILLE, v. Broome, Schoharie co. contains 2 taverns, 1 store, 3 tanneries and 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

STRYKERSVILLE, v. and p. o. Sheldon, Wyoming co. is situated on Buffalo creek ; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and 1 ashery.

STUYVESANT, t. Columbia co. situated 12 miles north of the city of Hudson, and distant 18 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,779 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, clay, gravel and loam, of a good quality ; watered by the Hudson river which bounds it on the west. Stuyvesant and Stuyvesant Falls, are post offices.

STUYVESANT, v. and p. o. Stuyvesant, Columbia co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river, 18 miles below the city of Albany ; this place was formerly known as *Kinderhook Landing* ; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 10 or 12 stores and store-houses, and about 50 dwellings.—A steamboat and freight barges, together with several sloops, are owned at this place, doing an extensive business in freighting produce and merchandise to and from the New-York market.

STUYVESANT FALLS, p. o. Stuyvesant, Columbia co. is a manufacturing village, situated on Kinderhook creek ; it contains 2 cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 paper mill, 2 taverns, 3 stores and about

40 dwellings. The water power still unoccupied at this place, is capable of propelling a large amount of machinery.

SUCCESS, p. o. Riverhead, Suffolk co.
SUCCESS POND. See Lakeville.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, originally organized in 1683, is centrally distant 65 miles east of the city of New-York, and 175 miles east of south from Albany ; it is bounded on the north by Long Island Sound, east and south by the Atlantic ocean, and west by Queens county. The surface of this county is mostly level ; on the north, however, adjoining Long Island sound, the land is considerably broken and hilly.—The soil is either sand or sandy loam, easily worked and productive when well tilled ; extensive salt meadows border the numerous bays and creeks, yielding large quantities of salt hay. There are several islands adjoining this part of Long Island, which are attached to and form a part of this county ; the largest are Shelter island, Gardiner's island and Fisher's island. The Peconic river and some other small streams drain this county, which is mostly surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic. In minerals, it is rather deficient; hematite iron ore is found, but not in large quantities. Salt is manufactured in some places, by the exposure of sea water in shallow vats to the sun and wind. The *Long Island railroad*, when completed, will run on the north side of this county from east to west. Its area is about 973 square miles, or 626,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Suffolk county, with the population in 1840.

Brookhaven,	7,050	Smithtown,	1,932
Easthampton,	2,076	Southampton,	6,205
Huntington,.....	6,562	Southold,	3,907
Islip,.....	1,909		
RIVERHEAD,	2,449	Total inhabitants,.....	32,469
Shelter Island,.....	379		

SUFFOLK, C. H. p. o. Riverhead, Suffolk co. is located in the village of Riverhead.

SUGAR HILL, p. o. Orange, Steuben co.

SUGAR LOAF, v. and p. o. Goshen and Warwick, Orange co. contains about 140 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, taken from Ulster in 1809, is centrally distant 100 miles south-west of the city of Albany ; it is bounded on the north by Delaware and Ulster counties, east by Ulster and Orange, south and south-west by Orange county and the Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. A large portion of the surface of this county is hilly and mountainous; the Shawangunk mountain lies on its eastern limits, and detached hills and mountains are scattered over the northern and western parts. The soil is as various as the surface ; there are many fine fertile valleys, and much of the uplands are well adapted to grazing. The timber consists principally of pine, hemlock, beech, maple and linden. Although the number of minerals in this county are not large, there has recently been opened in the vicinity of Wurtzboro, on the line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, a mine of lead ore ; large quantities of this ore have been raised, and the difficulties which attended the reduction of it have been overcome. The Delaware river waters it on the south-west, into which flow the Neversink and

Mongoup rivers, besides several other streams of less size ; there are also several small lakes scattered over the county. The *Delaware* and *Hudson canal* and the *New-York* and *Erie railroad*, both traverse this county. The county buildings are located in the village of Monticello, in the town of Thompson. Its area is about 919 square miles, or 587,000 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Sullivan county, with the population in 1840.

Bethel,	1,483	Mamakating,.....	3,418
Cochecton,	622	Neversink,.....	1,681
Fallsburgh,	1,782	Rockland,.....	826
Forrestburgh,	433	THOMPSON,.....	2,610
Liberty,	1,569		
Lumberland,	1,205	Total inhabitants,.....	15,629

SULLIVAN, t. Madison co. situated 18 miles north-west of the village of Morrisville, and distant 129 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 4,390 inhabitants. The surface is level on the north and undulating on the south ; soil, mostly very fertile, consisting of alluvion on the north ; drained by Canaseraga and Chittenango creeks flowing into Oneida lake, which bounds it on the north. Sullivan, Bridgeport, Chittenango, Joslin's Corners and New Boston, are names of post offices.

SULLIVAN, v. and p. o. Sullivan, Madison co. is situated on the Canaseraga creek ; it was incorporated in 1823, but no attention is now paid to its act of incorporation ; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Free church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 grist mill and 1 fanning mill. This place is sometimes called *Canaseraga*.

SUMMER HILL, t. Cayuga co. situated 24 miles south-east of the village of Auburn, and distant 147 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,446 inhabitants. The surface is hilly ; soil, clay loam of medium quality ; drained south by the head branches of Fall creek.—*Summer Hill*, is the name of a post office.

SUMMER VALLEY, p. o. Belfast, Allegany co.

SUMMIT, t. Schoharie co. situated 16 miles south-west of the village of Schoharie, and distant 52 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 2,010 inhabitants. The surface is high and hilly, comprising the highest land in the county ;—soil, sandy loam, well adapted to grass ; drained west by Charlotte river and east by tributaries of the Schoharie creek. *Summit* and Charlotteville are names of post offices.

SUSQUEHANNA, p. o. Colesville, Broome co.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, rises in Otsego co. and passes in a circuitous direction, through the counties of Chenango, Broome and Tioga, thence into the state of Pennsylvania. It extends through a part of Maryland, emptying its waters into the Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace. This is a large and rapid stream, affording on its upper waters, an immense amount of available hydraulic power ; it is also extensively used for floating lumber and produce to market, and is navigable for small steamboats and other craft, for a considerable distance ; its entire length is about 450 miles.

SWEDEN, t. Monroe co. situated 15 miles west of the city of Rochester, and distant 241 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,884 inhabitants. The surface is undu-

lating; soil, moist argillaceous loam, well adapted to grass, grain and fruit; drained north by Salmon creek. Sweden and Brockport are names of post offices.

SYRACUSE, v. and p. o. Salina, Onondaga co. is situated on the line of the Erie canal, where it unites with the Oswego canal, one and a half miles south of Onondago lake. It was incorporated in 1825, and now contains about 6,500 inhabitants, 800 dwelling houses, 6 churches of different denominations, 10 hotels and taverns, an incorporated academy, 2 banking houses, a court house and jail and county clerk's office, 130 stores of different kinds, 2 large flouring mills, 1 saw mill, 1 plaster mill, and 1 machine shop situated on Onondaga creek, and a flouring mill propelled by the surplus waters of the Erie canal; 3 extensive iron foundries, and 2 machine shops and 1 tannery, all the latter employing steam power; there are also numerous mechanic shops of different kinds, giving employment to a great number of persons, this being a busy and thriving place of business. Syracuse and its vicinity, is celebrated for the immense quantity of fine salt which is annually made from the brine springs, located in the town of Salina. In 1840, a new salt spring of great strength, was discovered by boring to a depth of 265 feet, within the incorporated limits of Syracuse, from which large quantities of salt are now manufactured; thirty gallons of this water produces one bushel of fine salt. There is also manufactured great quantities of coarse salt, which is produced by solar evaporation; the total amount of salt manufactured in 1840, at Syracuse, was 524,461 bushels.—In addition to the Erie canal which passes through the centre of Syracuse, the Oswego canal commences at this point and terminates in

the village of Oswego, connecting the Erie canal with Lake Ontario. The Syracuse and Utica and the Auburn and Syracuse railroads, unite in this place, which great works combined, open a direct communication east and west, and a channel of trade with all the places on Lake Ontario and Canada. A company is also chartered and surveys made, for a railroad to extend from the village of Syracuse to Oswego, which when completed will facilitate the travel both north and west through Lake Ontario.

SYRACUSE AND UTICA RAILROAD, extends from the city of Utica to the village of Syracuse, a distance of 53 miles, connecting with the Utica and Schenectady railroad on the east and with the Auburn and Syracuse railroad at its west termination, forming one of the continuous line of railroads extending from Albany to the western part of the state. This company was chartered in 1836, with a capital of \$800,000.

TABERG, v. and p. o. Annsville, Oneida co. is situated on Fish creek, where are located 2 grist mills, several saw mills, 1 blast furnace, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 20 or 25 dwelling houses.

TAGHKANIC, t. Columbia co. situated 12 miles south-east of the city of Hudson, and distant 40 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,674 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous;—soil, clay loam and gravel, most of it arable, and in the valleys very fertile; drained east by the Copake creek. Taghkanic and West Taghkanic, are names of post offices.

TAGHKANIC MOUNTAINS, enter this state in the east part of Rensselaer county, and extends south parallel to the state line, sometimes re-entering Massachusetts, through Columbia county and

into Dutchess, a distance of about 50 miles, where it divides into two ridges; one of which extends through Putnam county into Westchester, where it declines as it extends south; forming, however, the dividing ridge between the waters that flow east into Long Island Sound from those flowing west into the Hudson.

TANNERSVILLE, p. o. Hunter, Greene co.

TAPPAN, v. and p. o. Orangentown, Rockland co. is situated about three miles west of the landing on the Hudson river, now called *Piermont*; this ancient and celebrated village seems to have increased but slowly in size and importance since the days of the revolution, when it was for a time, the head quarters of the American army, under the immortal Washington; it now contains about 125 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores and 1 grist mill; surrounded by fertile and highly cultivated farms, mostly in possession of the descendants of the original settlers. Major Andre was executed here, Oct. 2d, 1780; the spot on which he suffered and where he was interred, is situated in a field on an eminence, about one hundred rods west of the village. His remains were removed some 18 or 20 years since, for the purpose of having them re-interred in London.

TAPPAN BAY, is formed by the expansion of the Hudson river, commencing 22 miles north of the city of New-York, and extending to Teller's Point above Sing Sing, a distance of 10 or 12 miles; it is from 2 to 3 miles wide, surrounded by a highly cultivated and picturesque region of country. Here terminates on the west side, the New-York and Erie Railroad; the company having constructed a pier of upwards of one mile in length, extending out into the bay,

in order to procure a sufficient depth of water for steamboats and vessels of a large class.

TARRYTOWN, v. and p. o. Greenburgh, Westchester co. is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, overlooking Tappan bay, 27 miles north of the city of New-York; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 hotels and taverns, 7 stores and an extensive brick yard. Greenbank Seminary is a popular female boarding school, and the Irving Institute is a flourishing institution of learning, situated a short distance north of the village. Steam-boats run every day between this place and the city of New-York; a number of sloops are also owned here, running to different places on the river. Tarrytown is famed as being the place where Maj. Andre was captured while watering his horse, he being on his return from West Point, where he had an interview with the traitor Gen. Arnold. Adjoining the north part of the village, commences the famous "Sleepy Hollow," from which Washington Irving founded his entertaining legend, bearing the above name.

TELLER'S POINT, lies on the east side of the Hudson river in the town of Cortland, Westchester co. This peninsula separates Haverstraw from Tappan bay; it lies immediately above the mouth of the Croton river, and is about 2 miles long.

TEN MILE CREEK OR RIVER, rises in the north east part of Dutchess co. and flows south for most of its distance, when it curves to the east and enters the state of Connecticut where it empties into the Housatonic river.

TEN MILE RIVER, p. o. Sullivan co.

TEN MILE SPRING, p. o. Cold Spring, Cattaraugus co.

TEXAS, p. o. Mexico, Oswego co.

THE CORNER, p. o. Ulster co.

THE PURCHASE, p. o. Harrison, Westchester co.

THERESA, t. Jefferson co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Watertown, and distant 178 miles from Albany. This is a new town, formed in 1841, by a division of Alexandria; the surface is uneven and somewhat broken, with rather an indifferent soil; drained north by Indian river.

THERESA, v. and p. o. Theresa, Jefferson co. is situated on Indian river; it contains about 175 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 ashery.

THE SQUARE, p. o. Scipio, Cayuga co.

THOMPSON, t. Sullivan co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of Monticello; it is distant 113 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 2,610 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but contains much arable land; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; drained south by Mongoup and Neversink rivers. Bridgeville, Gales, Glen Wild, Monticello and Thompsonville are names of post offices.

THOMPSONVILLE, v. and p. o. Thompson, Sullivan co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 carding and fulling mill, 2 tanneries and 3 saw mills.

THREE MILE BAY, p. o. Lyme, Jefferson co.

THROG'S POINT, situated on the south-east part of the town of Westchester, Westchester co. 16 miles north-east of the city of New-York, projects from one to two miles into the East river; this is an important military position, on which is now being erected, by the U. States government, a very strong fortification, called *Fort Schuyler*.

It is calculated, when completed, to defend this entrance and protect the city of New-York from foreign invasion, in connection with the formidable works of a similar character erected at the Narrows.

THROOPSVILLE, v. and p. o. Mentz, Cayuga co. is situated on the Owasco outlet, 3 miles northwest of Auburn; this is a manufacturing settlement containing 1 woolen factory, 1 flouring mill, 1 distillery, 1 saw mill and 1 fulling mill; here are located 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 30 dwellings.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, lie in the St. Lawrence river, commencing a short distance below Lake Ontario; they are in part attached to the county of Jefferson, while the remainder belong to the British possessions in Canada.

"The river here varies from two to nine miles in width, and is filled with innumerable small rocky islets, generally covered with cedar and hemlock close to the water's edge; yet there are exceptions, as some of them are nine or ten miles long, covered with good timber and somewhat fertile. Many of the islands are so close together that the branches are often interlocked, and there is scarcely room for a small canoe to go between them; and in passing, the eye often catches glimpses of long vistas, fringed with little green islets and terminating in a broad expanse of water, that looks like a tiny lake, which in a moment, as his boat passes on, is lost to his view, or changed to some new scene more exquisite and lovely."

The largest of these islands are Grand island and Howe island, belonging to Canada; and Carleton island, Grindstone island and Wells island, belonging to the United States. The actual number within a distance of 27 miles, are said to exceed fifteen hundred.

TIBBET'S ISLAND. See *Green Island*.

TICONDEROGA, t. Essex co. situated 22 miles south of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 97 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,169 inhabitants. The surface on the east is level or rolling, while on the west it is covered with hills and mountains; soil, clay and loam, adjoining Lake Champlain, of a good quality, and in the interior mostly well adapted to grazing; drained by the outlet of Lake George and several small streams flowing into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the east. The peninsula on which stands the ruins of old *Fort Ticonderoga*, is situated on the south-east part of this town, where is now a convenient steamboat landing.

TICONDEROGA, v. and p. o. Ticonderoga, Essex co. is situated on the outlet of Lake George, at the lower falls, 2 miles west of Lake Champlain. It contains about 500 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 1 Congregationalist and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 8 stores, 1 grist mill, 7 saw mills, 2 lath mills, 1 planing machine, 1 furnace, 1 clothier's works, and 1 tannery.

TIOGA COUNTY, taken from Montgomery in 1794, since much modified, is centrally distant 175 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the west by Chemung county, on the north by the counties of Tompkins and Cortland, on the east by Broome county, and on the south by the Pennsylvania state line. The surface is divided into hills and rich valleys; the soil is well adapted to grazing, and is mostly very productive. The Susquehanna river flows through the southern part of the county, while the Owego creek and its tributaries, run through it from north to south, affording many desirable mill sites. The valleys are extensive and susceptible of raising large quantities of hay, grain, and other products. A large amount of lumber and other commodities are annually floated down the Susquehanna from this county to a southern market, in addition to what is carried over the Ithaca and Owego railroad, to the northern and eastern markets. The New-York and Erie railroad passes through the valley of the Susquehanna, which, when fully completed, will be a great benefit to all this section of country. The mineral productions of this county are supposed to be limited; there are, however, some sulphur springs, and a bed of marl in the town of Spencer. Its area is about 500 square miles, or 320,500 acres.

The water power at this place is very great, the outlet here having a perpendicular descent of 30 feet. The stream is very uniform in its supply of water, and seldom freezes; and is navigable for lake craft to the lower part of the village. The ruins of old *Fort Ticonderoga* are situated about 2 miles below this place, on a point of land at the entrance of the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain, standing on an eminence of about 70 feet, overlooking the lake; the ruins are plainly visible from the water, presenting a conspicuous and interesting object. About 1800 yards south-west stands *Mount Defiance*, rising 750 feet above the lake, overlooking and commanding the site of Fort Ticonderoga. It was from the top of this eminence, that Gen. Burgoyne in 1777, by erecting a small battery, dislodged the American garrison, and took possession of this important fortification. Mount Defiance is of easy ascent from the western side, and from its summit presents an extensive view of Lake Champlain and the surrounding country.

The following are the names of the towns in Tioga county, with the population in 1840.

Barton,.....	2,324	Richford,	939
Berkshire,.....	956	Spencer,	1,532
Candor,.....	3,370	Tioga,	2,464
Newark,.....	1,616		_____
Nichols,.....	1,986	Total inhabitants,	20,527
OWEGO,.....	5,340		

TIOGA, t. Tioga co. situated 5 miles west of the village of Owego, and distant 172 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,464 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly loam, very productive in the valleys; watered by the Susquehanna river and some of its tributaries. *Tioga*, *Tioga Centre*, *Girl's Flats* and *Smithboro'* are names of post offices.

TIOGA RIVER, rises in the state of Pennsylvania, and flows north into the county of Steuben, where it unites with the Conhocton river; which united streams then take the name of Chemung.— Through the valley of the Tioga, for a considerable distance, runs the Corning and Blossburg railroad.

TIOUGHNIOGA RIVER, rises in Onondaga county, and flows south through the county of Cortland into Broome county, where it empties into the Chenango river at the village of Chenango Forks. This is a fine mill stream, on which are situated several beautiful villages and manufacturing establishments of various kinds.

TITICUS CREEK, or **RIVER**, rises in Connecticut, and flows west through the town of North

Salem, Westchester county, where it empties into the Croton river.

TIVOLI, OR REDHOOK UPPER LANDING, v. and p. o. Redhook, Dutchess co. is situated on the east side of the Hudson river. Here are located 2 churches, 3 public houses, 3 stores, 2 grist mills, 1 cloth factory, and 2 saw mills; it contains about 300 inhabitants and 50 dwelling houses; many of the latter delightfully situated on the bank of the Hudson. A steam ferry boat here plies across the river, landing on the west side near the iron works at Saugerties.

TOBEHANNA, p. o. Tyrone, Steuben co.

TODDSVILLE, v. Hartwick, Otsego co. is situated on the outlet to Schuyler's lake; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 extensive cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 paper mill.

TOMHANNOCK, p. o. Pittstown, Rensselaer co.

TOMHANNOCK CREEK, rises in the towns of Grafton and Pittstown, Rensselaer county, and flows north-west into Schaghticoke, where it empties into the Hoosick river.

TOMPKINS COUNTY, taken from Cayuga and Seneca in 1817, since changed in its limits, is centrally distant 170 miles west from the city of Albany. It is bounded on the north by Seneca and Cayuga counties, east by Cortland, south by Tioga and Chemung, and west by Chemung county and Seneca lake. The surface of this county is varied, somewhat hilly, but not mountainous; the highest hills are susceptible of cultivation to their summits, while the valleys are very productive in grain, grass and fruit. The soil in general is well adapted to grazing. The principal streams are Fall creek, Six Mile creek and

Cayuga inlet, all of which empty into the head of Cayuga lake, in the town of Ithaca, affording a large amount of available water power, with some very picturesque falls. The mineral productions of this county are limited; there are beds of gypsum in the calciferous slate, and a few sulphur springs. The inlet of Cayuga lake is rendered navigable to the village of Ithaca, for canal boats and steamboats, which affords a water communication with the Erie canal, in connection with Cayuga lake and the Cayuga and Seneca canal. The *Ithaca and Owego railroad*, commences at the village of Ithaca and extends to the village of Owego, a distance of 29 miles, where it connects with the line of the New-York and Erie railroad. The area of this county is about 580 square miles, or 371,400 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Tompkins county, with the population in 1840.

Caroline,	2,457	ITHACA,.....	5,650
Danby,	2,570	Lansing,	3,672
Dryden,	5,446	Newfield,.....	3,567
Enfield,	2,340	Ulysses,	2,976
Groton,.....	3,618		
Hector,	5,652	Total inhabitants,	37,948

TOMPKINS, t. Delaware co. situated 22 miles south-west of the village of Delhi, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,035 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, divided into two ridges by the Delaware river, running south-west to the west bounds of the county, then turning south-east, it forms for several miles the western boundary. Barboursville, Cannonsville and Deposit are names of post offices.

TOMPKINSVILLE, v. and p. o. Castleton, Richmond co. is delightfully situated on the north-east part of Staten Island, overlooking the Quarantine Ground; it is 6 miles south of the city of New-York, with which it is connected by commodious ferry boats. It was incorporated in 1823, and now contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Reformed Dutch, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 6 hotels and taverns, and 12 stores and groceries.

Here is located the *Marine Hospital*, or as it would be denominated in most European countries, a "Lazaretto." It was established for the reception of patients labor-

ing under the influence of infectious or contagious diseases, on arriving from foreign or sickly ports. It is connected with the quarantine establishment, which opens by statute on the first of April, and closes on the first of November. The edifices connected with it, on Staten Island, are the Marine Hospital, 176½ feet front, 49 feet deep, and three stories high. The Yellow Fever Hospital, 136 feet front by 28 deep, with wings, 37 by 28, all of two stories, the main building with a basement. The Small Pox Hospital, 80 feet by 27, of two stories. Besides these, are the health officer's house, the assistant's house, the doctor's house, six boatmen's houses, farmer's house, and some six or eight smaller buildings used for various purposes. The whole are valuable and well constructed buildings, surrounded by about 30 acres of land, which is enclosed by a substantial brick wall.

The following table shows the number of passengers from foreign ports, for a period of ten years, who arrived between the 15th of March and the 1st of November,

inclusive, and were subject to quarantine regulations.

Year.	No. of foreign passengers arriving in the port of N. Y.	No. of patients admitted to Marine Hospital.	No. of deaths in Marine Hospital.
1840	56,274	830	65
1839	47,688	750	57
1838	24,213	400	23
1837	51,677	1,100	79
1836	58,897	724	64
1835	32,716	526	60
1834	46,053	463	47
1833	39,461	448	63
1832	38,815	447	63
1831	14,821	526	43

TONAWANDA, t. Erie co. situated 10 miles north of the city of Buffalo and distant 288 miles from Albany ; contained in 1840, 1,261 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, including Grand Island, which lies in the Niagara river ; the soil is of a good quality, and productive ; it is drained by Tonawanda creek flowing into Niagara river.

TONAWANDA, v. and p. o. Tonawanda, Erie co. is situated on the east bank of the Niagara river, at the junction of the Tonawanda creek and the Erie canal, with which they are connected by a lift lock of 4 feet in height. At this place the Erie canal enters the creek, which is navigable for 12 miles to Pendleton, by means of a dam four feet high, erected at the village of Tonawanda. This place has important commercial advantages in its connection with the Niagara river ; here is an excellent harbor, which is accessible to steamboats, and all kinds of sail craft during the navigable season. These advantages, however, have never been improved, being engrossed by the capital and enterprise of Buffalo. It contains about 700 people, and 125 dwelling houses ; a depot of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroad ; 1 church, 6 stores,

3 taverns, and the usual variety of mechanic work shops.

TONAWANDA CREEK, rises in the south part of Wyoming county, and flows north through a part of Genesee, where it inclines to the west, and continues its course, emptying into the Niagara river at the village of Tonawanda. It forms the dividing line between the counties of Erie and Niagara, and constitutes for a distance of 12 miles a part of the Erie canal.

TONAWANDA INDIAN SETTLEMENT, Alabama and Pembroke, Genesee county, contains about 350 souls, forming a part of the Seneca Nation of Indians, the head chief residing here ; this tract embraces 12,800 acres of rich land, which is partially cultivated.

TONAWANDA ISLAND, lies in the Niagara river, opposite the village of Tonawanda, and is attached to the town of Wheatfield, Niagara county. It contains about 70 acres of good land, and is highly cultivated ; here being located a beautiful country residence.

TONAWANDA RAILROAD, extends from the city of Rochester to the village of Attica, in the county of Wyoming, a distance of 42 miles. This road is finished, and in operation between Rochester and Batavia, a distance of 32 miles ; from thence a distance of 10 miles the route has been surveyed, and will probably be completed in 1842. From Attica to Buffalo, a distance of 30 miles, a road is being constructed by the *Attica and Buffalo Railroad Company*, chartered in 1836, with a capital of \$350,000. This road is under contract to be finished by the 4th of July, 1842, which, when completed, in connection with the railroad from Batavia to Attica, will complete the great chain of railroads extending from the city of Boston, via Albany, to Lake Erie,

a total distance by railroad of 522 miles.

TOWLESVILLE, p. o. Howard, Steuben co.

TOWNERS, p. o. Patterson, Putnam co.

TOWN LINE, p. o. Lancaster, Erie co.

TOWNSEND, p. o. Dix, Chemung co.

TOWNSENDVILLE, p. o. Lodi, Seneca co.

TRANSIT, p. o. Elba, Genesee co.

TRANSPARENT LAKE, lies partly in Hamilton county and partly in Herkimer. This is a beautiful sheet of water, taking its name from its transparency. It is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide, abounding in salmon and brook trout of a very large size and of a delicious flavor. It is surrounded by a wild and interesting region of country.

TREMBLEAU POINT, lies on the west side of Lake Champlain, in the town of Chesterfield, Essex co. immediately south of the landing at Port Kent. This point forms the northern termination of the Clinton range of mountains, which traverse the northern part of the state from Little Falls to Lake Champlain at this place.

TRENTON, t. Oneida co. situated 12 miles north of the city of Utica, and distant 92 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,178 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but mostly arable; soil, clay loam, of good quality; drained by Nine Mile and West Canada creeks. On the latter, in the east part of this town, is situated the celebrated falls known as the *Trenton Falls*. Trenton, South Trenton, Trenton Falls and Holland Patent are names of post offices.

TRENTON, v. and p. o. Trenton, Oneida co. is situated 13 miles north of Utica. It was incorporated in 1819, and now contains

about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Unitarian church; 2 taverns and 3 stores.

TRENTON FALLS, p. o. Trenton, Oneida co., is situated in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated *Trenton Falls*, on West Canada creek, where are located a well kept hotel, and a few dwellings; here are a succession of falls of the most enchanting interest, which yearly attracts a great number of visitors to this wild and romantic spot. It is the primeval appearance of all around that constitutes the great charm of these falls; the country adjoining is mostly covered with forest trees, so that no appearance of the ravine is visible until its verge is reached. Of the six falls in succession, the first is called the Upper; the second, a mile below the Cascades; the third, a little lower down, the Mill-dam; the fourth, 40 rods farther, the High Falls; the fifth, about 70 rods farther, Sherman's, and the sixth, at the termination of the ravine, Conrad's. All these are formed by solid reefs of rocks, which cross the bed of the stream. Besides the falls, there are several raceways or chutes, from 10 to 20 rods long, through which the water passes with great rapidity. The whole depression of the stream from the top of the Upper Fall to the foot of Conrad's Fall, is 312 feet.

TRIANGLE, t. Broome co. situated 16 miles north of the village of Binghamton, and distant 132 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,692 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, well adapted to grass; drained by the Otselic and Tioughnioga rivers, which here form a junction. *Triangle*, Upper Lisle and Whitney's Point are names of post offices.

TRIBES HILL, p. o. Amsterdam, Montgomery co. Here are

situated 1 church, 2 stores, 3 taverns, and about 20 dwelling houses.

TROUPSBURGH, t. Steuben co. situated 25 miles south-west of the village of Bath, and distant 247 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,171 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam, well adapted to grass; drained south-east by the Cowanesque creek. *Troupsburgh* and West Troupsburgh are names of post offices.

TROUT RIVER, rises in Franklin co. and flows north into Canada, where it empties into the Chateaugay river.

TROY CITY, Rensselaer co. is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, at the head of tide water and steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany and 151 north of the city of New-York.—Two or three years after the revolutionary war, the site on which Troy stands, first began to attract the attention of settlers. Its existence as a village, may be dated from 1790. It was incorporated as a city in 1816, when it contained nearly 5,000 inhabitants; it has recently been made a port of entry, and contained in 1840, 19,334 inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in commerce, trade and manufactures. Since the completion of the Erie and Champlain canals in 1825, which, opposite this place, at the village of West Troy, unites the waters of the lakes with those of the Hudson, Troy has rapidly increased in wealth and population. Here are situated a fine court house, built of marble, in the Grecian doric order; a jail constructed of brick; a county poor house, to which a farm containing about 200 acres is attached; the Rensselaer institute, founded by the late Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, where the sciences are practically taught to young men, under the

charge of Professor Eaton; the Troy female seminary, a flourishing chartered institution; the Troy academy, also an excellent classical and chartered institution for the education of boys, besides several select schools for males and females. Troy contains 2 new, finely modelled and expensive market buildings; 7 Presbyterian churches, 3 Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Catholic, 1 Universalist, 1 Friend's meeting house and an African church; 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,562,000; 2 insurance companies; 1 lyceum of natural history, with a choice scientific library, and an extensive collection of minerals and collections in various branches of natural history; a Young Men's association for mutual improvement, with a large library and extensive reading room, and a select cabinet of curiosities; 20 hotels and taverns, 23 commission houses, 34 importing houses, and 400 dry goods, groceries and other stores, 14 lumber yards, 4 cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, 10 flouring and plaster mills, 1 saw mill, 1 paper mill, 2 extensive iron rolling and slitting mills, 4 furnaces, 3 fulling mills, 7 tanneries, several large factories of boots and shoes, 3 breweries, 1 distillery, 1 pottery, 5 stage coach, railroad car, carriage and wagon factories, 4 printing offices, 5 hat and fur cap factories, 2 steam planing mills, 1 brush factory, 3 looking glass and picture fraine factories, a large number of tin, sheet iron, stove, chair and cabinet factories, besides factories and work shops of almost every description. Here are owned about 60 masted vessels, 3 large passage steamboats of the first class, 2 smaller steam passage boats and 5 steam tow boats with 22 barges, which ply between Troy and New-York, transporting annually an immense amount of produce and mer-

chandise. Four lines of passage and freight boats run on the Champlain canal from Troy; a line of packet schooners run from this place to Boston and other eastern ports; a line of canal packets to Whitehall, and lines of daily stages run to Whitehall and Bennington, Vt., and to Brattleboro, Vt., and Boston. The water power at Troy is immense, and a large portion of it still unoccupied. Within the limits of the city and about a mile east of the Hudson, a tunnel has been excavated by Mr. Benj. Marshall, extending from the Poestenkill a distance of about 800 feet, and gives a fall of 180 feet.—Several large mills and factories to be supplied with water from this fall, are now in the progress of erection. Near the northern boundary of the city a dam has been built across the Hudson, by the state, which here makes a fall of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet and creates an incalculable amount of hydraulic power.—This place is abundantly supplied with wholesome water, brought from the Piscawin creek through large iron pipes, with hydrants at the corners of the streets. The reservoir is situated in the north part of the city, about half a mile east of the Hudson, and is about 90 feet above the tide waters of the river. The water is carried by the force of its head above the highest houses in the city, and is used for domestic purposes as well as for extinguishing fires.

The *Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad* commences at this place, crossing the Hudson river by a substantial bridge 1650 feet in length, to Green island; thence it continues north across several branches of the Mohawk river to Waterford; following the valley of the Hudson until it reaches Mechanicville, where it diverges to the west and continues to the village of Ballston Spa, a distance of 24 miles, and

unites with the Saratoga and Schenectady railroad. A railroad is also in progress from Troy to Schenectady, a distance of 20 miles, and will be extended to Greenbush, on the east side of the Hudson river, opposite Albany; there to connect with the Albany and West Stockbridge railroad, which, when completed, will make a direct railroad communication from Troy to Boston, and furnish a line of railroads from Boston to Buffalo.—There is also a macadamised road already finished from Troy to Bennington, Vt. a distance of about 26 miles. Troy is connected with the village of West Troy, in Albany co., which has risen into importance within a few years, by means of a commodious bridge and two ferries crossing the Hudson river. The city of Troy has long been celebrated for its beauty and healthiness. The streets are laid out at right angles, are generally wide, remarkable for their cleanliness, and planted with beautiful, and in the hot season, most grateful forest and shade trees. From mounts Ida on the east and Olympus on the north, an extensive and charming prospect is presented, embracing a view of the valley of the Hudson for miles, the city of Albany, the villages of West Troy, Lansingburgh, Waterford and Cohoes, and the Cohoes falls; a landscape presenting more beauty and a greater variety of scenery, can hardly be imagined. From the elevations just mentioned, the eye rests at once, as on a map spread out before it, on city and village teeming with life and activity; the broad Hudson rolling on in majesty to the ocean, and bearing on its bosom fleets of boats and vessels—a long extent of the Erie canal, itself no common stream, floating to market the products of the west—railroads, over which are passing with lightning speed, multitudes in pursuit of bu-

siness or pleasure—on woodlands and cultivated fields harmoniously blended—and on a western horizon of undulating highlands, which towards the south, blend with the famed Catskill mountains, lifting their giant heads to the clouds.

In June, 1820, Troy was visited with a most destructive and desolating fire, which in a short time consumed the wealthiest and most important section of the city. The calamity for a while was depressing and filled the hearts of its citizens with despondency. But their accustomed energy soon returned, "and before the close of the following season the desolations were repaired, and Troy rose from its ashes, beautified in its appearance, invigorated in its enterprise, and the value of its property increased." Troy has attained its present elevation and commercial importance, by the industry, enterprise and united actions of its citizens. Its early settlers were some of the hardy and industrious sons of New-England; who had been schooled in New-England habits; were inured to toil and accustomed to labor; enterprising, moral and intelligent; and who had their own fortunes to build up in the world. By prudence, by unwearied perseverance, by constant activity and untiring vigilance, in opposition to many natural disadvantages and of powerful neighbors, they succeeded in giving prosperity and consequence to what has become one of the most important commercial and manufacturing places on the Hudson river. And so long as the taste, sagacity and energy, for which it has heretofore been distinguished, continue, it will be regarded as one of the most beautiful, enterprising and business-like cities in the Union.

TRUMANSBURGH, v. and p. o. Ulysses, Tompkins co. contains

about 800 inhabitants, 125 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 3 taverns, 7 stores; a female seminary; 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 2 carriage factories, 1 furnace, and 1 carding and cloth dressing establishment.

TRUXTON, t. Cortland co. situated 12 miles north-east of the village of Cortland, and distant 131 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,658 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, calcareous gravel and argillaceous mould;—drained south by the Tioughnioga river. Truxton and Cuyler's are names of post offices.

TRUXTON, v. and p. o. Truxton, Cortland co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 2 sash factories, 1 furnace and 1 tannery.

TUBBSVILLE, v. Woodhull, Steuben co. is situated on the Tuscarora creek; it contains about 125 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

TULLY, t. Onondaga co. situated 16 miles south of the village of Syracuse, and distant 128 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,663 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, clay loam, well adapted to grass; drained north by Onondaga creek, and south by the head branches of the Tioughnioga river, which take their rise in two or three small lakes. Tully, *Tully Valley* and *Vesper*, are names of post offices.

TULLY, v. and p. o. Tully, Onondaga co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 45 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 1 grist mill.

TUPPER'S LAKE, lies in the south-west part of Franklin county; it is 6 miles long and 2 miles wide; abounding in trout and other fish

of different kinds, for which the waters in this part of the state are celebrated.

TUNANGWANT, p. o. Cattaraugus co.

TURIN, t. Lewis co. situated 6 miles south of the village of Martinsburgh and distant 121 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,704 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, fertile loam, mostly well cultivated; drained by several small streams flowing into Black river, which bounds it on the east. Turin and Houseville are names of post offices.

TURIN, v. and p. o. Turin, Lewis co. is situated on a tributary of Black river; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 woollen factory and 1 tannery.

TUSCARORA, p. o. Sparta, Livingston co.

TUSCARORA CREEK, rises in Steuben co. and flows east, emptying into the Canisteo river.

TUSCARORA CREEK, of Niagara co. rises in the Tuscarora reservation, and flows north-east into Lake Ontario.

TUSCARORA INDIAN SETTLEMENT, Lewiston, Niagara co. is located about 3 miles east of the village of Lewiston; here are congregated about 300 Indians, the remnant of a once powerful tribe, who about 70 years ago emigrated to this state from North Carolina, and united with the confederacy of the five nations, which altogether formed the six nations of Indians, celebrated in the early history of this part of the country. Here is a missionary station and a Presby-

terian and Baptist house of worship, together with an English school attached.

TUTHILL, p. o. Shawangunk, Ulster co.; here are located 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 fulling mill and a number of dwelling houses.

TWAALFSKILL. See *Wilbur*.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, rises in the south part of Yates county, and flows into Steuben, where it empties into the Conhocton river.

TWENTY MILE CREEK, rises in Chautauque county, and flows south-west into Pennsylvania, where it empties into Lake Erie.

TWO SISTERS CREEK, rises in Erie county, and flows west into Lake Erie.

TYRE, t. Seneca co. situated 8 miles north-east of the village of Waterloo, and distant 171 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,506 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy and calcareous loam; drained by the Clyde river flowing into Seneca river, which bounds it on the east. *Tyre*, is the name of a post office.

TYRONE, t. Steuben co. situated 16 miles north-east of the village of Bath, and distant 204 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,122 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay and calcareous loam, well adapted for grain;—drained south by Mud creek. Tyrone, Pine Grove and Tobahanna, are names of post offices.

TYRONE, v. and p. o. Tyrone, Steuben co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 tannery.

ULSTER COUNTY, originally organized in 1683, is centrally distant 60 miles south from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Greene county, east by the Hudson river, south by Orange county, and west by the counties of Sullivan and Delaware. The surface of this county is varied; on the north-west lie the Catskill range of moun-

tains, while the Shawangunk mountain covers a portion of the south.—The vallies of the Rondout, Wallkill and Esopus creeks are extensive and very fertile; the soil of the uplands, where not too rugged, are also rich and well adapted to grazing. The Rondout, flowing into the Hudson river, which bounds this county on the east, is an important stream; it receives in its course the Shawangunk creek and Wallkill, besides several other tributaries. The Esopus creek rises in the north-west part of the county, and after a circuitous route empties into the Hudson in the town of Saugerties; all of the above streams afford valuable water power. Although the mineral productions of this county are not numerous, some of them are of great importance; this is particularly the case with the water limestone, of which immense deposits are found along the Rondout and on the line of the Hudson and Delaware canal. There are several localities of marl, and lead ore has long been known to exist in Shawangunk mountains, within the limits of the county.—There are also several sulphur springs of some celebrity. The *Delaware* and *Hudson canal* terminates at the village of Eddyville on the Rondout, which stream is from thence navigable to the Hudson, a distance of about 3 miles. Its area is about 1,096 square miles, or 701,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Ulster county, with the population in 1840.

Esopus,	1,930	Rochester,.....	2,674
Hurley,	2,201	Saugerties,.....	6,212
KINGSTON,	5,824	Shandaken,.....	1,455
Marbletown,	3,813	Shawangunk,.....	3,886
Marlborough,	2,523	Wawarsing,.....	4,044
New Paltz,	5,408	Woodstock,.....	1,691
Olive,	2,023		
Plattekill,	2,125	Total inhabitants,.....	45,822

ULSTER, v. and p. o. Saugerties, Ulster co. is situated on the west side of the Hudson river at the mouth of Esopus creek, 110 miles north of the city of New-York; it is most commonly called *Saugerties*. Here is an immense water power, having a fall of 45 feet, which has in part been made available by Henry Barclay, Esq. still leaving unemployed sufficient hydraulic power to propel a large amount of machinery. There is now erected an extensive iron rolling mill, giving employment to 250 workmen; a large paper mill, an extensive white lead works, an axe manufactory and a starch mill, altogether giving employment to a great number of mechanics and operatives, and some 20 or 30 ves-

sels. The village of Ulster was incorporated in 1831, and now contains a population of about 2300 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Roman Catholic church, 4 public houses, 15 stores and groceries, 1 tannery and 2 brick yards. Here are owned a steamboat and 6 sloops, carrying a large amount of manufactured goods and country produce to and from the city of New-York. The Esopus creek passes through the village, across which is thrown a beautiful bridge being constructed of one arch of 260 feet span, built in 1840, by Ralph Bigelow, Esq. situated about 100 yards above the falls. In this vicinity is found a superior quality of

building stone, large quantities being shipped from this place. Accommodation stages are in constant attendance, and run to the different passage boats which land and receive passengers at Malden, a distance of about 2 miles.

ULSTERVILLE, p. o. Shawangunk, Ulster co.

ULYSSES, t. Tompkins co. situated 8 miles north-west of the village of Ithaca, and distant 175 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,976 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, declining towards the east; soil, gravelly loam of good quality; drained by several small streams running into Cayuga lake, which bounds it on the east. Jacksonville and Trumansburgh are post offices. Middleburgh is the name of a settlement.

UNADILLA, t. Otsego co. situated 30 miles south-west of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,272 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken, with some rich alluvion flats; soil of the uplands, fertile loam, well adapted to grass; drained by the Unadilla and Susquehanna rivers, which unite on the south-west part of this town. Unadilla, *Unadilla Centre* and Creekville, are names of post offices.

UNADILLA, v. and p. o. Unadilla, Otsego co. is pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna river; it was incorporated in 1827, and now contains about 500 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, an Episcopal church, 3 taverns, 8 stores, 1 woolen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tobacco factory.

UNADILLA FORKS, v. and p. o. Plainfield, Otsego co. is situated at the junction of the east and west branches of the Unadilla river; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 large flouring mill,

1 oil mill, 1 saw mill, 2 fulling mills and a machine shop.

UNADILLA RIVER, rises in Oneida county and flows in a southerly direction; forming the dividing line between the counties of Madison, Otsego and Chenango, when it falls into the Susquehanna river. This stream is about 50 miles in length, affording a large amount of hydraulic power; on its banks are situated several pleasant villages and a number of desirable mill sites, many of which are now occupied by woollen and cotton factories, and grist and saw mills.

UNION, t. Broome co. situated 6 miles west of the village of Binghamton, and distant 150 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,165 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly loam, fertile and well adapted to grass; drained by Nanticoke creek and some other streams flowing into the Susquehanna river, which bounds it on the south. Union and Maine, are names of post offices.

UNION, v. and p. o. Union, Broome co. is situated on the north side of the Susquehanna river; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 7 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 1 clothier's works.

UNION CHURCH, p. o. New Scotland, Albany co.

UNION COLLEGE. See *Schenectady city*.

UNION CORNERS, p. o. Sparta, Livingston co.

UNION ELLERY, p. o. Ellery, Chautauque co.

UNION FALLS, p. o. Black Brook, Clinton co.; here are located 1 forge with 6 fires, 2 saw mills, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 20 dwelling houses. This place is situated on the westerly side of the Saranac river, where there is a great water power, most of which is still unoccupied.

UNION MILLS, p. o. Broadalbin, Fulton co.; here are situated 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 paper mill, 1 saw mill, 1 printing office and about 15 dwelling houses.

UNION RACE COURSE. See *Jamaica*.

UNION SOCIETY, p. o. Windham, Greene co.

UNION SPRINGS, v. and p. o. Springport, Cayuga co. is situated on the east side of Cayuga lake, where is a steamboat landing; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 2 taverns, 5 stores and 1 warehouse; 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 plaster mill, 1 iron foundry and an establishment for building canal boats. Here are located two large fresh water springs, from which water is discharged in sufficient quantities to propel the above factories and mills; also, a mineral spring of some celebrity. A steam ferry boat here crosses the lake to Canoga, in Seneca county.

UNION SQUARE, p. o. Mexico, Oswego co.

UNION VALE, t. Dutchess co. situated 12 miles east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 85 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,498 inhabitants. The surface is rolling and hilly, having on the east the Matteawan ridge; soil, clay, loam and gravel; drained south-west by the Fishkill creek. Clove and Verbank are names of post offices.

UNION VILLAGE, p. o. Lisle. Broome co.

UNION VILLAGE, v. Greenwich and Easton, Washington co. is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Battenkill; it contains about 1,300 inhabitants, 160 dwelling houses; 1 Congregational, 1 Reformed Dutch, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; an incorporated academy in a flourishing condition; 1 bank, 11 stores of different kinds;

1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 furnace and 1 extensive carriage manufactory, besides many other kinds of mechanic work shops. Here is located the *Greenwich* post office.

UNIONVILLE, v. and p. o. Minisink, Orange co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 public houses and 3 stores.

UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS. See *New-Lebanon*, and *Shaker Settlements* in Watervliet and Groveland.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS AND CANTONMENTS. See *Buffalo*, *Fort Hamilton*, *Governor's Island*, *Plattsburgh*, *Rome*, *Oswego*, *Sackett's Harbor*, *Watervliet*, or *West Troy* and *West Point*.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD. See *Brooklyn*.

UNITED STATES REVENUE DISTRICTS. The following are the several Revenue Districts in the state of New York, with the registered and enrolled tonnage in each district, in 1840.

Districts.	Tonnage.
Champlain,	1,477 39
Cape Vincent,	116 82
Genesee,	471 24
Niagara,	230 89
Oswego,	8,346 58
Oswegatchie,	999 35
Sackett's Harbor,	3,637 28
Buffalo,	4,916 00
New-York,	414,817 44
Sag Harbor,	20,405 62
 Total tonnage,	 455,518 61
 Total tonnage in the U. S. in 1840,	 2,180,764 16

The total amount of imports and exports, for the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, was as follows:—The value of imports entered in the Revenue Districts within the state of New-York, amounted to \$60,440,750; exports, \$34,264,080. Total

amount during the same period entered within the United States, \$107,141,519; exports, \$132,085,-946.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. See *New-York City*.

UPPER AQUEBOGUE, p. o. Riverhead, Suffolk co.

UPPER REDHOOK LANDING. See *Tivoli*.

URBANA, t. Steuben co. situated 6 miles north-east of the village of Bath, and distant 207 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,884 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, rising on both sides from Crooked lake and its inlet; soil, clay and loam of different qualities; watered by Crooked lake, at the south end of which is a convenient landing. *Urbana*, Hammondsport, Mount Washington and West Urbana are names of post offices.

UTICA CITY, Oneida co. is situated on the south side of the Mohawk river, on the site of old *Fort Schuyler*, 93 miles west of the city of Albany. It was chartered in 1832, and is now divided into four wards, and governed by a common council, consisting of a mayor and 12 aldermen. In 1840 it contained 12,810 inhabitants, about 1,600 dwelling houses, 3 Presbyterian churches, 1 Reformed Dutch, 2 Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 3 Methodist, 2 Catholic, 1 Universalist and 1 African church, and 1 Friends' meeting house; 1 Protestant and 1 Catholic orphan asylum; 1 public market, 4 banking houses and 1 saving's bank; 1 mutual insurance company; 2 incorporated academies, one for males and the other for females; a museum, located in the Exchange building; 1 public garden; 15 hotels and taverns, besides several extensive private boarding houses; 190 dry goods, groceries and other stores; 5 forwarding houses; 6

tanneries, 5 iron foundries, 2 machine shops; 1 manufactory of locomotive and other steam engines; 2 breweries, 1 extensive oil cloth factory, 1 piano and organ manufactory, 3 carriage manufactories, 1 tobacco factory, 2 boat yards for building and repairing canal boats; 3 lumber yards, 7 printing offices, besides almost every other kind of mechanic work shops. The July term of the supreme court of the state, the several terms of the vice-chancellor's court for the fifth circuit, one term of the United States district court for the northern district of the state of New-York, and one term of the circuit court for the county of Oneida, are holden in Utica. The office of one of the clerk's of the supreme court, that of the clerk in chancery for the fifth circuit, of the clerk of the United States court, and of the clerk of the county of Oneida, are located in this city. The *New-York State Lunatic Asylum*, is situated on somewhat elevated ground, about one mile west of the centre of Utica, and is now in progress of building. Here will be located four large buildings, the centre part of each of which is to be four stories, and the remainder 3 stories in height, besides the basement; each building is calculated to accommodate 210 patients, besides the necessary wardens and domestics; one building is now nearly completed, and ready for the accommodation of lunatics; attached is a farm of 160 acres of land. This humane establishment is calculated for the reception of all insane persons in the state, whose friends or county authorities may apply in their behalf. The probable expenditure of the state, will be above half a million of dollars, to complete the design of the above buildings, as contemplated by the commissioners appointed by the state authori-

ties. There were according to the census of 1840, 3,973 lunatics in the state.

Utica is a lively and extensive place of business, and is a great thoroughfare for travellers. In addition to the Erie canal, which passes through the centre of the city, the Chenango canal commences at this place, and terminates at Binghamton, in Broome county; the Utica and Schenectady railroad and the Syracuse and Utica railroad unite at this point, forming two of the principal links in the great chain of railroads, which will soon be completed between the cities of Boston, Albany and Buffalo. Stages leave Utica daily for Watertown, Sackett's Harbor and Ogdensburg on the north, and Cooperstown, Norwich, Binghamton and Ithaca in a southerly direction. The city of Utica is surrounded by one of the finest and richest agricultural and manufacturing districts in the Union, and is a wealthy and flourishing place of business. The Erie canal through the city has been widened to seventy, and deepened to seven feet, and presents a fine appearance from the several beautiful and well constructed bridges which span its breadth. Before the canal was widened, the several bridges were miserable looking structures, so low that boats could but just pass beneath. But now they are raised some six feet higher than formerly, and are really ornaments to the city. A fine stone culvert has just been completed in the city, from the canal to the river, at a cost of about \$100,000, and a splendid double lock is now being built; a mile or two west, which will probably cost as much more.

UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD, extends from the city of Schenectady to the city of Utica, a distance of 77 miles; run-

ning through the valley of the Mohawk, for the most of the distance on the north side of the river; passing through the villages of Amsterdam, Fonda, St. Johnsville, Little Falls and Herkimer. It was incorporated in 1833, with a capital of \$2,000,000; being completed in 1836, at a cost of about \$1,540,000, or \$20,000 per mile. This road forms one of the most important links in the great chain of railroads between Boston and Buffalo.

UTSAYANTHA LAKE, or POND, is a small body of water lying in the town of Jefferson, Schoharie co. and is celebrated as being the head source of the Delaware river.

UXBRIDGE, p. o. Montgomery co.

VAIL'S MILLS, p. o. Mayfield, Fulton co.

VALATIE, v. and p. o. Kinderhook, Columbia county, is an important manufacturing settlement, situated 2 miles east of the village of Kinderhook, at the junction of the Valatie and Kinderhook creeks; it contains about 1,600 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 3 churches, 3 taverns, 12 stores, besides a number of different kinds of mechanic work shops; 4 extensive cotton factories, which, when in full operation, give employment to 400 operatives and mechanics; 2 iron foundries, 1 machine shop, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, and 1 plaster mill.

VALCOUR ISLAND, lies in Lake Champlain a few miles south of the village of Plattsburgh; it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and half a mile wide.

VALLONIA SPRINGS, p. o. Colesville, Broome co.

VAN BUREN, t. Onondaga co. situated 12 miles north-west of the village of Syracuse, and distant 145 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,021 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, clay and

sandy loam; drained by Camp brook, flowing into Seneca river, which bounds it on the north. *Van Buren*, *Van Buren Centre* and *Canal* are post offices. *Canton* is the name of a village.

VAN BUREN HARBOR, p. o. *Ponfret*, *Chautauque co.* Here are situated 1 tavern, and a few dwelling houses. This is a convenient steamboat landing on Lake Erie, 5 miles south of the village of *Dunkirk*.

VAN BURENVILLE, p. o. *Wallkill*, *Orange co.*

VANDERMARK, p. o. *Alfred*, *Allegany co.*

VAN ETTENVILLE, p. o. *Cayuta*, *Chemung co.*

VAN SCHAICK'S ISLAND, lies at the mouth of the Mohawk river, and is attached to the town of *Watervliet*, *Albany co.* It is about one and a half miles long and a quarter of a mile wide; over this island extends the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, which here runs parallel to the Hudson river on its west bank.

VARICK, t. *Seneca co.* situated 8 miles south of the village of *Waterloo*, and distant 180 miles from *Albany*; contained in 1840, 1,971 inhabitants. The surface is high in the centre, declining east and west towards Cayuga and Seneca lakes; soil, of good quality, and well adapted to grain. *Varick* is the name of a post office.

VARNA, v. and p. o. *Dryden*, *Tompkins co.* is situated on Fall creek; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 sash factory, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

VARYSBURGH, v. and p. o. *Shelton*, *Wyoming co.* is situated on the Tonawanda creek; it contains about 225 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses; 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist

mill, 2 saw mills, 1 tannery and 1 ashery.

VENICE, t. *Cayuga co.* situated 15 miles south of the village of *Auburn*, and distant 162 miles from *Albany*; it contained in 1840, 2,105 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, clay and gravelly loam, underlaid by lime and gypsum; drained south by Salmon creek. *Venice*, *South Venice* and *Poplar Ridge* are names of post offices.

VERBANK, p. o. *Union Vale*, *Dutchess co.*

VERDREITJE HOOK, is a bold headland, projecting into the Hudson river from the west side opposite Teller's Point, separating *Tappan* from *Haverstraw bay*; it is elevated 668 feet above the river.

VERMONT, p. o. *Gerry*, *Chautauque co.*

VERNAL, p. o. *Attica*, *Wyoming co.*

VERNON, t. *Oneida co.* situated 16 miles west of the city of *Utica*, and distant 113 miles from *Albany*; contained in 1840, 3,043 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam and fertile clay; drained north-west by *Oneida* and *Skenandoa* creeks. *Vernon*, *Vernon Centre* and *Oneida Castle* are names of post offices.

VERNON, v. and p. o. *Vernon*, *Oneida co.* was incorporated in 1827, and now contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Unitarian church; an incorporated academy; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery. Near this place on *Skenandoa* creek, is situated a glass factory, where are manufactured large quantities of glass.

VERONA, t. *Oneida co.* situated 20 miles west of the city of *Utica*, and distant 116 miles from *Albany*; contained in 1840, 4,504 inhabitants. The surface is level, with

some swamps; soil, rich mould, blended with some sand; watered on the west by Oneida lake, and drained by some small streams flowing into Wood creek, which bounds it on the north. The Erie canal passes through this town, where branches off the Oneida Lake canal. *Verona*, *Durhamville*, *New-London*, *Oneida Depot* and *Skenandoa* are names of post offices. The former post office is located in a village called *Handsville*, where are situated 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 25 dwelling houses, surrounded by a rich agricultural country.

VERPLANK'S POINT, p. o. Cortland, Westchester co. Here is a convenient steamboat landing, on the east side of the Hudson river, 42 miles north of the city of New-York, and 4 miles south of the village of Peekskill; where are situated 2 taverns, 2 stores, and some 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

VERSAILLES, p. o. Perryburgh, Cattaraugus co.

VESPER, p. o. Tully, Onondaga co.

VESTAL, t. Broome co. situated 8 miles south-west of the village of Binghamton, and distant 154 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,253 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat ridgy and broken; the soil is good on the flats, most of the residue is covered with a large growth of timber; drained by Choconut creek, and some other streams flowing into the Susquehanna river, which bounds it on the north. *Vestal* and *South Vestal* are names of post offices. At the former there is a small settlement.

VETERAN, t. Chemung co. situated 11 miles north of the village of Elmira, and distant 190 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,279 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, gravelly and clay

loam of good quality; drained north by the inlet of Seneca lake, which affords much fine water power. *Veteran* and *Millport* are names of post offices.

VICTOR, t. Ontario co. situated 12 miles north-west of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 203 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,393 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, sandy and clay loam, underlaid with lime; drained north-east by Mud creek.

VICTOR, v. and p. o. Victor, Ontario co. is situated near the line of the Auburn and Rochester railroad; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church, 2 taverns and 3 stores.

VICTORY, t. Cayuga co. situated 20 miles north of the village of Auburn, and distant 167 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,371 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, mostly well cultivated; drained north by Sodus creek.

VICTORY, v. and p. o. Victory, Cayuga co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 2 stores.

VIENNA, t. Oneida co. situated 30 miles north-west of the city of Utica, and distant 125 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,530 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, mostly of a good quality; drained by Fish creek and some other streams flowing into Oneida lake, which bounds it in part on the south. *Vienna*, *McConnellsville*, *North Bay*, *Pine* and *West Vienna* are names of post offices.

VIENNA, v. Phelps, Ontario co. is situated on the outlet to Canandaigua lake, at the junction of Flint creek; it contains about 1,400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 Me-

thodist church; 1 female seminary; 4 public houses, 9 stores and groceries, 6 flouring mills, containing 18 run of stones; 4 plaster mills, 3 saw mills, 2 edge tool manufactorys, 2 clothier's works, 1 furnace, 2 distilleries, 2 malt houses, 1 carriage manufactory, besides many other kinds of mechanic work shops. The Auburn and Rochester railroad passes through this place, which is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, surpassed for fertility of soil by no town in Western New-York. Here also abounds large quantities of plaster and water lime. The *Phelps* post office is located in this place.

VILLANOVA, t. Chautauque co. situated 22 miles north-east of the village of Mayville, and distant 318 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,655 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and broken; soil, clay and sandy loam, well adapted to grass; drained south-east by the Connewango creek and some of its tributaries. *Villanova* is the name of a post office.

VIRGIL, t. Cortland co. situated 9 miles south of the village of Cortland, and distant 148 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,502 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, fertile sandy and clay loam; drained south by East Owego creek and the Tioughnioga river. *Virgil* and *Harford* are names of post offices.

VIRGIL, v. and p. o. *Virgil*, Cortland co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 1 tavern, 3 stores and 1 tannery.

VISSCHER'S FERRY, p. o. Clifton Park, Saratoga co.

VISTA, p. o. Lewisborough, Westchester co.

VLAIE, or **FLY**, is an extensive marsh, lying in the east part of Fulton county, which is annually

overflowed with the surplus waters of the Sacandaga river, and some other streams, forming an immense sheet of water, extending several miles each way, sometimes covering 20,000 acres of land. It is a great resort for the angler and sportsman.

VLAIE, or **THE VLY**, is a large swamp or pond, lying in the town of Middleburgh, Schoharie co. This pond sends forth a stream on the north, which falls into Schoharie creek; while on the south issues the head branch of the Catskill creek. The streams have been dammed, and what is now sometimes termed a lake is well stocked with fish.

VLAMAN'S KILL, rises in Albany county, and flows south-east through the town of Bethlehem, where it empties into the Hudson river.

VOLNEY, t. Oswego co. situated 11 miles south-east of the village of Oswego, and distant 159 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,155 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sandy loam, well adapted to grass; drained by Black creek, flowing into the Oswego river, which bounds it on the west. *Volney* and *Fulton* are names of post offices.

VOLUSIA, p. o. Westfield, Chautauque co.

VOORHEESVILLE, p. o. Glenn, Montgomery co. Here is a settlement, containing 2 churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 20 dwelling houses.

WADDINGTON, v. and p. o. Madrid, St. Lawrence co. is situated on the east side of the St. Lawrence river, opposite Ogden's Island, with which it is connected by a bridge. It was incorporated in 1839, and now contains about 600 inhabitants, 90 dwelling houses, an Episcopal church, 2 taverns, 12 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 grist mill,

2 saw mills, 1 paper mill, 1 woollen factory, 1 tannery and 1 furnace.

WADHAM'S MILLS. p. o. Westport, Essex co.

WADING RIVER, v. and p. o. Riverhead, Suffolk co. lies on the north side of Long Island; here are situated 1 church, 1 mill and some 20 or 30 scattered dwellings.

WALDEN, v. and p. o. Montgomery, Orange co. is situated on the east bank of the Wallkill; this is a manufacturing village containing about 400 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 satinet factory, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

WALES, t. Erie co. situated 18 miles south-east of the city of Buffalo, and distant 268 miles from Albany: contained in 1840, 1,987 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, gravelly and sandy loam, with some clay, all of good quality; drained north-west by Seneca creek. *Wales* and *South Wales* are names of post offices.—At the former there is a small settlement.

WALESVILLE, v. Whitestown, Oneida co. is a manufacturing settlement containing 1 woollen factory, 2 paper mills, 1 clothier's works and 1 grist mill; here are located 1 church, 1 public house, 1 store and a number of scattered dwellings.

WALLABOUT BAY, lies on the north-east part of the city of Brooklyn. Here is situated the United States navy yard, where may be seen at all times, vessels of war of different classes moored in the bay, either repairing or in ordinary.—During the revolutionary war, here were stationed the British prison ships, on board of which it is said 11,500 American prisoners perished; most of whom were interred on the beach near by, where it is proposed to erect an appropriate monument to their memory.

WALLKILL, t. Orange co. situated 22 miles west of the village of Newburgh, and distant 105 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,268 inhabitants. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil, gravelly and clay loam, underlaid by clay, slate and graywacke, well adapted to grazing; drained north-east by the Shawangunk creek and the Wallkill. Phillipsburgh, South Middletown, Scotchtown and Van Burensville, are names of post offices. Middletown and Mechanicville are villages; the former contains the *South Middletown* post office.

WALLKILL RIVER, rises in New-Jersey, and flows in a north-erly direction across the county of Orange into Ulster county, where it empties into the Rondout, which latter stream empties into the Hudson river at the village of Rondout. This is a large and important mill stream, on which are located many extensive manufacturing establishments.

WALLOOMSACK CREEK OR RIVER, rises in the south part of Vermont, and flows west into the north part of the town of Hoosic, Rensselaer co. where it empties into the Hoosic river.

WALTON, t. Delaware co. situated 13 miles south-west of the village of Delhi, and distant 94 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,846 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, well adapted to grazing; drained by the west branch of the Delaware river and some of its tributaries.

WALTON, v. and p. o. Walton, Delaware co. is situated on the Delaware river; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern, 6 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works and 1 tannery.

WALWORTH, t. Wayne co. situated 18 miles north-west of the

village of Lyons, and distant 199 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,734 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, gravelly loam of good quality; drained north by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. Walworth and West Walworth are names of post offices.

WALWORTH, v. and p. o. Walworth, Wayne co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses.

WARREN COUNTY, taken from Washington in 1813, is centrally distant 75 miles north from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Essex county, east by Washington and Lake George, south by Saratoga and west by Hamilton county. This county embraces an elevated region, and much of it rugged, being broken by hills and mountains; many of the summits are elevated from 800 to 1,200 feet. The mountains on the west form a part of the Adirondack group, while in the centre are the Kayaderosseras range, and on the east the Palmer-town mountain. It is drained by the head sources of the Hudson river; the Schroon and main branch here uniting; while on the east lies Lake George, or Horicon, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the Union, which empties its surplus waters into Lake Champlain, on the northeast; besides the above, there are several other smaller lakes, all of which abound in trout and other fish of a fine flavor peculiar to the waters of this mountainous part of the state, which may be called the Switzerland of America. This county abounds in minerals. Of iron ore there are numerous and important localities, embracing both the magnetic, oxide and hematite. Marl has been found in the town of Queensbury; graphite also occurs in workable beds in several places. To the mineralogist this county is one of great interest, although not yet fully explored, yet enough has been discovered to infer that it may vie with the more northern counties of Essex and Clinton, altogether forming the most attractive portion of the state, when we consider its mountains, minerals, lakes and rivers, as yet, in part, surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. The area of this county is about 912 square miles, or 583,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Warren county, with the population in 1840.

Athol,.....	1,210	Johnsburgh,	1,139
Bolton,	937	Luzerne,	1,284
CALDWELL,.....	693	Queensbury,	3,789
Chester,.....	1,633	Warrensburgh,.....	1,468
Hague,	610		
Horicon,	659	Total inhabitants,	13,442

WARREN, t. Herkimer co. situated 12 miles south of the village of Herkimer, and distant 63 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,003 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy and clay loam;

ses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 3 stores and 1 tannery.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, p. o. Fishkill, Dutchess co.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, rises in Dutchess county, and runs into the Hudson river below the village of New Hamburg; it is an important mill stream, on which are situated a number of factories and mills.

the uplands well adapted to grazing, and the valleys producing fine crops of grain; drained north by Nowadaga creek, and south by tributaries of Canaseraga and Otsego lakes. **Warren**, Crain's Cor-

ners and Page's Corners are names of post offices. The former is located in the village of Little Lakes.

WARRENSBURGH, t. Warren co. situated 6 miles north-west of the village of Caldwell, and distant 68 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,468 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; in the valley of the Hudson are some rich lands well cultivated; the Schroon branch here unites with the main branch of the above river, which forms its western boundary.

WARRENSBURGH, v. and p. o. Warrensburgh, Warren co. situated on the east or Schroon branch of the Hudson river; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 extensive tannery, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and 1 clothier's works.

WARSAW, t. Wyoming county, contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name; it is distant 248 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 2,841 inhabitants. The surface is in part hilly, with a rich and extensive valley through which flows Allen's creek; soil, clay loam on the uplands, and clay and gravel in the valleys, well adapted to grass or grain; this whole region of country being justly celebrated for its fertility.

WARSAW, v. and p. o. Warsaw, Wyoming co. is situated on Allen's creek, 248 miles west of

the city of Albany; it contains about 800 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses; a new court-house and jail; 2 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 6 stores and groceries; 1 flouring mill, 1 woollen factory, 2 furnaces, 1 machine shop, 1 patent scale manufactory, and a turning machine propelled by water power; 1 tannery, besides most every other kind of mechanic work shops. This village is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, yielding large crops of grass, wheat, and other produce, the whole valley of Allen's creek from Warsaw to Le Roy, being unsurpassed for its agricultural products.

WARWICK, t. Orange co. situated 24 miles south-west of the village of Newburgh, and distant 116 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,113 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and in part mountainous; the soil is various; most of it, however, of a good quality. On the west lies a portion of the "Drowned Lands;" it is drained west and north by the Wallkill, and south by tributaries of the Passaic river. Warwick, Amity, Florida, Edenville and New-Milford are names of post offices. Bellvale is the name of a settlement.

WARWICK, v. and p. o. Orange co. contains about 450 inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 Reformed Dutch and 1 Baptist church, 3 taverns, 6 stores and 1 tannery.

WASHBURNVILLE, p. o. Macomb, St. Lawrence co.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, taken from Albany in 1772, is centrally distant 50 miles north of the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Warren and Essex counties, and Vermont, east by Lake Champlain and Vermont, south by the county of Rensselaer, and west by Saratoga and Warren, and Lake George. The northern part of this county is hilly and mountainous, being covered in part by the Palmer-town range; the central and southern parts are generally undulating, interspersed with hills of moderate height, and beautiful valleys. The soil is various, but much of it is warm and productive. In this county are found several useful mineral productions; iron ore, both of the

magnetic and hematitic kinds, marl, lime, and marble, and in the town of Greenwich, water lime. The *Champlain canal* extends through this county, terminating in the village of Whitehall. It is watered by several streams, the principal of which are Wood creek, Pawlet river and Poultney river, emptying into Lake Champlain on the north, and the Battenkill flowing into the Hudson, which bounds it in part on the west; the Hoosick and some of its tributaries water it on the south. Salem and Sandy Hill, the latter in the town of Kingsbury, are half shire villages. Its area is about 807 square miles, or 516,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Washington county, with the population in 1840.

Argyle,	3,111	Hebron,	2,498
Cambridge,	2,005	Jackson,	1,730
Dresden,	679	KINGSBURY,.....	2,773
Easton,.....	2,988	Putnam,.....	784
Fort Ann,.....	3,559	SALEM,.....	2,755
Fort Edward,	1,726	White Creek,	2,195
Granville,.....	3,846	Whitehall,	3,813
Greenwich,	3,382		
Hampton,	972	Total inhabitants,	41,080
Hartford,	2,164		

WASHINGTON, t. Dutchess co. situated 12 miles east of the village of Poughkeepsie, and distant 88 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,833 inhabitants. The surface is rolling and hilly, being covered on the east by the Matteawan mountains; soil, gravel, clay and calcareous loam, well cultivated and highly productive both in grain and grass; drained west by a tributary of Wappinger's creek, and east by a tributary of Ten Mile creek. *Washington, Washington Hollow, Hart's Village, Lithgow and Mabbotsville* are names of post offices.

WASHINGTONVILLE, v. and p. o. Sandy Creek, Oswego county, contains about 250 inhabitants, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 furnace and 1 tannery.

WASHINGTONVILLE, village, Blooming-Grove, Orange co. situated on a plain 10 miles south-west of Newburgh; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses;

ses; an academy; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 plaster mill and 1 tannery. Here is located the *Blooming Grove* post office.

WATERBORO', v. Poland, Chautauque co. is situated on the Conewango creek; it contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store and an extensive saw mill.

WATERBURGH, p. o. Tompkins co.

WATERFORD, t. Saratoga co. situated 19 miles south-east of the village of Ballston Spa, and distant 10 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,824 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, sand and alluvion, mostly well cultivated; watered by the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, which here form a junction.

WATERFORD, v. and p. o. Waterford, Saratoga co. is situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, at the junction of the north branch of the Mohawk, 10 miles above the city of Albany; it was incorporated in 1805, and now contains a

population of about 1,400 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 4 hotels and taverns; 1 banking house, 20 stores and groceries; an incorporated academy for males and females, in a flourishing condition, consisting of 2 separate academy buildings, besides the dwelling house intended for the residence of the principal and scholars; 1 cotton factory, 4 flouring mills, 1 grist mill, 2 machine shops, 1 twine factory, 1 furnace, 1 ink and lampblack factory, 1 fire engine manufactory, 1 button factory, 1 plaster mill, 2 saw mills and 1 tannery. Here are owned 6 sloops and schooners, besides a number of canal boats. The Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad passes through the centre of this village on its route between the city of Troy and Ballston and Saratoga Springs; the Champlain canal also passes through this place, here communicating with the Hudson river, then continues to its junction with the Erie canal about 2 miles south-east. The Union Bridge crosses the Hudson at this point, communicating with the village of Lansingburgh. Waterford being at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson, altogether combines the advantages of river, canal and railroad transportation, and hydraulic power to a great extent.

WATERLOO, t. Seneca co. contains the county buildings situated in the village of the same name; it is distant 173 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 3,036 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, fertile calcareous loam; drained east by Seneca river, along which here runs the Cayuga and Seneca canal.

WATERLOO, v. and p. o. Waterloo, Seneca co. is handsomely situated on both sides of the outlet

of Seneca lake, which is in part used as the Cayuga and Seneca canal; it was incorporated in 1824, and now contains about 2,600 inhabitants, 350 dwelling houses; a court-house and jail, being a half shire town with Ovid; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; an academy which is being constructed; 8 hotels and taverns; 1 banking house, 25 dry goods, grocery and other stores; 1 large woollen factory, which manufactures over 200,000 pounds of wool annually; 5 flouring mills, containing 18 run of stone; 5 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 2 pail and tub factories, 2 mills for cleaning clover seed, 1 plaster mill, 2 tanneries, 2 distilleries, 1 clothier's works, 1 furnace and 1 machine shop; 2 asheries, 1 soap and candle manufactory, 1 carriage manufactory, and 1 boat yard for the construction of lake and canal boats. The fall of water at this place is about 16 feet. In this immediate vicinity are found and quarried large quantities of limestone, extensively used as building material. In addition to the Cayuga and Seneca canal, the Auburn and Rochester railroad passes through this village, which is about equi-distant between Cayuga and Seneca lakes.

WATERTOWN, t. Jefferson co. contains the county buildings located in the village of the same name, and is distant 160 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 5,027 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat uneven; soil, sandy loam and clay of excellent quality, and mostly well cultivated, underlaid by secondary lime; drained south-west by Stony and Sandy creeks, and on its north boundary by Black river, here affording an immense water power. Watertown and Burrville are names of post offices.

WATERTOWN, v. and p. o.

Watertown, Jefferson co. is situated on the south side of Black river; it is connected by covered bridges, and forms one community with the villages of Williamstown and Juhelville, on the north side of the river, numbering altogether about 700 dwelling houses, and 4,000 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1831, and contains 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist, 1 Baptist and 1 Roman Catholic church, three of which are of stone. Among the public buildings are the court-house and jail, both of stone; the state arsenal, of brick; 3 banks, with a capital amounting to \$300,000, and 8 taverns, one of which, "the American," was erected at an expense exceeding \$25,000. There are here 3 printing offices, 16 dry goods stores, 3 hardware, 12 grocers, 2 apothecaries, 2 booksellers and stationers, 2 merchant tailors, 2 watchmakers and jewellers, 3 leather, harness and shoe stores, 2 hat and fur dealers, 1 confectionary and 6 millinery and fancy stores. The Black River Literary and Religious Institute, claims particular notice as a well ordered and flourishing seminary, numbering on an average 180 pupils, and is at once an honor and an ornament to the village. There is also a manual school under the charge of an experienced teacher. An "association of young men," for literary and scientific improvement, by reading, lectures and debates, has been recently formed under the happiest auspices, and having been incorporated at the last session of the legislature, are laying the foundation of useful attainments in a valuable library.

The water power, from which this place mainly derives its wealth and importance, has been estimated at not less than 10,000 cubic feet of water falling every second of time

88 feet in the distance of about a mile, as the river passes the village over 7 artificial dams, and 5 natural cascades. At one of these dams alone, it is computed to be sufficient to keep in motion 100,000 spindles. This immense hydraulic power concentrated at this point, greater perhaps than is to be found at any other in the United States within the same compass, and that can be made available at so little preparatory expense, is as yet scarcely begun to be used. We find here, however, 1 flannel mill, 1 broadcloth and satinet mill, 1 cotton mill, 2 negro cloth mills, employing together about \$200,000 capital; 3 carding and clothing works, 5 flouring and grist mills, 2 tanneries, 1 large paper mill, 3 machine shops, 2 iron furnaces, 4 saw mills, 1 morocco dressing establishment, 1 pump factory, 1 sash factory, 4 wagon and carriage factories, 2 cabinet-makers, 1 brewery and 1 distillery; besides every other kind of mechanic work shops appertaining to an enterprising and thriving place.

WATERVALE, v. and p. o. Pompey, Onondaga co. contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and 1 tannery.

WATER VALLEY, p. o. Hamburgh, Erie co.

WATERVILLE, v. and p. o. Sangerfield, Oneida co. is situated on a branch of the Oriskany creek; it contains about 120 dwelling houses, 1,000 inhabitants, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; 1 banking house, 2 taverns, and 10 stores. Here are located 1 large woollen factory, 1 starch factory, 3 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 3 distilleries, 2 furnaces, and an extensive machine shop, where are manufactured large quantities of elliptic steel springs, used for carriages, and other purposes, and an

extensive organ manufactory.—The Waterville Academy is a select school in a flourishing condition, in addition to which there is a popular female seminary; this village is beautifully located, and does an extensive business, being surrounded by a densely settled and rich agricultural population.

WATERVILLE CORNERS, p. o. Concord, Erie co.

WATERVLIET, t. Albany co. situated 6 miles north of the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 10,141 inhabitants. The surface is level or undulating on the east, rising into hills on the west; soil, varied. On the bank of the Hudson are some extensive flats, productive and well cultivated, while in the interior are some sandy ridges and swamps; watered on the north by the Mohawk river, and on the east by the Hudson river. This is a large town, embracing several islands, lying at the junction of the Mohawk and Hudson rivers; also, the Shaker Settlement, sometimes called *Niskayuna*. It is traversed by the Junction canals, the Champlain canal diverging to the right across the Mohawk river near the village of Cohoes, while the Erie canal continues on through the above village, where are constructed a number of locks to overcome the descent in the river, at the Cohoes Falls. *Watervliet*, *Watervliet Centre*, and Cohoes are names of post offices. The Watervliet post

office is located in the village of *West Troy*, where is situated the *Watervliet Arsenal*, an extensive establishment belonging to the United States government.

WATSON, t. Lewis co. situated 10 miles north-east of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 135 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,707 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, sandy loam; drained by Independence creek, and some other streams flowing into the Black river, which bounds it on the west. *Watson* and Dayansville are names of post offices.

WAVERLY, v. and p. o. Otto, Cattaraugus co. is situated on the south branch of Cattaraugus creek: it contains about 30 dwelling houses, 200 inhabitants, 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

WAWARSING, t. Ulster county, situated 22 miles south-west of the village of Kingston, and distant 81 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,044 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, having on the east the Shawangunk mountain; soil, gravelly loam and clay, of a good quality; drained north-east by Rondout creek and its tributaries, here affording fine water power. Iron ore, plumbago and lead are found in this vicinity. *Wawarsing*, Ellenville, Lackawack and Southwick are post offices. Naponoch is the name of a settlement.

WAYNE COUNTY, taken from Ontario in 1823, is centrally distant 200 miles west from the city of Albany. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, east by Cayuga county, south by the counties of Seneca and Ontario, and west by Monroe county. The surface of this county is generally undulating, with some ridges; the soil is a mixture of sand, clay and gravel, with loam and vegetable mould, yielding large crops of most kinds of grain, and well calculated for the production of fruit. It is bounded by Lake Ontario on the north; the shore is indented by several bays, which receive small streams. Mud creek unites with the outlet of Canandaigua lake in the town of Lyons,

and form the Clyde river, which flows east into Seneca river, parallel to which extends the *Erie canal*. Of minerals, there is a valuable deposit of lenticular iron ore, which is quarried in large quantities; besides which, bog iron ore has been found in considerable abundance near Lockville. With gypsum, marl and water limestone, this county is well supplied; sulphur springs also abound, and weak brine springs have been found. Its area is about 572 square miles, or 375,576 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Wayne county, with the population in 1840.

Arcadia,.....	4,980	Rose,	2,038
Butler,	2,271	Savannah,	1,718
Galen,	4,234	Sodus,	4,472
Huron,	1,943	Walworth,.....	1,734
LYONS,	4,302	Williamson,	2,147
Macedon,.....	2,396	Wolcott,	2,481
Marion,	1,903		
Ontario,	1,989	Total inhabitants,	42,057
Palmyra,	3,549		

WAYNE, t. Steuben co. situated 14 miles north-east of the village of Bath, and distant 198 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,377 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, except on the north where it is somewhat hilly; soil, clay and loam, well adapted to wheat and other kinds of grain; watered by Crooked lake on the west, and Little lake and Mud lake on the east. Wayne and *Wayne Four Corners*, are names of post offices.

WAYNE, v. and p. o. Wayne, Steuben co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 1 furnace.

WEBSTER, t. Monroe co. situated 10 miles north-west of the city of Rochester, and distant 216 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,235 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level or slightly undulating; soil, sand and gravelly loam; drained by two or three small streams flowing into Lake Ontario which bounds it on the north. Webster is the name of a post office.

WEEDSPORT, v. and p. o. Brutus, Cayuga co. is situated on the Erie canal, 7 miles north of Au-

burn; it was incorporated in 1831, and now contains about 800 inhabitants, 120 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 8 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

WELLAND CANAL, extends from Lake Erie near the mouth of Grand river, to Lake Ontario at Port Dalhousie, Canada. This splendid work admits the passage of the largest vessels that navigate the western lakes; the dimensions of the locks are most of them 45 feet wide and 120 feet in length.—The length of the canal from Port Maitland to Port Dalhousie, is 36 miles, on which there are 34 locks, all descending; there being a total descent of 334 feet. This canal is now,(1842,) undergoing extensive repairs and being somewhat enlarged, in order to accommodate the increased trade which flows through it, both to the Canadian and American markets.

WELLINGTON, p. o. Camillus, Onondaga co.

WELLS, t. Hamilton co. situated 8 miles east of the village of Lake Pleasant, and distant 72 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 365 inhabitants. The surface and soil are various; the latter mostly

well adapted to grazing and summer crops; drained south-east by the Sacondaga river. *Wells*, is the name of a post office.

WELLSBURGH, v. Southport, Chemung co. is an agricultural settlement, containing 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 15 or 20 dwellings.

WELL'S CORNER, p. o. Minisink, Orange co.

WELL'S ISLAND, forming one of the group of the " Thousand Islands," lies in the St. Lawrence river, and is attached to the town of Clayton, Jefferson co. This is one of the largest of the above islands, and it was here, that the British steamer Sir Robert Peel was burnt, during the late revolutionary excitement in Canada.

WELLSVILLE, v. and p. o. Scio, Allegany co. is situated on the east side of the Genesee river, on the line of the New-York and Erie railroad; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill.

WEMPSVILLE, v. and p. o. Lenox, Madison co. is situated on the line of the Syracuse and Utica railroad; it contains about 350 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 1 store and 1 tannery.

WESSEX, p. o. Essex, Essex co.

WEST ADDISON, p. o. Addison, Steuben co.

WEST ALMOND, t. Allegany co. situated 6 miles east of the village of Angelica, and distant 248 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 808 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, clay loam of good quality; drained west by Angelica creek. *West Almond*, is the name of a post office.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, t. Ontario co. situated 14 miles west of the village of Canandaigua, and distant 208 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,094 inhabitants.

The surface is somewhat hilly; soil, principally clay, underlaid by slate and lime; drained north by Honeoye creek. West Bloomfield, Bloomfield Centre and North Bloomfield, are names of post offices.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, v. and p. o. Bloomfield, Ontario co. is situated on an elevated ridge; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 75 dwelling houses, 2 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores and 1 furnace. In the vicinity, situated on Honeoye creek, are 1 large flouring mill, 1 woollen factory and 1 distillery.

WEST BRANCH, p. o. Western, Oneida co.

WEST BROOKVILLE, p. o. Mammaking, Sullivan co.

WEST BURLINGTON, p. o. Burlington, Otsego co.

WEST CAMDEN, p. o. Camden, Oneida co.

WEST CAMP, p. o. Saugerties, Ulster co.; here is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, a convenient landing, 4 miles above the village of Ulster. In this vicinity is an old German settlement.

WEST CANADA CREEK, rises in the county of Hamilton, and empties into the Mohawk river, about one mile below the village of Herkimer. This is a rapid and important stream affording a great amount of hydraulic power, but a small part of which is as yet used for manufacturing purposes. The celebrated *Trenton Falls* are situated on this stream, about 20 miles above its mouth, where is a succession of falls within the distance of 4 miles, having a descent of upwards of 300 feet.

WEST CANDOR, p. o. Candor, Tioga co.

WEST CARLTON, p. o. Carlton, Orleans co.

WEST CATLIN, p. o. Catlin, Chemung co.

WEST CAYUTA, p. o. Cayuta, Chemung co.

WEST CHARLTON, p. o. Charlton, Saratoga co. is an agricultural settlement, where are located 1 church, 1 store, 1 public house and some 20 or 30 dwelling houses.

WEST CHATEAUGAY, p. o Chateaugay, Franklin co.

WEST CHAZY, p. o. Chazy, Clinton co.; here are located on the Little Chazy river, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 7 stores, 1 woolen factory, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, originally organized in 1683, is centrally distant 30 miles north from the city of New-York, and 120 south from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Putnam county, east by the Connecticut state line, south by Long Island sound and the Harlem river, and on the West by the Hudson river. The surface of this county is uneven and hilly, abounding in picturesque scenery. The soil in many places is very productive and highly cultivated, yielding large returns to the agriculturist, who can easily get his produce carried to the New-York market, at all seasons of the year.—The thriving villages and settlements in this county are very numerous, and afford a sure indication of its great wealth. Its mineral productions are also extensive; among the most important, may be ranked the dolomitic marble, which occurs abundantly in various places, and is extensively used as building material; iron ore is found near Tarrytown and Sing Sing. In the vicinity of Sing Sing, also, mining operations were formerly carried on to a considerable extent, under the flattering idea that silver ore existed there; several ores of copper, however, have been found in this vicinity. There is a sulphur spring near Sing Sing, which has acquired some celebrity. Its area is about 470 square miles, or 290,527 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Westchester county, with the population in 1840.

BEDFORD,	2,822	Pelham,	789
Cortlandt,	5,592	Poundridge,	1,407
Eastchester,	1,502	Rye,	1,803
Greenburgh,	3,361	Scarsdale,	255
Harrison,	1,139	Somers,	2,082
Lewisborough,	1,619	Westchester,	4,154
Mamaroneck,	1,416	WHITE PLAINS,	1,087
Mount Pleasant,	7,307	Yonkers,	2,968
New Castle,	1,529	Yorktown,	2,819
New Rochelle,	1,816		
North Castle,	2,058	Total inhabitants,	48,686
North Salem,	1,161		

WESTCHESTER, t. Westchester co. situated 16 miles south of the village of White Plains, and distant 150 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 4,154 inhabitants. The surface is rolling and in some places hilly; soil, clay loam, mostly susceptible of high cultivation; drained by Bronx river, and watered on the south by Harlem

and East rivers. Marble is quarried in this town, which is here found in great abundance. Westchester and West Farms, are names of post offices. Morisania and Fordham are names of settlements.

WESTCHESTER, v. and p. o. Westchester, Westchester co. is situated on Westchester creek, 12 miles from the city of New-York;

it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church and 1 Friend's meeting house, 3 taverns, 4 stores and 1 grist mill. Here is a convenient landing, from which ply 3 sloops to the New-York market.

WEST CLARKSVILLE, p. o. Clarksville, Allegany co.

WEST CONESUS, p. o. Conesus, Livingston co.

WEST CONSTABLE, p. o. Westville, Franklin co.

WEST CREEK OR RIVER, rises in Ontario co. and flows south-west into Yates county, where it empties int' the head of Canandai-gua lake.

WEST DAY, p. o. Day, Saratoga co.

WEST DAVENPORT, p. o. Davenport, Delaware co.

WEST DRYDEN, p. o. Dryden, Tompkins co.; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store and about 30 dwellings.

WEST EDMESTON, p. o. Edmeston, Otsego co.

WEST ENFIELD, p. o. Enfield, Tompkins co.

WESTERLO, t. Albany co. situated 18 miles south-west of the city of Albany; contained in 1840, 3,096 inhabitants. The surface is undulating with some ridges; soil, varied, some of which is quite fertile; drained south by Provost creek and other tributaries of the Catskill creek. *Westerlo* and South Westerlo, are names of post offices.

WESTERLO ISLAND, lies in the Hudson river, immediately below the city of Albany, and is attached to the town of Bethlehem; it is 2 miles long and one quarter of a mile wide. This is a rich and fertile piece of ground, well adapted to the raising of all kinds of vegetables, being composed of rich alluvion, which is here deposited in great quantities, and forms at

this point the chief obstruction in the navigation of the Hudson; opposite the lower part of this island is the well known bar or shoal called the *Overslaugh*.

WESTERN, t. Oneida co. situated 18 miles north-west of the city of Utica, and distant 110 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,488 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but generally arable; soil, moist loam, very rich and productive in the valleys; drained south by the Mohawk river and some of its tributaries. Big Brook, West Branch and Westernville, are post offices.

WESTERN RAILROAD, of Mass. extends from Worcester, running through Springfield and Pittsfield to West Stockbridge, on the western limits of this state, where it unites with the *Albany* and *West Stockbridge* and the *Hudson* and *Berkshire railroads*. This great work is 117 miles long, connecting with the *Boston* and *Worcester railroad* on the east, which is 44 miles in length, and with the above railroads on the west, extending into the state of New-York; making the total distance from Boston to Albany, by railroad route, 199 miles.

WESTERNVILLE, v. and p. o. Western, Oneida co. is situated on the south side of the Mohawk river; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church and 1 Friend's meeting house, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery and shoe peg factory.

WEST EXETER, p. o. Exeter, Otsego co.

WEST FARMINGTON, p. o. Farmington, Ontario co.

WEST FARMS, v. and p. o. Westchester, Westchester co. is situated on the Bronx river, 11 miles from the city of New-York; it contains about 1,200 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Me-

thodist church, 4 taverns and 1 temperance house, 12 stores of different kinds, 2 extensive carpet factories, 1 rug factory and a machine shop for the manufacture of machinery appertaining to the manufacture of carpets, 1 grist mill and 1 mahogany saw mill. Here are owned 7 sloops, trading with the New-York and other markets.

WEST FAYETTE, p. o. Fayette, Seneca co.

WESTFIELD, t. Chautauque co. situated 6 miles west of the village of Mayville and distant 330 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,199 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, declining north toward Lake Erie; soil, fertile loam of different qualities; drained north-west by Chautauque creek and some other streams, flowing into Lake Erie.—Westfield, Barcelona, Nettle Hill and Volusia are names of post offices.

WESTFIELD, v. and p. o. Westfield, Chautauque co. is situated on Chautauque creek one and a half miles south-east of Lake Erie; it was incorporated in 1833, and now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 200 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church, an incorporated academy, 4 public houses, 14 stores and groceries, 2 flouring mills, 4 saw mills, 2 clothier's works, 1 tannery, 1 distillery and 1 axe factory.

WESTFIELD, t. Richmond co. contains the county buildings located in the village of Richmond, and is distant 158 miles from Albany; it contained in 1840, 2,326 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy loam, with some clay; watered on the east by New-York lower bay, and on the west by Staten Island sound. Richmond, Richmond Valley and Rossville, are names of post offices.

WESTFORD, t. Otsego co. situated 8 miles south-east of the village of Cooperstown, and distant

68 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,478 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but mostly arable; soil, sandy loam, warm and of good quality, well adapted to grass or grain; drained south by Cherry Valley and Elk Creeks. **Westford**, Westville and Centreville are names of post offices.

WEST GAINES, p. o. Gaines, Orleans co.

WEST GALWAY CHURCH, p. o. Broadalbin, Fulton co.

WEST GENESEE, p. o. Genesee, Allegany co.

WEST GREENFIELD, p. o. Greenfield, Saratoga co.

WEST GROTON, p. o. Groton, Tompkins co.

WEST GUILDERLAND, p. o. Guilderland, Albany co.

WEST HARPERSFIELD, p. o. Harpersfield, Delaware co.

WEST HEBRON, p. o. Hebron, Washington co.

WEST HEMPSTEAD, p. o. Ramapo, Rockland co.

WEST HENRIETTA, p. o. Henrietta, Monroe co.

WEST HILLS, p. o. Huntington, Suffolk co.

WEST HINSDALE, p. o. Hinsdale, Cattaraugus co.

WEST KILL, p. o. Lexington, Greene co. is a scattered settlement, containing 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 2 extensive tanneries, 3 saw mills, 1 clothier's works and about 20 dwelling houses.

WEST KOY CREEK, rises in the north-west part of Allegany co. and flows south-east into the Genesee river; this stream affords many good mill sites.

WEST LE RAY, p. o. Le Ray, Jefferson co.

WEST LEYDEN, p. o. Leyden, Lewis co.

WEST LINKLEAN, p. o. Linklean, Chenango co.

WEST LOWVILLE, p. o. Lowville, Lewis co.

WEST MARTINSBURGH, p. o.

Martinsburgh, Lewis co.; here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores and about 20 dwelling houses.

WEST MEREDITH, p. o. Meredith, Delaware co.

WEST MIDDLEBURG, p. o. Middleburg, Schoharie co.

WEST MILTON, p. o. Milton, Saratoga co.; here are located 1 Presbyterian church, 1 public house, 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill and about 15 dwellings.

WEST MONROE, t. Oswego co. situated 25 miles south-east of the village of Oswego, and distant 147 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 918 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sand and sandy loam; drained by Bay creek flowing into Oneida lake, which bounds it on the south. *West Monroe*, is the name of a post office.

WESTMORELAND, t. Oneida co. situated 12 miles west of the city of Utica, and distant 105 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,105 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, mostly rich loam;—drained north-east by Oriskany creek and one of its tributaries.—*Westmoreland*, Lairdsville and Republican, are names of post offices.

WEST NILES, p. o. Niles, Cayuga co.

WEST ONEONTA, p. o. Oneonta, Otsego co.

WEST ONTARIO, p. o. Ontario, Wayne co.

WEST PENFIELD, p. o. Penfield, Monroe co.

WEST PITCHER, p. o. Pitcher, Chenango co.

WEST POINT, Cornwall, Orange co. is romantically situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, 52 miles north of the city of New-York. It is the seat of an United States military academy, established by an act of Congress, in March, 1802; and the land ceded to the United States government by the

state of New-York, in 1826. Here are now erected 2 stone barracks, one of 3 and the other 4 stories in height, occupied by 250 cadets, which is the number authorised by law; an academic hall, a large 3 story stone building, 275 feet in length, by 75 feet in width, used for military exercises in winter, and as a depository of the chemical apparatus, models of fortification, artillery, architecture and machines and as recitation and drawing rooms; a new and beautiful 2 story stone building, to be used for the library and philosophical apparatus, constructed in the Elizabethian gothic style of architecture, and is 150 feet in length by 60 feet in width; the north front has 3 towers suited for the astronomical apparatus, the centre tower is surmounted by a dome of 28 feet 10 inches in diameter, the whole of which revolves on its vertical axis, adapting it to the use of a large equatorial telescope; a chapel, a hospital, a mess hall, 2 cavalry stables, several workshops and storerooms, and 17 separate dwellings occupied by the officers of the institution.—In addition to the above, here are located a magazine, a laboratory, soldier's barracks, a store and about 25 dwelling houses, occupied by families connected with the military school; in all containing a population of about 900 souls. Here also is a convenient steamboat landing and a well kept hotel, calculated to accommodate about 100 visitors. No place in the Union probably exceeds West Point, in regard to its beauty of location and the stirring incidents connected with its early history, being “hallowed by the footsteps of Washington and Kosciusko,” during the revolutionary struggle—the interest in which, is continued to the present time by its being the residence and school of the future defenders of the Union. In 1777, immediately after the cap-

ture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery, by the British army, West Point was first occupied by the American army, and fortified at the instance of Gov. George Clinton, of revolutionary memory. At the present time are to be seen the remains of Forts Putnam and Arnold, (after the treason of the latter, called Fort Clinton,) which is situated on the extreme eastern point of this military position, 160 feet above tide water, while Fort Putnam is situated on Mount Independence, 1,000 yards south-west, elevated about 500 feet above the river; there are also numerous other redoubts and batteries, crowning the various eminences in the vicinity, built under the direction of the celebrated Kosciusko as engineer. In August, 1780, Gen. Arnold was assigned to the command of this important military station, extending from Fishkill to Verplanck's Point. On the 25th of September, he precipitously made his escape from his head quarters, the *Robinson House*, situated 2 miles below West Point, on the opposite side of the river; his treason having been discovered by the fortunate capture of Major Andre. From this period, to the close of the revolutionary war in 1783, West Point was garrisoned by a strong division of the American army;—after which, the garrison was reduced, and this location made a depot for the revolutionary armament and other military stores. In 1794, at the recommendation of Gen. Washington, a military school was commenced in a building which was burnt down two years thereafter, and the school suspended until 1802. There are now connected with the West Point academy, 34 officers and professors, a company of artillery and a detachment of dragoons, besides the cadets, who generally remain here for a period of four years, in which

time they are qualified to become subaltern officers of the several corps of the army.

WESTPORT, t. Essex co. situated 5 miles east of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 123 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,932 inhabitants. The surface is comparatively level on the east, and hilly on the west; soil, clay and loam, mostly of good quality; drained by Black creek and several small streams flowing into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the east. Westport and Wadham's Mills, are names of post offices.

WESTPORT, v. and p. o. Westport, Essex co. is situated upon Northwest bay, on the west side of Lake Champlain; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, an incorporated academy, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 ashery, 2 saw mills, 1 tannery and a ship yard for the building and repairing of lake craft. A horse ferry boat here plies across Lake Champlain, running to Basin Harbor, Vermont.

WEST RANDOLPH, p. o. Randolph, Cattaraugus co.

WEST RICHFIELD, p. o. Richfield, Otsego co.

WEST RICHMOND, p. o. Richmond, Ontario co.; here are situated 2 taverns, 1 storé, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 furnace and 12 or 15 dwellings.

WEST ROTTERDAM, p. o. Rotterdam, Schenectady co.

WEST RUSH, p. o. Rush, Monroe co.

WEST SAND LAKE, v. and p. o. Sand Lake, Rensselaer co. contains about 250 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 2 Lutheran and 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill and 2 factories.

WEST SCHUYLER, p. o. Schuyler, Herkimer co.

WEST SOMERS, p. o. Somers, Westchester co.

WEST STEPHENTOWN, p. o. Stephentown, Rensselaer co.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, v. and p. o. Berkshire co. Mass. is situated on the west side of the Housatonic river, where terminates the *Hudson and Berkshire railroad*. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, 150 dwelling houses, also, several churches, taverns and stores, besides many kinds of mechanic work shops. This place is becoming a great thoroughfare as well as a thriving place of trade; the *Housatonic railroad*, now finished, to the Massachusetts state line on the south, will here unite with other roads leading to Boston, Albany and Hudson.

WEST STOCKHOLM, p. o. Stockholm, St. Lawrence co.

WEST TAGHKANIC, p. o. Taghkanic, Columbia co.

WESTOWN, v. and p. o. Minisink, Orange co. is an agricultural settlement; it contains about 180 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, an incorporated academy, 1 public house and 3 stores.

WEST TROPSBURGH, p. o. Troopsburgh, Steuben co.

WEST TROY, v. Watervliet, Albany co. is situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, 6 miles above the city of Albany; it was incorporated in 1836, and now contains about 5,000 inhabitants, 800 dwelling houses, 8 churches, 1 banking house, an extensive United States arsenal, 8 hotels and taverns, 65 stores of different kinds, 2 steam planing machines, 1 steam saw mill, 12 lumber yards, 1 satinet factory, 2 fur factories, 1 hat body factory, 1 wrought iron butt factory and 2 flouring mills, all propelled by the surplus waters of the Erie canal, which passes through the centre of the village, communicating with the Hudson river by two commodious side cuts; 1 iron foundry, 1 extensive brewery, 1 bell foundry and mathemati-

cal instrument manufactory, 1 ship yard, 3 large cooperages, 1 printing and writing ink manufactory, 2 rope walks, one being propelled by steam power, 1 stone ware factory, 2 carriage factories, 1 curled moss factory and 1 sheet iron, tin and stove factory. Here are owned 2 steamboats, with barges for freighting, 17 sloops and schooners, all of which find constant employment during the season of navigation in transporting lumber, produce and merchandise, besides a number of foreign vessels from different places, which resort here for trade. This place is connected with the city of Troy, by a bridge and two ferries, using horse power. No place probably exceeds West Troy, for a depot for produce and merchandise, being conveniently located on the canal, near the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson river. Opposite the north part of West Troy, the south branch of the Mohawk river unites with the Hudson, forming the natural navigable Hudson. From this mouth of the Mohawk to the Cohoes falls, there is a fall of 42 feet, yielding a water power equal to that of Lowell, and insuring a great commercial and manufacturing place at this point. Here the canal commissioners placed the lateral canal, which by locks first connects the Erie canal with the navigable waters of the Hudson. A second lateral canal is being constructed a mile below.

The *Watervliet Arsenal*, situated in West Troy, on the Bank of the Hudson river, was established by the United States government in 1813. This is the largest arsenal of construction in the Union, having great facilities for the manufacture and transportation of warlike implements, being situated near the head of navigation on the Hudson, and on the *Junction canal*, passing through the grounds

belonging to this establishment, affording abundant water power from the surplus waters of the canal, which power is used in the different work shops, together with steam power when required. The grounds attached to the arsenal, consist of about 100 acres, enclosed in front by an iron fence, and in the rear by a stone wall; here are located 33 buildings, comprising storehouses for small arms, gun sheds for cannon carriages, timber sheds, magazines, saw mill, paint, carriage, machine, casting and blacksmith shops; offices, barracks, hospital and officers' quarters. Here is also an extensive apparatus for mineralizing timber according to Dr. Earl's process. About 200 officers, soldiers and hired workmen are constantly employed at this post, which number could be greatly increased if found necessary. Here are now manufactured munitions of war, amounting to an estimated value of \$100,000 annually; the total value on hand, January, 1841, amounted to \$1,662,320.

WEST TURIN, t. Lewis co. situated 11 miles south of the village of Martinsburgh, and distant 126 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,042 inhabitants. The surface is generally undulating, but somewhat broken; soil, sandy loam and fertile clay, well adapted to grass; drained south by Fish creek, west by Salmon river, and in part bounded on the east by Black river, where are situated the *High Falls*, and the termination of the *Black River canal*, which enters the river on the west side immediately below the above falls. Here is the site of a newly projected village, which on the completion of the canal, in connection with its natural advantages, must become a place of considerable importance. The available water power here afforded is very great,

and it is surrounded by a rich grazing country. Collinsville and Constableville are names of post offices.

WEST URBANA, p. o. Urbana, Steuben co.

WEST VIENNA, p. o. Vienna, Oneida co.

WESTVILLE, t. Franklin co. situated 8 miles north-west of the village of Malone, and distant 220 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,028 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy loam; drained north-west by Salmon river. West Constable is the name of a post office.

WESTVILLE, p. o. Westford, Otsego county, is an agricultural settlement, containing 1 Baptist church, 1 public house, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and about 20 dwelling houses.

WEST WALWORTH, p. o. Walworth, Wayne co.

WEST WHEELER, p. o. Wheeler, Steuben co.

WEST WINDSOR, p. o. Windsor, Broome co.

WEST WINFIELD, p. o. Winfield, Herkimer co.

WETHERSFIELD, t. Wyoming co. situated 10 miles south-west of the village of Warsaw, and distant 258 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,728 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, sandy and clay loam, well adapted to grass; drained north by the Tonawanda creek, and east by the Wiskoy creek. *Wethersfield*, Hermitage, North Wethersfield and Wethersfield Springs are names of post offices.

WETHERSFIELD SPRINGS, v. and p. o. Wethersfield, Wyoming co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 tannery and 1 ashery. Here is situated a large fresh water spring, which

supplies an abundance of water power sufficient to propel the above factory.

WHALENSBURGH, v. Essex, Essex co. situated on the Boquet river; it contains about 250 inhabitants, 35 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church; 1 store, 1 grist mill, 1 plaster mill, 1 saw mill and 1 clothier's works. Here is located a bed of water cement of a good quality; also the *Split Rock* post office.

WHALEN'S STORE, p. o. Milton, Saratoga co.

WHARTON'S CREEK, rises in the north-west part of Otsego county, and flows south-west, emptying into the Unadilla river in the town of Pittsfield.

WHEATFIELD, t. Niagara co. situated 12 miles west of the village of Lockport, and distant 289 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,057 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, mostly loam of good quality; watered by the Tonawanda creek on the south, and by the Niagara river on the west.—Shawnee is the name of a post office.

WHEATLAND, t. Monroe co. situated 14 miles south-west of the city of Rochester, and distant 232 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,871 inhabitants. The surface is undulating; soil, calcareous loam, well adapted to grain, and is very productive; drained by Allen's creek flowing into the Genesee river, which bounds it on the east. *Wheatland* and Scottsville are names of post offices.

WHEELER, t. Steuben county, situated 7 miles north of the village of Bath, and distant 210 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,294 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but mostly arable; soil, sandy loam and clay; drained by several streams flowing into Conhocton river, which bounds it in part on the south-west. *Wheeler* is the name of a post office.

WHITE CREEK, t. Washington co. situated 12 miles south of the village of Salem, and distant 42 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,195 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, fertile sandy loam, highly cultivated; drained by Owl and Little White creek, flowing into the Hoosick river, which bounds it in part on the south. White Creek, Centre White Creek and North White Creek are names of post offices.

WHITE CREEK, v. and p. o. White Creek, Washington co. is situated on a creek of the same name; it contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist church, and 1 Friends' meeting house, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 woollen factory, and 2 tanneries. This place is pleasantly situated in a rich valley, near the Vermont state line; it is surrounded by a fine agricultural region of country, producing abundant crops of grain, and abounding in large flocks of sheep; the above place is also a great mart for the purchase and sale of wool.

WHITEFACE MOUNTAIN, lies in the north-west part of Essex co. and is elevated 4,855 feet above the Atlantic ocean. It is surrounded by a wild and interesting region of country. At its foot on the west lies Placid lake, and some other small bodies of water.

WHITEHALL, t. Washington co. situated 21 miles north of the village of Sandy Hill, and distant 72 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,813 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, mostly clay, better adapted to grass than grain; underlaid by lime, slate and granite; drained by Wood creek, Pawlet river and Poultney river, all of which here empty into the head of Lake Champlain.

WHITEHALL, v. and p. o. Whitehall, Washington county, is advantageously situated at the head

of Lake Champlain, 72 miles north of the city of Albany; it was incorporated in 1820, and now contains about 2,400 inhabitants, 300 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist church; 1 banking house, 3 hotels, 30 stores and groceries, and 2 extensive forwarding houses; 1 woollen factory, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, 1 planing machine, 1 furnace, 1 machine shop, 1 sash and blind factory; 2 ship yards and 2 dry docks, where are built and repaired steamboats, lake craft and canal boats; 2 brick yards and 1 tannery, besides almost every other kind of mechanic work shops. Here are owned, and sail from this place, 2 large steamboats, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, and 2 steamboats used as tow boats; 50 sloops and schooners, averaging about 100 tons burthen, and 70 canal boats, besides others which are owned on different parts of Lake Champlain, which trade with and pass through this place. Two daily lines of canal packets leave Whitehall for Troy, and also 2 daily lines of stages, one passing on each side of the Hudson river; in addition to which two daily lines of stages run to Saratoga Springs, connecting with the railroads which run to Troy, Schenectady and Albany. Also, a daily line of stages run to Rutland, Vermont, intersecting stage lines running to Boston, &c. During the close of navigation, a daily line of stages run from here to Burlington and Montreal. The Champlain canal commences at Whitehall, where there are three locks, and passes through Fort Ann, Fort Edward and Fort Miller, crossing the Hudson river three miles below the latter place; thence through Schuylerville, Stillwater and Waterford, crossing the Mohawk river a short distance below the

Cohoes falls, near where it unites with the Erie canal; the junction canal then continues to the city of Albany, where it terminates in a spacious basin; the total distance from Whitehall to Albany being 73 miles by canal route. The water power used at Whitehall, is derived from Wood creek, where there is a fall of about 10 feet, affording hydraulic privileges to a considerable extent.

Table of Distances, from port to port between Whitehall and Montreal.

Names of places.	Place to place.		
	From Whitehall.	From Montreal.	From Montreal.
WHITEHALL,	0	0	182
Benson, Vermont,	13	13	169
Orwell, do.	7	20	162
Ticonderoga,	4	24	153
Shoreham, do.	2	26	156
Bridport, do.	9	35	147
Chimney Point, do.	6	41	141
Port Henry,	2	43	139
West Port,	11	54	128
Fort Cassin, do.	7	61	121
Essex,	7	69	114
BURLINGTON, do.	14	82	100
Port Kent,	10	92	90
PLATTSBURGH,	15	107	75
Chazy,	16	123	59
Rouse's Point,	9	132	50
Isle aux Noix, Canada,	12	144	38
St. John's, Canada,	13	157	25
La Prairie, by railroad,	16	173	9
MONTRÉAL, by steamboat,	9	182	0

WHITEHAVEN, v. Tonawanda, Erie co. is situated on Grand Island, opposite the village of Tonawanda; it contains 12 or 15 dwelling houses, and a large steam saw mill, for the manufacture of ship timber.

WHITE LAKE, p. o. Bethel, Sullivan co.

WHITE PLAINS, t. Westchester co. contains the county buildings located in the village of the same name; it is distant from Albany 131 miles, and contained in 1840, 1,087 inhabitants. The surface is somewhat hilly, but mostly arable; soil, principally loam, well

adapted to grass, and much of it highly cultivated; drained south by the Bronx river, and Mamaroneck creek.

WHITE PLAINS, v. and p. o. White Plains, Westchester county, contains about 700 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses; a court-house, jail and county clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal and 2 Methodist churches; an academy in a flourishing condition, and a female boarding school; 4 taverns, 4 stores, and 1 woollen factory.

WHITE STORE, p. o. Norwich, Chenango co.

WHITESBOROUGH, v. Whitesborough, Oneida county, is situated in the Mohawk valley, on the south side of the river. It was incorporated in 1813, and now contains about 1,800 inhabitants, and 300 dwelling houses; a court-house and jail; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 4 public houses, 8 stores, and 1 large cotton factory incorporated under the name of the "Oneida Manufacturing Society," which establishment contains about 130 looms and upwards of 3,000 spindles, giving employment to 170 men, boys and girls; 1 large flouring mill with 4 run of stone, and an extensive pail and tub factory. The Whitesborough Academy is a large and flourishing chartered institution, in which are annually educated about 100 students, of both sexes; the Oneida Institute is also located in this village. The Erie canal and the Utica and Syracuse railroad both run through this place. Whitesborough is the oldest settlement in Western New-York, and has long been celebrated as a desirable place of residence; the principal street is a wide avenue upwards of one mile in length, with beautiful shade trees on both sides, and gravelled side walks. Within the

corporate limits of this place, is situated the flourishing manufacturing settlement of *Yorkville*, where is located the above cotton factory, situated on the Sadaquada creek.

WHITESTOWN, t. Oneida co. contains a part of the county buildings situated in the village of Whitesborough, this being a half shire town with Rome; it is distant 97 miles from Albany, and contained in 1840, 5,156 inhabitants. The surface is undulating, with extensive and rich valleys; soil, calcareous loam of excellent quality; drained by Oriskany and Sadaquada creeks flowing into the Mohawk river, which bounds it on the north-east. *Whitestown*, New-York Mills and Oriskany are names of post offices. The former is located in the village of Whitesborough.

WHITESVILLE, p. o. Rodman, Jefferson co.

WHITESVILLE, v. Independence, Allegany co. contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 1 tannery.

WHITLOCKVILLE, p. o. Bedford, Westchester county. Here is situated a small settlement on the Croton river, at the junction of Cross river, where are located 1 grist mill, 1 clothier's works, 1 church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 20 dwelling houses.

WHITNEY'S POINT, p. o. Triangle, Broome co.

WHITNEY'S VALLEY, p. o. Burns, Allegany co. Here are situated 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 25 dwelling houses.

WILBUR, v. Kingston, Ulster co. is situated on the north side of the Rondout creek, one mile above the village of Rondout. Here are located 1 flouring mill, 1 lime mill,

1 freighting establishment, 2 stores, about 25 dwelling houses, and 150 inhabitants. Hydraulic lime is found and manufactured at this place, which was formerly called *Twaalfskill*.

WILLETT, t. Cortland co. situated 18 miles south-east of the village of Cortlands, and distant 137 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 872 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and somewhat broken; soil, clay loam; drained south by the Otselic river. *Willett* is the name of a post office.

WILLAMSBURGH, t. Kings co. situated 1 mile north-east of the city of Brooklyn, and distant 146 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 5,094 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, of medium quality; watered by the East river on the west.

WILLAMSBURGH, v. and p. o. Williamsburgh, Kings co. is situated on the East river, directly opposite the city of New-York, with which it is connected by three steam ferries. It was incorporated in 1827, and contained in 1840, 5,094 inhabitants, the corporate limits extending over the whole town; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist and 2 Roman Catholic churches; 1 fire insurance company; 8 taverns, 20 stores and groceries, 2 extensive grain distilleries, 1 molasses distillery, 2 rectifying distilleries, 1 brewery, 1 tannery, 1 spice factory, 3 ship yards, 4 lumber yards, 5 coal yards, 5 rope walks, 1 glue factory, 1 iron foundry, besides many kinds of mechanic work shops. This place is closely allied to the prosperity of the city of New-York, and has rapidly increased in wealth, numbers and importance within the last few years. A considerable number of elegant dwellings have lately been erected in the southern part of the village,

owned and occupied by persons doing business in New-York. A turnpike road extends from this place to Jamaica, and one to the village of Flushing, communicating with other roads in the interior of Long Island.

WILLIAMSON, t. Wayne county, situated 17 miles north-west of the village of Lyons, and distant 200 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,147 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, productive; drained by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. Williamson and Pultneyville are names of post offices.

WILLIAMSON, v. and p. o. Williamson, Wayne co. is situated on the Ridge road; it contains about 175 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store and 1 steam saw mill.

WILLIAMSTOWN, t. Oswego. co. situated 28 miles east of the village of Oswego, and distant 137 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 842 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, moist sandy loam, well adapted to grass; drained south-east by a branch of Fish creek, and west by Salmon creek.

WILLIAMSTOWN, v. and p. o. Williamstown, Oswego co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns and 2 stores. In the vicinity are situated 1 flouring mill, and 1 saw mill, on the west branch of Fish creek.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. and p. o. Amherst, Erie co. is situated on Ellicott's creek; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 2 taverns, 8 stores, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 1 tannery, 1 clothier's works, 1 furnace, 1 turning shop, and a mill for grinding water lime, of which there is made at this place annual-

lv, from 40 to 50,000 bushels, from lime quarried in this vicinity.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. Boonville, Oneida co. is situated on the west side of Black river, at the head of the navigable feeder of the Black river canal, extending to the village of Boonville, a distance of 10 miles, where it empties into the summit level of the canal; this is a new settlement which bids fair to become a place of considerable importance on the completion of the above works. Here are now erected 1 saw mill, 1 pail factory, 1 store and some 15 or 20 dwelling houses.

WILLINK, p. o. Aurora, Erie co.

WILLSBOROUGH, t. Essex co. situated 15 miles north-east of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 137 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,648 inhabitants. The surface is comparatively level on the east, and hilly on the west; soil, fertile clay loam; drained by Boquet river, and some other streams flowing into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the east.

WILLSBOROUGH, v. and p. o. Willsborough, Essex county, is situated on the river Boquet; it contains about 450 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 forge with two fires, 1 cupola furnace, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, 1 ashery and 1 plaster mill.

WILLSEYVILLE, p. o. Candor, Tioga co.

WILMINGTOM, t. Essex co. situated 20 miles north-west of the village of Elizabeth, and distant 148 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 928 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, with some fertile valleys; drained centrally by the west branch of the Au Sable river, and on its north-west

angle by the Saranac river. In this town and its vicinity are inexhaustible beds of iron ore of a good quality. *Wilmington* is the name of a post office, where is a settlement containing 1 church, 2 stores, 1 forge, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill and about 20 dwelling houses.

WILMURT, t. Herkimer co. situated 35 miles north of the village of Herkimer, and distant 100 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 60 inhabitants. This town comprises by far more territory than any other town in the state, being upwards of 40 miles long, and about 15 miles wide, comprising the whole north part of the county. It is an almost perfect wilderness, abounding in numerous lakes and ponds, sending forth streams north, south and west. Most of the land is said to be well adapted for grazing, and summer crops. *Wilmurt* is the name of a post office, located in the south part of the town.

WILNA, t. Jefferson co. situated 15 miles east of the village of Watertown, and distant 151 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,591 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, sandy and clay loam of medium quality; drained by Indian and Black rivers. *Wilna*, North Wilna, Natural Bridge and Carthage are names of post offices.

WILSON, t. Niagara co. situated 10 miles north-west of the village of Lockport, and distant 294 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,753 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level, dipping north towards the lake; soil, sandy and gravelly loam, with some clay; drained by Howell's and Tuscarora creeks, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. *Wilson* is the name of a post office.

WILTON, t. Saratoga co. situated 12 miles north of the village of

Ballston Spa, and distant 42 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,438 inhabitants. The surface is hilly on the west, and comparatively level on the east; soil, sand and sandy loam; drained east by a tributary of the Hudson river. *Wilton* is the name of a post office.

WINANTSVILLE, p. o. Durham, Greene co.

WINDHAM, t. Greene co. situated 18 miles west of the village of Catskill, and distant 44 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,417 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, with an intervening valley, through which flows the Bataviakill. In the valleys are some good lands, and the hills are well adapted to grazing. *Windham*, *Windham Centre*, *Big Hollow*, *Scienceville* and *Union Society* are names of post offices.

WINDHAM CENTRE, p. o. Windham, Greene co. Here are situated 1 church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 tanneries, 2 saw mills, 1 lather box factory, and about 40 dwelling houses.

WINDSOR, t. Broome co. situated 12 miles south-east of the village of Binghamton, and distant 138 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,368 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous, with some productive valleys, and the hills are well adapted to grazing; drained by the Susquehanna river and some of its tributaries. *Windsor*, *South Windsor* and *West Windsor* are names of post offices.

WINDSOR, v. and p. o. *Windsor*, Broome co. is situated on the west side of the Susquehanna river; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church; 2 taverns, 4 stores and groceries, 1 oil mill, and 1 carding machine.

WINFIELD, t. Herkimer co.

situated 14 miles south-west of the village of Herkimer, and distant 74 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,652 inhabitants. The surface is rolling; soil, rich calcareous and sandy loam; drained south by the head branches of the Unadilla river. *Winfield* and *West Winfield* are names of post offices.

WINTON, v. Manheim, Herkimer co. This is a manufacturing settlement, containing about 250 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 large tannery, 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill. *Brocket's Bridge* post office is on the opposite side of the East Canada creek, in Fulton county.

WIRT, t. Allegany co. situated 15 miles south-west of the village of Angelica, and distant 270 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,207 inhabitants. The surface is high and undulating; soil, mostly sandy loam; drained south by Little Genesee creek, and north by Van Campen's creek. *Richburgh* and *South Branch* are names of post offices.

WOLCOTT, t. Wayne co. situated 16 miles north-east of the village of Lyons, and distant 184 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,481 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy and gravelly loam; drained by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. *Wolcott* and *Red Creek* are names of post offices.

WOLCOTT, v. and p. o. *Wolcott*, Wayne co. is situated on the Ridge road; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 100 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist church; 2 taverns, 8 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills and 2 asheries.

WOODBOURNE, p. o. Fallsburgh, Sullivan co. Here are situated 1 Dutch Reformed church,

1 tavern, 1 store, 1 large tannery, 2 turning establishments and about 10 dwelling houses.

WOODBURY, v. Oyster Bay, Queens co. is a scattered settlement, situated on the Jericho turnpike, surrounded by a highly cultivated country.

WOOD CREEK, rises in Washington county, and flows north into Lake Champlain, at the village of Whitehall. This stream for a considerable portion of its length, is used as a part of the Champlain canal; it also affords some good mill privileges.

WOOD CREEK, Oneida county, rises in the town of Rome, and empties its waters into the east end of Oneida lake; this is a deep and sluggish stream, and was much used before the completion of the Erie canal, for transporting merchandise and produce to and from the western parts of the country, in connection with the Mohawk river; at the village of Rome, there was a short portage between the two streams. This stream is now used as a part of the Oneida Lake Canal, which in connection with the lake and Oneida river, forms an uninterrupted water navigation from the Erie canal, in Oneida county, to the Oswego canal.

WOODHULL, t. Steuben co. situated 20 miles south of the village of Bath, and distant 225 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 827 inhabitants. The surface is uneven; soil, clay and sandy loam, mostly of indifferent quality, but covered with a heavy growth of timber; drained east by Tuscarora creek. *Woodhull* is the name of a post office. *Tubbsville* is the name of a settlement.

WOODSTOCK, t. Ulster co. situated 12 miles north-west of the village of Kingston, and distant 57 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,691 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, being covered

by the Catskill mountains; soil, gravel, clay and loam, of but medium quality; drained by the Sagkill, and some other tributaries of the Esopus creek; *Woodstock* and *Lake Hill* are names of post offices. *Bristol Glass Works* is the name of a manufacturing settlement. At the former are situated 2 churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 tannery and 20 dwelling houses.

WOODVILLE, v. and p. o. Ellisburgh, Jefferson co. contains about 150 inhabitants, 25 dwelling houses, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill and 2 saw mills.

WOODWARDSVILLE, p. o. Schroon, Essex co.

WORCESTER, t. Otsego co. situated 14 miles south-east of the village of Cooperstown, and distant 56 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,390 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; soil, sandy loam, well adapted to grass or grain; drained by Charlotte river and some of its tributaries. *Worcester*, *East Worcester* and *South Worcester* are names of post offices.

WORCESTER, v. and p. o. Worcester, Otsego county, contains about 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, 2 churches, 3 stores, 3 public houses, 2 grist mills and 1 tannery.

WORMLEY, p. o. Caton, Steuben co.

WRIGHT'S CORNER, p. o. Newfane, Niagara co.

WURTSBORO', v. and p. o. Mamakating, Sullivan county, is situated on the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike, and on the line of the Delaware and Hudson canal; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Methodist church; 3 taverns, 6 stores, 3 store houses, 1 extensive tannery, 1 plaster mill, and 1 boat yard for

building and repairing canal boats. About one mile north of this place on the west side of the Shawangunk mountains, is situated a valuable lead mine, near which are erected smelting works, and a furnace. This ore is of a good quality, and supposed to be inexhaustible.

WYNANT'S KILL, p. o. Greenbush, Rensselaer co. Here are

situated 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 tannery and about 15 dwelling houses.

WYNANT'S KILL, rises in the town of Sand Lake, where are a number of small lakes, this being the outlet to all of them. On this stream are situated flouring mills, extensive iron works, and other manufacturing establishments.

WYOMING COUNTY, taken from Genesee in 1841, is centrally distant 250 miles west from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Genesee county, east by Livingston, south by Steuben and Cattaraugus counties, and west by Erie county. This is a new county, formed of the south part of Genesee. The surface is undulating; and the general character of the soil is moist, sandy or gravelly loam, well adapted to the culture of grain and grass. Of minerals but few are found in this county. Silver lake, a beautiful body of water, lies mostly in the town of Castile; it is drained by Allen's and Tonawanda creeks, while Cattaraugus creek crosses its south-west angle, and the Genesee river its south-east angle. Cayuga and Seneca creeks both head in the west part of this county. In the valleys of the streams are rich and fertile lands, probably not surpassed by any other section of the state; this whole region of country being justly celebrated for its fertility. The new county buildings are located in the village of Warsaw. Its area is about 500 square miles, or 320,500 acres.

The following are the names of the towns in Wyoming county, with the population in 1840.

Attica,	2,710	Orangeville,	1,949
Bennington,.....	2,368	Perry,	3,082
Castile,.....	2,833	Sheldon,	2,353
China,	1,437	WARSAW,.....	2,841
Covington,*.....	1,219	Wethersfield,	1,728
Gainesville,	2,367		
Java,	2,331	Total inhabitants,	29,663
Middlebury,	2,445		

WYOMING, v. and p. o. Middlebury, Wyoming county, is situated on Allen's creek; it contains about 600 inhabitants, 90 dwel-

ling houses, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church; an incorporated academy; 2 taverns and 4 stores.

YATES COUNTY, taken from Ontario in 1823, is centrally distant 185 miles from the city of Albany; it is bounded on the north by Ontario county, on the east by Seneca lake, on the south by Steuben county, and on the west by the counties of Steuben and Ontario. The surface of this county is agreeably diversified, abounding in cultivated hills, and rich valleys; the soil is various; there is some clay, but a warm rich mould predominates, yielding large crops of grain, and

* This town was divided on the formation of Wyoming county, one-half of the population returned, (2,438,) is estimated to belong to the new town of Pavilion, Genesee county.

fruits of different kinds. It is also noted for the excellence of its stock, the quantity and quality of its wool, and its valuable lumber. Seneca lake lies on its eastern border, while Crooked lake enters it from the south, which lakes are united by the outlet and *Crooked Lake Canal*; it is also watered by Canandaigua lake on the west. A valuable sulphur spring exists near the foot of Crooked lake; there is also an inflammable gas spring situated near the village of Rushville, and native copperas is found in the eastern part of this county. In addition to the above, a newly discovered brine spring in the village of Dundee, bids fair to become productive. Its area is about 320 square miles, or 204,444 acres. The county buildings are located in the village of Penn-Yan, in the town of Milo.

The following are the names of the towns in Yates county, with the population in 1840.

Barrington,	1,868	Milo,	3,986
Benton,	3,911	Potter,	2,245
Italy,	1,634	Starkey,.....	2,426
Jerusalem,.....	2,935		
Middlesex,	1,439		

Total inhabitants, 20,444

YATES, t. Orleans co. situated 12 miles north of the village of Albion, and distant 267 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,230 inhabitants. The surface is level; soil, sandy and clay loam; drained by Johnson's creek and some other small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the north. *Yates* is the name of a post office. Lyndon is the name of a settlement.

YATESVILLE, p. o. Potter, Yates co.

YELLOW LAKE, lies mostly in the town of Rossie, St. Lawrence co.; it is 4 miles long, and about half a mile wide.

YONKERS, t. Westchester co. situated 10 miles south-west of the village of White Plains, and distant 130 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,968 inhabitants. The surface is uneven and broken; soil, clay and sandy loam; mostly well cultivated; drained by Bronx river on the east, and by Saw Mill river flowing into the Hudson, which latter stream bounds it on the west. Yonkers and King's Bridge are post offices.

YONKERS, v. and p. o. Yonkers, Westchester co. is situated on the

east side of the Hudson, at the mouth of the Saw Mill river, 17 miles north of the city of New-York. It contains about 500 inhabitants, 60 dwelling houses, 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist church; a female seminary beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the Hudson river; 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, and several saw mills. This place is a favorite summer resort for the citizens of New-York, being within a convenient distance of the city. Steamboats land and receive passengers here several times daily on their trips up and down the river, affording a fine view of the Palisades, and the charming scenery peculiar to this part of the Hudson.

YORK, t. Livingston co. situated 7 miles north-west of the village of Geneseo, and distant 237 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 3,049 inhabitants. The surface rises on the west side of the Genesee river, for one or two miles, when it becomes comparatively level; soil, clay loam, very fertile in wheat and other kinds of grain; drained by two or three small streams flowing into the Ge-

nese river, which bounds it on the east. *York, York Centre, Fowlersville and Greigsville* are names of post offices.

YORKSHIRE, t. Cattaraugus co. situated 15 miles north-east of the village of Ellicottville, and distant 274 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 1,292 inhabitants. The surface is mostly level; soil, fertile clay and gravelly loam; drained by Cattaraugus creek and some of its tributaries. Yorkshire and Delavan are names of post offices.

YORKSHIRE, v. and p. o. Yorkshire, Cattaraugus co. is situated on Cattaraugus creek; it contains about 300 inhabitants, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church, 2 taverns, 4 stores and 1 flouring mill.

YORTOWN, t. Westchester co. situated 16 miles north of the village of White Plains, and distant 117 miles from Albany; contained in 1840, 2,819 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and mountainous on the north; soil, various, but mostly productive. There are several small ponds in this town, and it is watered on the south by the Croton river. *Yorktown, Pine's Bridge and Shrub Oak* are names of post offices.

YORKVILLE. See *Whitesborough*.

YORKVILLE, v. New-York co. is situated on the line of the Harlem railroad, 5 miles north of the City Hall; it contains about 500

inhabitants, 70 dwelling houses, 1 Methodist church; an incorporated academy, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 rope walk, and 2 extensive carriage manufactoryes. The *Tunnel* in this vicinity, constructed by the Harlem Railroad Company, and through which the train of cars pass with their accustomed velocity, is a work of much interest. It extends under an eminence called *Prospect Hill*, and is cut through a solid rock, being 844 feet in length, 24 feet wide and 21 feet high in the centre. Each end of the Tunnel is finished with a handsome stone facing, and on the south side are commodious stairs with an iron railing, ascending to the top of the hill.

YOUNGSTOWN, v. and p. o. Porter, Niagara county, is advantageously situated on the east side of the Niagara river, one mile from Lake Ontario; it contains about 400 inhabitants, 50 dwelling houses, 1 church, 4 hotels and taverns, 5 stores and groceries, and 1 steam flouring mill. Steamboats land and receive passengers daily from this place, during the season of navigation; a steam ferry boat also constantly plies across the river, landing at Niagara, Canada.

ZIMMERMAN'S CREEK, rises in the town of Stratford, Fulton co. and flows south into Montgomery county, where it empties into the Mohawk river.

ZOAR, p. o. Eden, Erie co.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

	<i>Page.</i>
RATES of Toll on the Canals,	437
List of Places on the Canals, and Distances from each other,....	441
List of the principal Lakes,	444
List of the principal Rivers,.....	445
Tabular view of the principal Manufactories,.....	446
Number of Colleges, Academies, &c.	447
Progressive Population of the several Counties,.....	448
Census of the State,—1840,	449
Census of the United States,—1840.....	473
General Statistics of the State,.....	474

APPENDIX.

RATES OF TOLL

Established by the Canal Board,

ON PERSONS AND PROPERTY TRANSPORTED ON ALL THE NAVIGABLE CANALS OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR 1841.

Cts. mills. fr.
Provisions, &c.

1. On flour, salted beef and pork, butter, cheese tallow, lard, beer and cider, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
2. On bran and ship-stuffs in bulk, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5

Iron, Minerals, Ores, &c.

3. On salt manufactured in this state, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	3
4. On foreign salt, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	3	0	0
5. 1st. On gypsum, the product of this state, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	3
2d. On foreign gypsum, per 1,000 pounds per mile,....	0	4	5
6. On brick, sand, lime, clay, earth, leached ashes, manure and iron ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	3
7. On pot and pearl ashes, kelp, charcoal, broken castings, and scrap iron, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
And on pig iron the same rate of toll except when cleared on the Oswego or Champlain canals, and going towards tide water, when it is to be charged per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	3	2
8. 1st. On mineral coal going towards tide water, or going north on the Champlain canal having come from the west, or going west from Utica or from any point west thereof, or going upon any lateral canal; and on anthracite coal going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
2d. On all other mineral coal than such as above specified, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
9. On stove and all other iron castings, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
10. On copperas and manganese, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
11. On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	0

Cts. mills. fr.

Furs, Peltrey, Skins, &c

12. On furs and peltrey, (except deer, buffalo and moose skins,) per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	1	0	0
13. On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
14. On sheep skins, and other raw hides of domestic animals of the United States, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
15. On imported raw hides, of domestic and other animals, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	5	0

Furniture, &c.

16. On household furniture, accompanied by, and actually belonging to, families emigrating, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
17. On carts, wagons, sleighs, ploughs and mechanics tools, necessary for the owners' individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5

Stone, Slate, &c.

18. On slate and tile for roofing, and stone ware, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
19. On all stone, wrought or unwrought, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	3

Lumber, Wood, &c.

20. On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats,.....	0	5	0
21. On the same, if carried in rafts, (except dock-sticks as in next item,) per 100 cubic feet per mile,.....	1	5	0
22. On round dock-sticks, passing in cribs separate from every other kind of timber, per 100 cubic feet per mile,	1	0	0
23. On blocks of timber for paving streets, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	1	0
24. 1st. On boards, plank, scantling and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, and all siding lath and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, carried in boats, (except such as is enumerated in regulations number 26 and 35,) per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	0	5	0
2d. On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	2	0	0
25. On mahogany, (except veneering,) reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	1	5	0
26. On sawed lath of less than five feet in length, split lath, hoop-poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom-handles, spokes, hubs, tree-nails, felloes and boat-knees, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
27. On staves and heading, transported in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	0
28. On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0	5	0

	Cts.	mills.	fr.
29. On shingles per M. per mile, carried in boats,.....	0	1	0
30. On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,....	0	4	0
31. On split posts, (not exceeding 10 feet in length,) and rails for fencing, (not exceeding 14 feet in length,) per M. per mile, carried in boats,	2	0	0
32. On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,....	8	0	0
33. On wood for fuel, (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll,) and tan bark, per cord per mile,.....	1	0	0
34. On the same if transported in rafts, per cord per mile,..	2	0	0
35. On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0

Agricultural productions, &c.

36. On cotton and wool, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
37. On live cattle, sheep and hogs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	5
38. On horses, (and each horse when not weighed, to be computed at 900 pounds,) per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	5	0
39. On rags, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
40. On hemp, manilla and unmanufactured tobacco, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
41. On pressed hay, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	3
42. On wheat and all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified, and not being merchandise, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5
43. On merchandise, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	9	0

Articles not enumerated.

44. On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	9	0
45. On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5

Boats and passengers.

46. On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of persons navigating any of the canals except the Junction canal, per mile,	5	0	0
47. On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of persons, navigating the Junction canal, and not connected with regular lines of boats for the transportation of persons on the Erie or Champlain canals, per mile,.....	50	0	0
48. On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile,	2	0	0
49. On all persons over ten years of age, per mile,.....	0	1	0
50. On articles of the manufacture of the United States, going towards tide water, although they may be enumerated in the foregoing list, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	4	5

During the present year, there shall be allowed a drawback of seventy-three per cent on the amount of tolls paid on the transportation of mineral coal from the west to tide water or to the Junction canal, provided such coal shall be delivered at tide water, or at some point on the Junction canal, or on the Champlain canal; and the like drawback shall be allowed of seventy-three per cent on the amount of tolls paid on the transportation of anthracite coal from tide water to Utica, which shall be delivered at that place, or at any point west thereof; the amount of such drawback to be refunded to the persons paying the said tolls, under the direction of the commissioners of the canal fund, on the production of such evidence as they shall prescribe, of the said tolls having been paid, and of the delivery of such coal as herein provided.

EXTRACT

From the report of the Canal Commissioners, made to the Legislature on the 12th day of March, 1821, showing the rates of toll agreed to by them, and referred to in section 10, of Title 7, of the Constitution.

"On salt, 5 mills per ton, per mile, (7 bbls. of 5 bushels each, or 40 bushels in bulk, being a ton.)

"Gypsum, 5 mills per ton per mile.

"Flour, meal, and all kinds of grain, salted provision, pot and pearl ashes, one cent per ton per mile.

"Merchandise, 2 cents per ton per mile.

"Timber, squared and round, five mills per hundred solid feet per mile.

"Boards, plank, and scantling, reduced to inch measure, and all siding, lath and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, 5 mills per thousand feet per mile.

"Shingles, one mill per thousand per mile.

"Brick, sand, lime, iron ore, and stone, 5 mills per ton per mile.

"Rails and posts for fencing, two cents per thousand per mile.

"Wood for fuel, one cent per cord per mile.

"All fuel to be used in the manufacture of salt, to pass free.

"Boats made and used chiefly for the transportation of property, on each ton of their capacity, one mill per mile.

"Boats made and used chiefly for the carriage of persons, 5 cents per mile of their passage.

"Staves and heading for pipes, one cent per thousand per mile.

"Staves and heading for hogheads, 7 mills per thousand per mile.

"Staves and heading for barrels or less, 5 mills per thousand per mile.

"All articles not enumerated, one cent per ton per mile."

A LIST

Of the principal places on the Canals, and their distance from each other, as adopted by the Canal Board.

JUNCTION AND ERIE CANALS.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Dis. from Albany.	From Utica.	From Rochester	From Buffalo.
ALBANY,.....	0	0	110	269	364
Port-Schuyler,.....	6	6	104	263	358
West-Troy,.....	1	7	103	262	357
Junction Champlain Canal,.....	2	9	101	260	355
Cohoes,.....	1	10	100	259	354
Lower Aqueduct,.....	3	13	97	256	351
Willow-Springs,.....	6	19	91	250	345
Upper Aqueduct,.....	7	26	84	243	338
SCHENECTADY,.....	4	30	80	239	334
Rotterdam,.....	9	39	71	230	325
Philips' Locks,.....	5	44	66	225	320
Amsterdam,.....	3	47	63	222	317
Schoharie Creek,.....	5	52	58	217	312
Smithtown,.....	2	54	56	215	310
FULTONVILLE,.....	3	57	53	212	307
Big Nose,.....	7	64	46	205	300
Spraker's Basin,.....	2	66	44	203	298
Canajoharie,.....	3	69	41	200	295
Fort-Plain,.....	3	72	38	197	292
Diefendorf's Landing,.....	3	75	35	194	289
St. Johnsville,.....	2	77	33	192	287
East Canada Creek,.....	4	81	29	188	283
Indian Castle,.....	2	83	27	186	281
Fink's Ferry,.....	3	86	24	183	278
LITTLE FALLS,.....	2	88	22	181	276
Rankin's Lock, No. 7,.....	3	91	19	178	273
Herkimer Lower Bridge,.....	4	95	15	174	269
Herkimer Upper Bridge,.....	1	96	14	173	268
Fulmer's Creek,.....	1	97	13	172	267
Morgan's Landing,.....	1	98	12	171	266
Steel's Creek,.....	1	99	11	170	265
Frankfort,.....	2	101	9	168	263
Ferguson's,.....	6	107	3	162	257
URICA, (Junction Chenango Canal,).....	3	110	0	159	254
York Mills,.....	3	113	3	156	251
Whitesboro',.....	1	114	4	155	250
Oriskany,.....	3	117	7	152	247
ROME, (Junction Black River Canal,).....	8	125	15	144	239
Wood Creek Aqueduct,.....	2	127	17	142	237
Hawley's Basin,.....	2	129	19	140	235
Stony Creek,.....	1	130	20	139	234
New-London,.....	2	132	22	137	232
Higgins', (June. Oneida Lake Canal.).....	4	136	26	133	228
Loomis',.....	2	138	28	131	226
Oneida Creek,.....	3	141	31	128	222
Canastota,.....	5	146	36	123	218
New-Boston,.....	4	150	40	119	214
Chittenango,.....	3	153	43	116	211
Pool's Brook,.....	3	156	46	113	208
Kirkville,.....	2	158	48	111	206
Little Lake,.....	2	160	50	109	204
Manlius,.....	2	162	52	107	202

PRINCIPAL PLACES ON THE CANALS, &c.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Dis. from Albany.	From Utica.	From Rochester	From Buffalo.
Limestone Feeder,.....	1	163	53	106	201
Orville Feeder,	2	165	55	104	199
Lodi,.....	5	170	60	99	194
SYRACUSE, (Junction Oswego Canal),..	1	171	61	98	193
Geddes,.....	2	173	63	96	191
Belisle,.....	4	177	67	92	187
Nine-Mile Creek,.....	1	178	68	91	186
Camillus,.....	1	179	69	90	185
Canton,.....	5	181	74	85	180
Peru,	2	186	76	83	178
Jordan,.....	4	190	80	79	174
Cold Spring,.....	1	191	81	78	173
Weedsport,.....	5	196	86	73	168
Centreport,.....	1	197	87	72	167
Port-Byron,.....	2	199	89	70	165
MONTEZUMA, (June. Cay. and Sen. C.)	6	205	95	64	159
Lockpit,.....	6	211	101	58	153
Clyde,.....	5	216	106	53	148
Lock-Berlin,.....	5	221	111	48	143
LYONS	4	225	115	44	139
Lockville,.....	6	231	121	38	133
Newark,.....	1	232	122	37	132
Port-Gibson,.....	3	235	125	34	129
PALMYRA.....	5	240	130	29	124
Macedonville,.....	4	244	134	25	120
Wayneport,.....	3	247	137	22	117
Perrinton,.....	2	249	139	20	115
Perrinton Centre,.....	2	251	141	18	113
Fairport,.....	1	252	142	17	112
Fullau's Basin,.....	1	253	143	16	111
Bushnell's Basin,.....	3	256	146	13	108
Pittsford,.....	3	259	149	10	105
Billinghast's Basin,.....	4	263	153	6	101
Lock No. 3,.....	2	265	155	4	99
ROCHESTER, (Junc. Genesee V. Canal.)	4	269	159	0	95
Brockway's,.....	10	279	169	10	85
Spencer's Basin,.....	2	281	171	12	83
Adams' Basin,.....	3	284	174	15	80
Cooley's Basin,.....	3	287	177	18	77
BROCKPORT,.....	2	289	179	20	75
Holley,.....	5	294	184	25	70
Hulberton,.....	4	298	188	29	66
ALBION,.....	6	304	194	35	60
Gaines' Basin,.....	2	306	196	37	58
Eagle Harbor,.....	1	307	197	38	57
Long Bridge,.....	2	309	199	40	55
Knowlesville,.....	2	311	201	42	53
Road Culvert,.....	1	312	202	43	52
Medina,.....	3	315	205	46	49
Shelby Basin,.....	3	318	208	49	46
Middleport,.....	3	321	211	52	43
Reynold's Basin,.....	3	324	214	55	40
Gasport,.....	2	326	216	57	38
LOCKPORT,.....	7	333	223	64	31
Pendleton,.....	7	340	230	71	24
Welch's,.....	2	342	232	73	22
H. Brockway's,.....	4	346	236	77	18
Tonawanda,.....	6	352	242	83	12
Lower Black Rock,.....	8	360	250	91	4
Black Rock,.....	1	361	251	92	3
BUFFALO,	3	364	254	95	0

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

OSWEGO CANAL.

NAMES.	Place to place	From Albany	White-hall.	NAMES.	Place to place	Syracuse	Oswego.
ALBANY,	0	0	73	SYRACUSE,	0	0	38
WEST-TROY,	7	7	66	SALINA,	2	2	36
Junction,	2	9	64	Liverpool,	3	5	33
WATERFORD,	3	12	61	Mud Lock,	2	7	31
Mechanicville, ..	9	20	53	Cold Spring,	1	9	30
Stillwater Village, ..	4	24	49	New Bridge,	5	13	25
Bleecker's Basin, ..	2	26	47	Three River Point, ..	2	15	23
Wilber's Basin, ..	2	28	45	Phoenix,	2	17	21
Van Duzen's L. ..	5	33	40	Sweet's Lock,	3	20	19
Schuylerville,	3	36	37	Ox Creek,	3	23	15
Saratoga Bridge, ..	2	38	35	Fulton,	4	27	11
Fort-Miller,	3	41	32	Braddock's Rapid, ..	4	31	7
Moses Kill,	3	44	29	Tiffany's Landing, ..	4	35	3
Fort-Edward,	5	49	24	High Dam,	1	36	2
Glen's Falls Fr. ..	2	51	22	OSWEGO,	2	38	0
Baker's Basin, ..	1	52	21				
Smith's Basin, ..	5	57	16				
Fort-Ann,	4	61	12				
Comstock's L.	4	65	8				
WHITEHALL,	9	73	0				

CHENANGO CANAL.

NAMES.	Place to place.	From Utica,	Bing-hamton.
UTICA,	0	0	97
Clinton,	9	9	88
Deansville,	5	14	83
Oriskany Falls, ..	5	19	78
Solsville,	3	22	75
Bouckville,	2	24	73
Peck's Basin, ..	2	26	71
HAMILTON,	4	30	67
Lebanon Factory, ..	2	32	65
Earliville,	4	36	61
Sherburne,	5	41	56
North Norwich, ..	4	45	52
Plasterville,	2	47	50
Norwich,	4	51	46
OXFORD,	9	60	37
Hayne's Mill,	10	70	27
Greene,	4	74	23
Forks,	8	82	15
Pond Brook,	2	84	13
Port Cranc,	5	89	8
Crocker's Mills, ..	1	90	7
BINGHAMTON,	7	97	0

CAYUGA & SENECA CANAL.

NAMES.	Place to place.	Montezuma.	Gene-va.
MONTEZUMA,	0	0	21
Seneca River,	5	5	16
S. Dermont's,	2	7	14
Seneca Falls,	3	10	11
Chamberlain's Mills	2	12	9
Waterloo,	2	14	7
Teal's,	5	19	2
GENEVA,	2	21	0
Lateral canal to East Cayuga village two miles	2	—	
Total,	23		

CHEMUNG CANAL.

NAMES.	Place to p.	Seneca Lake.	Elmi-ra.	Corn-ing.
Seneca Lake..	0	0	23	33
HAVANA,	4	4	19	29
Millport,	6	10	13	23
FAIR PORT,	7	17	6	16
Elmira	6	23	0	22
CORNING	22	33	22	0

FEEDER.—(*Chemung Canal.*)

NAMES.	Place to p.	Seneca Lake.	Elmi-ra.	Corn-ing.
FAIR PORT, ...	0	17	6	16
Miller's Basin, ..	7	24	13	9
Head Feeder, ..	7	31	20	2
Corning,	2	33	22	0
Canal from Lake to Elmira, ..		23 miles.		
Feeder,		16		

Total, 39

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

NAMES.	Place to p.	Seneca Lake.	Crooked Lake.
DRESDEN,	0	0	8
Mallory's,	3	3	5
Andrews & Ways, ..	2	5	3
PENN-YAN,	2	7	1
Crooked Lake,	1	8	0

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL,
AS FAR AS FINISHED IN 1841.

NAMES.	Place to p.	Rochester.	Mount Morris.	Danville.
ROCHESTER, ...	0	0	37	52
Scottsville,	12	12	25	40
Sackett's Basin	10	22	15	30
MOUNT MORRIS, ..	15	37	0	15
Shaker Set.	4	41	4	11
DANVILLE,	11	52	15	0

PRINCIPAL LAKES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

NAMES.	Length. Miles.	Breadth. Miles.	Counties.
Avalanche,	1	1	Essex,
Ballston,	4	1	Saratoga,
Black,	20	2	St. Lawrence,
Brant,	5	1	Warren,
Canaderaga, or Schuyler,	5	1½	Otsego,
Canandaigua,	14	1½	Ontario and Yates,
Cassadaga,	2	1	Chautauque,
Cayuga,	40	3	Cayuga, &c.
Cayuta,	2	1	Chemung,
Cazenovia,	4	1	Madison,
Champlain,	140	10	Clinton and Essex,
Chateaugay,	4	2	Clinton,
Chautauque,	18	3	Chautauque,
Chazy,	4	1	Clinton,
Conesus,	8	1	Livingston,
Copake,	1½	1	Columbia,
Crooked,	22	1½	Yates and Steuben,
Cross,	4	1	Cayuga,
Crotched,	4	4	Hamilton,
Eckford,	5	1	Hamilton,
Erie,	265	50	Erie and Chautauque,
Fish Lake,	2	1	Fulton,
Fourth,	7	2	Hamilton and Herkimer,
Garoga,	3	1	Fulton,
George,	36	3	Warren and Washington,
Hemlock,	6	1	Livingston,
Honeoye,	5	1	Ontario,
Indian,	4	1	Hamilton,
Lime,	1½	1	Cattaraugus,
Long,	18	2	Hamilton,
Mahopack,	1	1	Putnam,
Moose,	3	2	Herkimer,
Oneida,	22	6	Oneida, &c.
Onondaga,	8	2	Onondaga,
Ontario,	180	60	Jefferson to Niagara,
Otisco,	5	2	Onondaga,
Otsego,	9	2	Otsego,
Owasco,	12	1	Cayuga,
Paradox,	4	1	Essex,
Piseco,	6	2	Hamilton,
Placid,	4	1½	Essex,
Pleasant,	3	1½	Hamilton,
Racket,	14	4	Hamilton,
Rockland,	1	1	Rockland,
Ronkonkoma,	1	1	Suffolk,
Round,	2	2	Hamilton,
Saranac, Lower,	7	3	Franklin,
Saranac, Upper,	10	3	Franklin,
Saratoga,	7	1½	Saratoga,
Schroon,	10	1½	Essex and Warren,
Seneca,	40	3	Seneca, &c.
Silver,	3	1	Wyoming,
Skaneateles,	14	1	Cayuga and Onondaga,
Tupper's,	5	2	Franklin,
Transparent,	4	1½	Hamilton and Herkimer,
Yellow,	4	1	St. Lawrence.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

NAMES.	Source.	Mouth.	Length
Allegany,	Pennsylvania,	Ohio river,	300
Au Sable,	Essex county,	Lake Champlain,	55
Beaver,	Hamilton co.	Black river,	66
Black,	Herkimer co.	Lake Ontario,	120
Boreas,	Essex co.	Hudson river,	20
Bouquet,	Essex co.	Lake Champlain,	37
Bronx,	Westchester co.	East river,	25
Byram,	Westchester co.	Long Island Sound,	15
Canisteo,	Allegany co.	Tioga river,	60
Charlotte,	Schoharie co.	Susquehanna river,	30
Chateaugay,	Franklin co.	St. Lawrence river,	60
Chazy,	Clinton co.	Lake Champlain,	40
Chaumont,	Jefferson,	Lake Ontario,	15
Chemung,	Junc. Conhocton & Tioga,	Susquehanna river,	40
Chenango,	Madison co.	Susquehanna river,	75
Clyde,	Ontario co.	Seneca river,	20
Conhocton,	Steuben co.	Chemung river,	55
Croton,	Dutchess co.	Hudson river,	45
Deer,	Franklin co.	St. Regis river,	50
Delaware,	Delaware co.	Delaware bay,	310
East,	Long Island Sound,	Bay of New-York,	20
Genesee,	Pennsylvania,	Lake Ontario,	145
Grass,	St. Lawrence co.	St. Lawrence river,	90
Harlem,	Spuyten Duval creek,	East river,	8
Hoosick,	Massachusetts,	Hudson river,	50
Hudson,	Essex co.	Atlantic ocean,	320
Independence,	Herkimer,	Black river,	30
Indian,	Hamilton co.	Hudson river,	40
Indian,	Lewis co.	St. Lawrence river,	90
Mohawk,	Oneida co.	Hudson river,	140
Moose,	Hamilton co.	Black river,	55
Neversink,	Ulster co.	Delaware river,	55
Niagara,	Lake Erie,	Lake Ontario,	36
Oneida,	Oneida Lake,	Oswego river,	20
Oswegatchie,	Herkimer co.	St. Lawrence river,	135
Oswego,	Junc. Oneida & Seneca r.	Lake Ontario,	24
Otselic,	Chenango co.	Tioughnioga,	30
Pawlet,	Vermont,	Lake Champlain,	40
Peconic,	Suffolk co.	Peconic bay,	20
Perch,	Jefferson,	Black River bay,	20
Poultney,	Vermont,	Lake Champlain,	30
Racket,	Hamilton co.	St. Lawrence river,	140
Ramapo,	Orange co.	Passaic river,	30
Rondout,	Sullivan co.	Hudson river,	45
St. Lawrence,	Lake Ontario,	Gulf of St. Lawrence,	770
St. Regis,	Franklin co.	St. Lawrence river,	65 *
Salmon,	Franklin co.	St. Lawrence river,	45
Salmon,	Lewis co.	Lake Ontario,	50
Sacondaga,	Hamilton co.	Hudson river,	60
Saranac,	Franklin co.	Lake Champlain,	80
Saw-Mill,	Westchester co.	Hudson river,	20
Schroon,	Essex co.	Hudson river,	50
Seneca,	Seneca Lake,	Oswego river,	70
Susquehanna,	Otsego co.	Chesapeake bay,	460
Tioga,	Pennsylvania,	Chemung river,	40
Tioughnioga,	Onondaga co.	Chenango river,	45
Trout,	Franklin co.	Chateaugay river,	30
Unadilla,	Oneida co.	Susquehanna river,	50
Wallkill,	New-Jersey,	Rondout river,	80

MANUFACTORIES.

TABULAR VIEW,

Of the principal Manufactories in each County in the State of New-York, by the Census of 1840.

COUNTIES.

	Woolen Factories.	Fulling Mills.	Cotton Factories.	Tanneries.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Flouring Mills.	Grist Mills.	Saw Mills.	Oil Mills.	Furnaces, Forges, &c.
Albany,.....	8	11	2	20	...	8	6	22	84	..	..
Allegany,.....	4	24	..	30	2	..	3	36	204	..	6
Broome,.....	9	..	14	1	..	..	..	23	144	..	..
Cattaraugus,.....	2	6	..	24	1	..	..	26	135	..	..
Cayuga,.....	12	22	2	29	4	1	9	34	115	..	7
Chautauque,.....	2	26	..	46	7	..	3	46	229	2	3
Chemung,.....	1	5	..	12	3	1	3	25	85	1	3
Chenango,.....	5	32	1	30	..	1	..	45	162	1	..
Clinton,.....	7	8	2	21	..	1	1	17	166	..	27
Columbia,.....	19	19	11	10	2	1	12	39	41	..	7
Cortland,.....	4	10	1	17	1	1	..	23	84	3	4
Delaware,.....	4	24	..	28	..	..	..	52	220	..	..
Dutchess,.....	6	15	11	18	..	1	29	61	64	..	4
Eric,.....	4	22	..	26	6	13	9	44	135	2	4
Essex,.....	7	19	..	14	..	1	5	25	266	..	55
Franklin,.....	3	8	..	15	..	..	..	17	37	1	6
Fulton,.....	5	11	..	23	..	..	..	19	156	2	1
Genesee,.....	8	36	..	34	3	1	12	46	136	2	6
Greene,.....	5	10	1	29	2	..	3	29	79	..	3
Hamilton,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	..	..
Herkimer,.....	9	24	5	38	6	1	3	35	145	1	14
Jefferson,.....	11	24	1	30	9	8	8	34	109	4	7
Kings,.....	..	..	..	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lewis,.....	2	5	..	16	1	..	3	11	50	2	2
Livingston,.....	4	14	..	13	8	2	6	26	66	1	12
Madison,.....	11	25	2	40	7	1	4	39	167	3	3
Monroe,.....	12	20	1	21	7	5	36	18	69	1	5
Montgomery,.....	1	8	..	16	6	2	3	21	67	..	2
New York,.....	..	..	18	1	11	16	..	6	8	..	4
Niagara,.....	1	6	..	..	2	2	4	9	42	1	1
Oneida,.....	23	40	13	61	11	4	6	57	248	2	14
Onondaga,.....	10	23	3	43	7	1	..	28	29	114	1
Ontario,.....	10	27	..	20	14	3	13	35	92	1	..
Orange,.....	13	14	2	28	41	1	4	58	100	..	3
Orleans,.....	4	12	..	10	..	1	6	15	49	..	5
Oswego,.....	2	16	..	25	..	..	10	29	138	1	6
Otsego,.....	4	44	8	47	9	1	..	65	222	3	7
Putnam,.....	1	11	..	6	..	..	2	27	36	..	3
Queens,.....	7	7	..	5	1	..	7	41	17	..	..
Rensselaer,.....	13	16	21	22	1	4	18	37	106	8	12
Richmond,.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	8	1	..	..
Rockland,.....	4	4	3	5	2	..	..	20	11	..	4
Saratoga,.....	21	33	1	27	2	..	4	37	139	1	2
Schenectady,.....	2	7	1	4	..	1	1	6	14	13	2
Schoharie,.....	1	30	..	32	..	1	..	36	160	..	..
Seneca,.....	2	4	..	8	..	1	11	9	25	5	..
St. Lawrence,.....	4	28	..	27	1	..	2	50	93	..	19
Steuben,.....	3	17	..	31	2	..	4	39	248	12	..
Suffolk,.....	8	5	1	16	..	..	1	51	17	..	..
Sullivan,.....	..	3	..	23	3	..	..	29	174	..	1
Tioga,.....	3	13	..	15	2	..	..	37	289	..	..
Tompkins,.....	2	20	1	27	5	1	8	33	192	3	2
Ulster,.....	11	8	1	33	..	..	2	42	130	..	13
Warren,.....	1	7	..	9	..	..	..	14	99	..	..
Washington,.....	13	15	2	19	..	..	2	31	93	..	4
Wayne,.....	..	11	..	25	6	..	12	25	118	..	4
Westchester,.....	5	7	..	11	1	..	5	49	66	..	6
Yates,.....	4	28	..	16	..	..	14	26	124	2	6
Total,.....	328	893	115	1212	206	86	334	1764	6430	79	306

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, SCHOOLS, &c.

In the State of New-York, as returned by the U. S. Marshalls.—1840.

COUNTIES.

	Universities, or Colleges.	Number of Stu- dents.	No. of Scholars.	Primary and Common Sch's.	No. of Scholars	Scholars at pub- lic charge.	White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.
Albany,	5	469	107	9,077	885	1,269	
Allegany,	1	47	216	9,166	1	27	
Broome,	3	165	167	6,620	7	7	
Cattaraugus,	3	140	191	7,701	4	361	
Cayuga,	1 48	8 601	311	16,186	3,150	478	
Chautauque,	11	808	298	14,337	237	395	
Chemung,	1	130	99	4,837	162	774	
Chenango,	8	733	344	12,872	20	77	
Clinton,	3	151	102	2,784	84	2,640	
Columbia,	11	709	172	10,074	1	1,065	
Cortland,	2	370	181	8,092	.....	153	
Delaware,	1	250	284	10,651	.....	788	
Dutchess,	7	621	107	4,498	729	1,764	
Erie,	3	156	271	11,149	2,931	270	
Essex,	7	395	141	5,634	151	544	
Franklin,	1	.....	108	4,851	.....	525	
Fulton,	2	235	89	3,578	.....	630	
Genesee,	13	1,262	381	14,718	171	143	
Greene,	3	97	123	3,369	47	39	
Hamilton, . . . . .	.....	.....	13	558	.....	
Herkimer,	1 105	2 280	191	8,522	250	2,337	
Jefferson,	3	325	312	12,314	267	616	
Kings,	22	1,314	53	5,280	2,857	946	
Lewis,	1	120	155	5,259	.....	801	
Livingston,	6	782	178	8,708	30	376	
Madison,	8	968	253	12,277	10	421	
Monroe,	11	1,466	310	16,903	157	2,301	
Montgomery,	4	395	116	5,555	165	800	
New-York,	4 430	148 7,230	208	23,833	10,213	7,773	
Niagara,	5	413	137	7,936	.....	312	
Oneida,	2 190	24 2,035	441	20,176	337	1,690	
Onondaga,	13	1,602	330	17,690	.....	1,195	
Ontario,	18	1,372	242	12,427	.....	515	
Orange,	21	1,409	170	8,727	727	575	
Orleans,	7	750	163	8,247	.....	60	
Oswego,	5	468	330	12,165	.....	
Otsego,	1	9	385	302	13,522	43	618
Putnam, . . . . .	.....	.....	63	2,935	16	638	
Queens,	1 36	8 429	78	3,670	633	456	
Rensselaer,	12	601	241	11,512	842	1,364	
Richmond,	1	25	14	604	28	37	
Rockland, . . . . .	.....	.....	30	1,120	.....	185	
Saratoga,	10	527	160	6,100	89	760	
Schenectady,	1 30	2 58	45	1,562	85	44	
Schoharie,	5	306	198	9,294	3	96	
Seneca,	3	219	99	4,377	138	361	
St. Lawrence,	4	761	353	13,502	28	1,057	
Steuben,	4	384	347	15,085	.....	953	
Suffolk,	6	338	152	7,336	58	14	
Sullivan,	1	36	101	3,897	30	587	
Tioga,	1	268	.....	6,514	14	1,027	
Tompkins,	5	337	225	12,678	575	255	
Ulster,	1	35	158	9,010	20	592	
Warren,	1	44	104	4,119	.....	7	
Washington,	8	454	193	7,279	56	763	
Wayne,	8	475	182	9,637	15	868	
Westchester,	24	703	121	3,922	1	318	
Yates, . . . . .	.....	.....	112	6,207	.....	43	
Total,	12 985	501 34,563	10,871	501,156	26,266	43,715	

POPULATION.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION,

Of the several Counties in the state, from 1800 to 1840, inclusive; according to the United States Census.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	Pop. in 1800.	Pop. in 1810.	Pop. in 1820.	Pop. in 1830.	Pop. in 1840.
Albany,	1683	34,043	34,661	38,114	53,560	68,593
Allegany,	1806	.....	1,942	9,330	26,218	40,975
Broome,	1806	.....	8,130	14,343	17,582	22,338
Cattaraugus,	1808	.....	458	4,090	16,726	28,872
Cayuga,	1799	15,871	29,843	38,897	47,947	60,339
Chautauque,	1808	.....	2,381	15,268	31,657	47,975
Chemung,	1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,732
Chenango,	1798	15,666	21,704	31,215	37,404	40,765
Clinton,	1788	8,514	8,002	12,070	19,344	28,157
Columbia,	1786	35,422	32,390	38,330	39,952	43,262
Cortland,	1808	.....	8,869	16,507	23,693	24,607
Delaware,	1797	10,228	20,303	26,567	32,933	36,396
Dutchess,	1683	47,776	51,363	46,615	50,926	52,398
Erie,	1821	.....	.....	.....	35,710	62,465
Essex,	1799	.....	9,477	12,811	19,387	28,634
Franklin,	1808	.....	2,617	4,439	11,312	16,518
Fulton,	1838	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,049
Genesee,	1802	.....	12,588	58,093	51,992	59,587
Greene,	1800	12,314	19,536	22,996	29,525	30,446
Hamilton,	1916	.....	.....	1,251	1,324	1,907
Herkimer,	1791	14,479	23,046	31,017	35,869	37,477
Jefferson,	1805	.....	15,140	32,952	45,516	60,984
Kings,	1683	5,740	8,303	11,187	20,537	47,613
Lewis,	1805	.....	6,433	9,227	14,958	17,830
Livingston,	1821	.....	.....	18,444	27,719	35,140
Madison,	1806	.....	25,144	32,208	39,087	40,008
Monroe,	1821	.....	.....	26,855	49,862	64,902
Montgomery,	1772	21,700	41,214	37,569	43,595	35,818
New-York,	1683	60,489	96,373	123,706	202,589	312,710
Niagara,	1808	.....	8,971	22,990	18,485	31,132
Oneida,	1798	22,047	33,792	50,997	71,326	85,310
Onondaga,	1794	7,466	25,987	47,467	58,974	67,911
Ontario,	1789	15,218	42,032	58,267	40,167	42,501
Orange,	1683	29,355	34,347	41,213	45,372	50,739
Orleans,	1824	.....	.....	.....	18,773	25,127
Oswego,	1816	.....	.....	12,374	27,104	43,619
Otsego,	1791	21,636	38,802	44,556	51,372	49,698
Putnam,	1812	.....	.....	11,268	12,701	12,925
Queens,	1683	16,891	19,336	21,619	22,276	30,324
Rensselaer,	1791	30,442	36,309	40,153	49,472	60,259
Richmond,	1683	4,563	6,347	6,135	7,084	10,965
Rockland,	1798	6,363	7,758	8,837	9,388	11,975
St. Lawrence,	1802	.....	7,885	16,037	36,351	56,706
Saratoga,	1791	24,483	33,147	36,052	38,616	40,553
Schenectady,	1809	.....	10,201	13,081	12,334	17,387
Schoharie,	1795	9,808	18,945	23,154	27,910	32,358
Seneca,	1804	.....	16,609	23,619	21,031	24,874
Steuben,	1796	1,788	7,246	21,989	33,975	46,138
Suffolk,	1683	19,734	21,113	24,272	26,780	32,469
Sullivan,	1809	.....	6,108	8,900	12,372	16,629
Tioga,	1794	6,879	7,899	16,971	27,704	20,527
Tompkins,	1817	.....	.....	20,681	36,545	37,948
Ulster,	1683	24,855	26,576	30,934	36,551	45,822
Warren,	1913	.....	.....	9,453	11,795	13,492
Washington,	1772	35,574	44,289	38,831	42,615	41,180
Wayne,	1823	.....	.....	.....	33,555	42,057
Westchester,	1683	27,428	30,272	32,638	36,456	48,687
Yates,	1823	.....	.....	.....	19,019	20,437
Total,		586,756	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,609	2,426,941

Census of the State of New-York, - 1840.

Showing the number of inhabitants in each town and the different pursuits.

ALBANY COUNTY.

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
Albany city.								
First Ward,	9,809	71	2	539	23	65	2	
Second Ward,	6,855	66	1	359	7	38	6	
Third Ward,	4,137	18	180	20	86	1		
Fourth Ward,	7,244	11	387	53	34	1		
Fifth Ward,	5,676	7	156	11	14	3		
Total Albany city,	33,721	144	35	1,621	114	237	13	
Berne,	3,740	807	23	152	.....	14	12	
Bethlehem,	3,238	1,356	19	86	17	8	2	
Coeymans,	3,107	510	30	117	31	11	4	
Guilderland,	2,790	1,133	24	78	3	11	3	
Knox,	2,143	481	6	71	.....	6	3	
New Scotland,	2,912	1,228	16	90	.....	9	4	
Rensselaerville,	3,705	676	41	189	.....	20	11	
Watervliet,	10,141	1,267	209	1,284	175	42	5	
Westerlo,	3,096	673	18	103	.....	8	12	
Total Albany co.	68,593	8,275	421	3,791	340	366	69	
ALLEGANY CO.								
Alfred,	1,630	643	.....	39	.....	6		
Allen,	867	347	.....	12	.....	1		
Almond,	1,434	523	.....	94	1	8	1	
Amity,	1,354	463	.....	82	3	7	1	
Andover,	848	407	.....	16	.....	3		
Angelica,	1,257	304	.....	127	.....	32	2	
Belfast,	1,646	218	1	298	.....	5	4	
Birdsall,	328	134	.....	3	.....	..
Bolivar,	408	67	4	16	1	1		
Burns,	867	277	.....	35	.....	4	1	
Caneada,	1,633	224	9	261	.....	5	1	
Centreville,	1,513	302	2	31	1	3	3	
Clarksville,	326	103	.....	6	.....	..
Cuba,	1,768	285	15	173	.....	24	3	
Eagle,	1,187	284	.....	21	.....	2		
Friendship,	1,244	230	12	52	.....	5	1	
Genesee,	578	120	2	28	.....	1	2	
Granger,	1,064	421	.....	34	.....	2		
Grove,	623	244	.....	10	.....	1		
Hume,	2,303	346	11	266	.....	13		
Independence,	1,440	592	.....	36	.....	3	5	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and en- gineers.		
New Hudson,	1,502	258	2	168	.....	2	1	
Nunda,	2,637	783	.....	191	.....	24	1	
Ossian,	938	318	.....	29	2	.....	
Pike,	2,176	397	19	135	.....	14	5	
Portage,	4,721	695	.....	439	.....	14	8	
Rushford,	1,512	299	18	84	.....	9	5	
Scio,	1,156	224	7	39	.....	2	3	
West Almond,	808	300	.....	40	.....	3	1	
Wirt,	1,207	234	2	24	.....	2	4	
Total Allegany co... .	40,975	10,042	104	2,789	8	196	52	
<hr/>								
BROOME CO.								
Barker,	1,259	202	9	29	2	3	2	
Chenango,	5,465	635	70	337	25	52	7	
Colesville,	2,528	353	7	67	1	6	6	
Conklin,	1,475	208	.....	21	1	.....	1	
Lisle,	1,560	234	6	56	1	5	1	
Nanticoke,	400	74	.....	4	.....	.....	3	
Sanford,	1,173	180	3	23	1	1	3	
Triangle,	1,692	274	7	46	.....	7	6	
Union,	3,165	491	14	98	2	6	6	
Vestal,	1,253	251	.....	15	.....	4	1	
Windsor,	2,368	311	5	54	.....	7	5	
Total Broome co... .	22,338	3,243	121	750	33	91	41	
<hr/>								
CATTARAUGUS CO.								
Ashford,	1,469	308	2	24	2	4	1	
Burton,	530	102	.....	32	.....	1	1	
Coldspring,	673	75	.....	23	1	2	1	
Connewango,	1,317	192	1	26	.....	5	4	
Dayton,	946	247	.....	14	2	.....	2	
Ellicottville,	1,084	144	12	39	.....	16	3	
Farmersville,	1,294	266	3	23	.....	4	8	
Franklinville,	1,293	255	4	52	.....	7	3	
Freedom,	1,831	325	2	43	.....	6	4	
Great Valley,	852	102	2	26	12	1	2	
Hinsdale,	1,937	299	13	73	.....	7	3	
Humphrey,	444	101	.....	1	.....	1		
Leon,	1,326	244	4	30	1	3	5	
Little Valley,	700	101	1	31	.....	5	1	
Lyndon,	628	139	.....	5	.....	.....
Machias,	1,085	200	1	28	.....	1	4	
Mansfield,	942	232	.....	10	.....	4		
Napoli,	1,145	166	.....	13	.....	1	2	
New Albion,	1,016	172	1	14	.....	6	1	
Olean,	638	56	11	59	.....	5	1	
Otto,	2,133	415	5	52	1	5	2	

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

451

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and en- gineers.		
Perrysburgh,	1,660	333	5	46	1	3	5	
Persia,	892	137	13	59	.....	9	
Portville,	462	93	1	19	.....	1	1
Randolph,	1,283	123	4	44	2	3	2	
Yorkshire,	1,292	241	1	46	.....	1	6
Total Cattaraugus co..	28,872	5,068	86	832	22	101	62	
<hr/>								
CAYUGA CO.								
Auburn,	5,626	159	211	613	2	80	6	
Aurelius,	2,645	733	5	162	2	8	3	
Brutus,	2,044	588	30	100	43	14	1	
Cato.	2,380	539	6	112	3	17	2	
Conquest,	1,911	465	2	68	3	5	3	
Fleming,	1,317	215	1	61	.....	6	
Genoa,	2,593	570	33	130	32	20	8	
Ira,	2,283	514	12	99	3	14	2	
Ledyard,	2,143	518	25	93	6	15	4	
Locke,	1,654	311	7	87	1	6	10	
Menz,	4,215	1,110	51	340	44	23	8	
Moravia,	2,010	386	23	224	1	14	7	
Niles,	2,234	583	9	94	2	8	13	
Owasco,	1,319	213	.....	48	.....	10	4
Scipio,	2,255	567	14	92	7	11	7	
Sempronius,	1,304	327	4	68	2	1	7	
Sennet,	2,060	769	3	79	1	9	4	
Springport,	1,890	260	12	109	22	11	4	
Sterling,	2,533	664	2	110	5	4	5	
Summer Hill,	1,446	326	3	74	4	6	4	
Venice,	2,105	632	20	78	2	6	11	
Victory,	2,371	546	5	101	8	14	4	
Total Cayuga co....	50,338	10,995	478	2,942	193	302	117	
<hr/>								
CHEMUNG CO.								
Big Flats,	1,375	296	6	49	1	4	2	
Catharines,	2,424	409	23	182	27	11	8	
Catlin,	1,119	267	.....	21	6	2	1
Cayuta,	835	182	3	30	.....	1	1
Chemung,	2,377	533	2	99	1	2	3	
Dix,	1,990	400	8	97	10	12	2	
Elmira,	4,791	635	86	475	25	51	6	
Erin,	1,441	328	.....	25	.....	3	1
Southport,	2,101	366	12	140	10	12	9	
Veteran,	2,279	393	13	133	33	4	2	
Total Chemung co...	20,732	3,809	153	1,251	113	102	35	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and engi- neers.		
CHAUTAUQUE CO.								
Arkwright,	1,418	444	2	30	3	2	6	
Busti,	1,894	539	27	.....	.....	6	4	
Carroll,	1,649	450	2	39	.....	4	3	
Charlotte,	1,428	396	11	67	1	7	1	
Chautauque,	2,980	749	31	134	4	32	6	
Cherry Creek,	1,141	361	2	30	1	1	3	
Clymer,	909	233	5	24	.....	4	2	
Ellery,	2,242	558	2	44	4	6	8	
Ellicott,	2,571	391	25	211	5	27	4	
Ellington,	1,725	419	3	44	1	8	1	
French Creek,	621	183	.....	17	.....	3	1	
Gerry,	1,288	323	1	42	.....	7	2	
Hanover,	3,998	940	57	279	15	36	11	
Harmony,	3,340	853	8	117	2	16	7	
Mina,	871	261	.....	19	2	3	1	
Poland,	1,087	288	1	26	.....	11	7	
Pomfret,	4,566	890	78	337	22	81	11	
Portland,	2,136	652	12	90	9	15	11	
Ripley,	2,197	596	6	107	4	13	4	
Sheridan,	1,883	579	8	56	4	9	6	
Sherman,	1,099	270	1	35	.....	7	3	
Stockton,	2,078	605	8	64	2	6	4	
Villenova,	1,655	514	6	47	2	4	6	
Westfield,	3,199	701	75	202	23	33	11	
Total Chautauque co..	47,975	12,195	344	2,088	104	341	123	
CHENANGO CO.								
Bainbridge,	3,324	2,743	56	462	.....	63	8	
Columbus,	1,561	1,373	16	153	.....	19	9	
Coventry,	1,681	1,518	15	119	4	25	7	
German,	965	250	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Greene,	3,462	725	.....	137	.....	12	4	
Guilford,	2,827	2,301	44	437	.....	46	12	
Linklean,	1,249	1,195	1	47	.....	6	6	
Macdonough,	1,369	350	4	34	.....	2	2	
New Berlin,	3,086	2,199	84	730	.....	73	8	
Norwich,	4,145	658	46	184	2	34	10	
Otselic,	1,621	1,467	2	134	1	17	2	
Oxford,	3,179	485	20	119	3	22	12	
Pharsalia,	1,213	230	9	6	.....	2	1	
Pitcher,	1,562	299	10	33	1	7	2	
Plymouth,	1,625	301	3	20	.....	5	2	
Preston,	1,117	241	.....	14	.....	5	4	
Sherburne,	2,791	1,902	106	623	49	111	12	
Smithville,	1,762	472	4	43	.....	1	1	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and engi- neers.		
Smyrna,.....	2,246	1,836	28	341	2	39		5
Total Chenango co..	40,785	20,545	458	3,644	62	489	103	
CLINTON CO.								
Au Sable,.....	3,222	349	36	281	2	10		3
Beekmantown,.....	2,769	624	2	44	.....	5		10
Black Brook,.....	1,064	65	9	87	1	2		
Champlain,.....	3,632	613	31	139	19	11		9
Chazy,.....	3,584	691	10	98	11	9		17
Ellenburgh,.....	1,171	292	.....	3	.....	.....		2
Mooers,.....	1,703	383	10	56	.....	2		3
Peru,.....	3,134	689	13	102	5	8		6
Plattsburgh,.....	6,416	737	70	332	13	38		19
Saranac,.....	1,462	159	9	93	.....	3		
Total Clinton co....	28,157	4,602	190	1,235	51	88		69
COLUMBIA CO.								
Hudson { First Ward,...	2,854	1	120	228	109	24		4
City. { Second Ward,..	2,818	17	121	384	7	42		5
Total Hudson city...	5,672	18	241	612	116	66		9
Ancram,.....	1,770	409	6	46	.....	2		
Austerlitz,.....	2,091	473	21	63	2	12		12
Canaan,.....	1,957	425	13	114	.....	11		9
Chatham,.....	3,662	762	45	261	10	27		8
Claverack,.....	3,056	561	18	128	3	16		3
Clermont,.....	1,231	260	11	25	11	5		
Copake,.....	1,505	360	23	45	.....	.....		1
Gallatin,.....	1,644	356	11	37	.....	3		2
Germantown,.....	969	167	8	36	16	.....		4
Ghent,.....	2,558	494	11	58	5	5		4
Greenport,.....	1,161	233	8	25	11	1		2
Hillsdale,.....	2,470	529	22	102	2	13		9
Kinderhook.....	3,512	435	50	282	.4	29		2
Livingston,.....	2,190	430	10	87	1	6		3
New Lebanon,.....	2,536	548	44	143	2	13		11
Stockport,.....	1,815	124	9	195	6	7		2
Stuyvesant,.....	1,779	265	20	56	31	6		3
Taghkanic,.....	1,674	375	5	32	6	3		1
Total Columbia co...	43,252	7,224	576	2,347	226	225		85
CORTLAND CO.								
Cincinnatus,.....	1,301	222	.....	90	.....	10		6
Cortlandville,.....	3,799	843	5	308	3	31		15
Freetown,.....	950	185	.....	29	.....	4		3
Homer,.....	3,572	745	23	281	.....	26		11

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
Marathon,	1,063	266	.....	28	.....	.....	1	2
Preble,	1,247	340	3	44	.....	.....	1	1
Scott,	1,332	365	4	72	.....	.....	2	2
Solon,	2,311	539	.....	60	.....	.....	4	2
Truxton,	3,658	1,030	16	160	.....	.....	11	12
Virgil,	4,502	1,295	.....	146	1	11	11	14
Willet,	872	201	.....	19	.....	2	2	4
Total Cortland co... .	24,607	6,031	51	1,237	4	103	79	
<hr/>								
DELAWARE CO.								
Andes,	2,176	476	10	54	.....	3	4	
Bovina,	1,403	288	8	41	.....	8	1	
Colchester,	1,567	323	.....	51	.....	2	2	
Davenport,	2,052	419	7	75	.....	1	6	
Delhi,	2,554	399	20	146	.....	34	8	
Franklin,	3,025	774	12	132	.....	15	7	
Hamden,	1,469	310	6	59	.....	3	2	
Hancock,	1,026	109	3	78	.....	4	2	
Harpersfield,	1,708	387	7	76	.....	5	8	
Kortwright,	2,441	541	5	92	.....	8	5	
Masonville,	1,420	324	.....	32	.....	4	4	
Meredith,	1,640	414	7	48	.....	7	4	
Middletown,	2,608	508	15	114	.....	2	5	
Roxbury,	3,013	619	15	122	.....	10	16	
Sidney,	1,732	477	5	46	.....	7	5	
Stamford,	1,681	353	26	105	.....	19	4	
Tompkins,	2,035	316	14	78	.....	9	4	
Walton,	1,846	397	13	66	.....	7	6	
Total Delaware co... .	35,396	7,434	173	1,415	.....	148	93	
<hr/>								
DUTCHESS CO.								
Amenia,	2,179	789	11	148	1	20	4	
Beekman,	1,400	602	8	70	1	7	3	
Clinton,	1,830	884	16	93	.....	7	2	
Dover,	2,000	789	10	138	1	7	5	
Fishkill,	10,437	2,339	65	1,513	29	40	8	
Hyde Park,	2,364	865	12	104	15	6	5	
La Grange,	1,851	879	9	106	.....	5		
Milan,	1,725	761	6	72	.....	6	1	
Northeast,	1,385	646	7	78	.....	4	1	
Pawlings,	1,571	770	8	44	.....	6	7	
Pine Plains,	1,334	498	14	86	.....	10	2	
Pleasant Valley,	2,219	716	12	204	1	4	5	
Poughkeepsie,	10,006	816	262	1,388	88	98	5	
Redhook,	2,829	797	34	179	19	14	3	
Rhinebeck,	2,659	848	29	199	14	15	1	
Stanford,	2,278	1,019	14	124	.....	7	1	

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

455

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
Union Vale,	1,498	644	11	78	.....	4	
Washington,	2,833	1,372	12	177	.....	8	1
Total Dutchess co... .	52,398	16,034	540	4,801	169	268	54	
ERIE CO.								
Buffalo city,	First Ward,	3,531	12	123	346	239	8	
	Second Ward,	3,400	3	247	362	31	56	
	Third Ward,	1,829	3	111	149	29	25	
	Fourth Ward,	5,483	27	91	809	32	64	
	Fifth Ward,	3,970	15	199	185	23	58	
	Total Buffalo city, ..	18,213	60	771	1,851	354	211	
Alden,	1,984	478	.....	90	.....	5	
Amherst,	2,451	427	14	97	3	6		
Aurora,	2,908	610	.....	185	.....	24	
Black Rock,	3,625	294	33	298	28	17		
Boston,	1,745	588	4	30	.....	6	1
Brandt,	1,088	345	.....	7	.....	.....
Chictawaga,	1,137	250	.....	12	.....	8	
Clarence,	2,271	565	12	94	1	9	3	
Colden,	1,088	247	.....	33	.....	4	2
Collins,	4,257	1,419	.....	130	9	14	3
Concord,	3,021	854	11	88	.....	13	1
Eden,	2,174	436	7	66	1	10	2	
Evans,	1,807	573	3	56	4	7	2	
Hamburg,	3,727	933	.....	197	18	15	9
Holland,	1,242	328	.....	33	.....	2	3
Lancaster,	2,083	477	7	79	1	3	5	
Newstead,	2,653	642	7	114	3	10	8	
Sardinia,	1,743	632	1	55	.....	6	6
Tonawanda,	1,261	314	23	32	3	1	1	
Wales,	1,987	550	.....	75	1	5	3
Total Erie co... .	62,465	11,022	893	3,622	426	376	53	
ESSEX CO.								
Chesterfield,	2,716	453	28	317	13	17	4	
Crown Point,	2,212	551	11	113	28	7	9	
Elizabethtown,	1,061	220	4	66	2	16	4	
Essex,	1,681	359	19	131	28	16	7	
Jay,	2,258	492	4	197	.....	12	5
Keene,	730	238	2	16	.....	.....	2
Lewis,	1,505	366	1	94	1	4	4	
Minerva,	455	125	.....	16	.....	3	1
Moriah,	2,595	440	20	284	17	17	8	
Newcomb,	74	15	.....	18	.....	.....
Schroon,	1,660	442	9	128	.....	4	8
Ticonderoga,	2,169	382	5	166	36	18	15	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and engineers.		
Westport,.....	1,932	478	25	89	11	12	10	
Willsborough,.....	1,658	428	3	94	11	5	5	
Wilmington,.....	928	235	5	60	.....	1	1	
Total Essex co... .	23,634	5,224	136	1,789	147	132	83	
FRANKLIN CO.								
Bangor,.....	1,289	226	10	53	1	4	1	
Belmont,.....	472	135	.....	6	.....	.....	1	
Bombay,.....	1,446	244	8	41	.....	3	1	
Brandon,.....	531	105	.....	7	.....	.....	1	
Chateaugay,.....	2,824	720	.....	31	.....	6		
Constable,.....	1,122	188	.....	36	.....	5		
Dickinson,.....	1,005	177	.....	18	.....	1		
Duane,.....	324	71	2	16	.....	1		
Fort Covington,.....	2,094	287	27	128	.....	12	1	
Franklin,.....	192	55	.....	8	.....	.....	1	
Malone,.....	3,229	682	14	123	.....	15	8	
Moira,.....	962	146	2	23	.....	2	5	
Westville,.....	1,028	180	1	25	.....	4	1	
Total Franklin co... .	16,518	3,216	64	515	1	53	21	
FULTON CO.								
Bleecker,.....	346	138	4	27	.....	.....	1	
Broadalbin,.....	2,738	1,244	18	249	1	17	24	
Ephratah,.....	2,009	780	9	140	6	7	14	
Johnstown,.....	5,409	1,959	41	500	10	45	25	
Mayfield,.....	2,615	1,430	9	149	3	6	11	
Northampton,.....	1,526	848	13	86	.....	10	6	
Oppenheim,.....	2,169	1,158	2	91	5	3	9	
Perth,.....	737	153	2	23	.....	1	2	
Stratford,.....	500	327	1	16	.....	.....	1	
Total Fulton co... .	18,049	8,037	99	1,281	25	89	93	
GENESEE CO.								
Alabama,.....	1,798	526	4	65	.....	3		
Alexander,.....	2,242	566	19	109	.....	15	10	
Batavia,.....	4,219	879	52	289	.....	59	10	
Bergen,.....	1,832	267	7	78	1	6	3	
Bethany,.....	2,286	563	13	96	.....	8	9	
Byron,.....	1,907	195	7	113	.....	8	3	
Darien,.....	2,406	703	8	88	1	6	10	
Elba,.....	3,161	843	17	153	1	13	10	
Le Roy,.....	4,323	370	35	288	.....	37		
Pavilion,*	1,219	133	1	53	.....	1		

* Taken from the town of Covington on the division of the above county in 1841; the population &c. is estimated at one half of the number returned for Covington.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

457

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
Pembroke,.....	1,970	584	8	111	.....	10	11	
Stafford,	2,561	631	12	140	.....	7	4	
Total Genesee co... .	29,924	6,260	183	1,583	3	173	70	
GREENE CO.								
Athens,.....	2,388	333	.....	204	71	8	2	
Cairo,.....	2,862	622	.....	146	.....	11	8	
Catskill,.....	5,339	701	.....	534	55	47	4	
Coxsackie,.....	3,539	524	3	375	65	16	2	
Durham,.....	2,813	595	.....	184	1	17	3	
Greenville,.....	2,338	594	.....	84	.....	12	9	
Hunter,.....	2,019	384	.....	192	.....	4	1	
Lexington,.....	2,813	753	.....	113	2	6	7	
New Baltimore,.....	2,306	594	.....	93	4	4	2	
Prattsburg,.....	1,613	346	.....	169	1	7	2	
Windham,.....	2,417	625	.....	142	.....	13	9	
Total Greene co... .	30,446	6,071	3	2,236	199	145	49	
HAMILTON CO.								
Arietta,	209	37	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Gilman,	98	19	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Hope,	711	220	1	8	.....	.....	.....	4
Lake Pleasant,.....	296	78	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Long Lake,.....	59	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Morehouse,.....	169	41	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Wells,.....	365	101	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Total Hamilton co... .	1,907	510	2	72	.....	.....	.....	6
HERKIMER CO.								
Columbia,.....	2,129	483	5	72	.....	6	8	
Danube,	1,960	399	13	197	4	5	5	
Fairfield,	1,836	1,062	13	69	.....	25	11	
Frankfort,.....	3,096	582	33	297	46	16	9	
German Flats,.....	3,245	573	31	391	99	10	14	
Herkimer,.....	2,369	1,122	40	158	8	23	7	
Litchfield,.....	1,672	448	4	83	.....	5	2	
Little Falls,.....	3,881	1,027	109	486	49	48	11	
Manheim,.....	2,095	924	10	139	5	14	6	
Newport,.....	2,020	965	17	209	.....	13	4	
Norway,.....	1,046	651	10	43	.....	11	4	
Ohio,.....	692	422	1	12	.....	4	3	
Russia,.....	2,298	1,224	18	172	1	13	6	
Salisbury,.....	1,859	837	20	181	.....	20	2	
Schuyler,.....	1,798	513	3	38	2	5	8	
Starks,.....	1,766	402	10	141	5	5	10	
Warren,	2,003	518	7	96	1	4	3	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and en- gineers.		
Wilmurt,	60	47	9	82	.....	.....	.....	6
Windfield,	1,652	397	9	82	.....	.....	6	6
Total Herkimer co... .	37,477	12,569	353	2,866	220	233	119	
JEFFERSON CO.								
Adams,	2,966	750	46	162	5	18	6	
Alexandria,	3,475	816	10	93	6	6	6	
Antwerp,	3,109	737	21	95	.....	6	4	
Brownville,	3,968	790	19	32	2	11	5	
Champion,	2,206	509	5	8	.....	2		
Clayton,	3,990	807	21	195	32	14	9	
Ellisburgh,	5,349	1,338	56	266	21	21	20	
Henderson,	2,480	629	8	116	35	11	6	
Houndsfield,	4,146	684	70	232	41	16	19	
Le Ray,	3,721	906	15	107	.....	11	8	
Lorraine,	1,699	441	.....	14	.....	.....	3	
Lyme,	5,472	1,238	23	145	29	7	6	
Orleans,	3,001	610	15	79	3	14	10	
Pamelia,	2,104	373	5	38	.....	4	1	
Philadelphia,	1,888	492	13	83	1	2	4	
Rodman,	1,702	443	3	15	.....	2	3	
Rutland,	2,090	539	14	120	.....	10	2	
Watertown,	5,027	460	90	422	1	38		
Wilna,	2,591	414	33	229	.....	7	4	
Total Jefferson co... .	60,984	12,976	467	2,451	178	200	106	
KINGS CO.								
Brooklyn city.	First Ward,	2,148	15	184	177	51	30	1
	Second Ward,	5,447	76	269	967	206	46	1
	Third Ward,	3,834	54	273	362	52	51	
	Fourth Ward,	6,827	181	411	843	86	74	
	Fifth Ward,	7,415	297	161	1,031	779	32	8
	Sixth Ward,	4,043	211	220	438	41	38	
	Seventh Ward,	4,521	354	110	669	49	32	2
	Eighth Ward,	944	193	32	91	9	2	
	Ninth Ward,	1,054	216	13	88	7	2	
Total Brooklyn city...	36,223	1,597	1,673	4,666	1,280	307	12	
Bushwick,	1,295	249	7	92	6	15		
Flatbush,	2,099	533	35	187	9	24	2	
Flatlands,	810	190	3	32	60	1		
Gravesend,	799	198	7	22	50	4	1	
New Utrecht,	1,283	347	23	43	29	12	2	
Total Kings co... .	47,613	3,234	1,770	6,160	1,443	375	17	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN					No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and engi- neers.	
LEWIS CO.							
Denmark,	2,388	641	18	136	...	11	6
Diana,	883	228	...	16	...	1	
Greig,	592	164	...	25	...	1	1
Harrisburgh,	850	280	...	8	...	...	3
Leyden,	2,438	508	15	155	...	5	6
Lowville,	2,047	490	21	166	...	25	4
Martinsburgh,	2,272	602	14	141	...	11	8
Pinckney,	907	284	...	19	...	...	1
Turin,	1,704	456	15	109	...	7	2
Watson,	1,707	513	2	55	1	1	5
West Turin,	2,042	538	17	107	1	12	2
Total Lewis co... .	17,830	4,704	102	937	2	74	38
LIVINGSTON CO.							
Avon,	2,999	636	...	220	...	19	4
Caledonia,	1,987	526	...	90	...	9	1
Conesus,	1,654	376	8	61	1	3	5
Geneseo,	2,892	598	43	193	...	23	5
Groveland,	2,000	522	7	110	...	6	1
Leicester,	2,415	669	...	140	...	9	4
Lima,	2,176	443	...	148	...	21	3
Livonia,	2,719	613	19	191	...	22	9
Mount Morris,	4,576	973	...	355	...	38	2
Sparta,	5,841	986	52	532	...	46	11
Springwater,	2,832	724	8	147	...	8	5
York,	3,049	793	...	221	2	17	2
Total Livingston co... .	35,140	7,859	137	2,408	3	221	52
MADISON CO.							
Brookfield,	3,695	961	...	143	...	7	8
Cazenovia,	4,153	803	...	399	...	34	16
De Ruyter,	1,799	414	...	135	...	11	5
Eaton,	3,409	829	37	296	1	29	15
Fenner,	1,997	581	...	62	1	3	11
Georgetown,	1,130	273	...	51	...	1	1
Hamilton,	3,738	696	...	315	1	57	14
Lebanon,	1,794	495	...	58	...	6	6
Lenox,	5,440	1,305	51	297	48	27	8
Madison,	2,344	635	...	82	...	6	11
Nelson,	2,100	644	9	77	2	9	7
Smithfield,	1,699	362	9	70	...	12	4
Stockbridge,	2,320	639	9	95	...	11	10
Sullivan,	4,390	994	43	302	35	16	11
Total Madison co... .	40,008	9,631	158	2,382	88	229	127

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser. ^a
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and en- gineers.		
MONROE CO.								
Rochester city.	1st Ward, .	2,816	17	143	478	40	38	4
	2d Ward, .	4,685	60	73	645	36	14	1
	3d Ward, .	4,203	32	131	445	101	44	
	4th Ward, .	3,832	50	85	634	37	21	5
	5th Ward, .	4,655	77	98	714	40	34	3
Total Rochester city, .	20,191	236	530	2,916	254	151	13	
Brighton,	2,336	527	6	117	18	6	4	
Chili,	2,174	480	8	93	.....	10	1	
Clarkson,	3,486	819	7	134	1	21	2	
Gates,	1,728	332	3	61	29	5	2	
Greece,	3,669	778	18	152	16	16	6	
Henrietta,	2,085	613	4	81	1	14	5	
Irondequoit,	1,252	322	.....	40	4	1		
Mendon,	3,435	664	17	248	.....	17	4	
Ogden,	2,404	532	11	109	18	11	3	
Parma,	2,652	568	9	120	.....	14	1	
Penfield,	2,842	580	10	166	20	10	6	
Perrinton,	2,513	611	15	114	27	7	4	
Pittsford,	1,983	420	11	89	13	19	4	
Riga,	1,984	473	10	80	.....	12	4	
Rush,	1,929	452	5	103	4	6	7	
Sweden,	3,133	558	55	188	21	24	6	
Webster,	2,235	630	3	92	1	9	5	
Wheatland,	2,871	446	23	261	26	14	1	
Total Monroe co... .	64,902	10,041	745	5,164	153	367	78	
MONTGOMERY CO.								
Amsterdam,	5,333	744	82	981	122	30	10	
Canajoharie,	5,146	771	42	338	31	48	22	
Charlestown,	2,103	570	10	96	1	7	6	
Florida,	5,214	908	47	1,020	56	5	4	
Glenn,	3,678	649	57	433	56	17	11	
Mohawk,	3,112	535	20	413	4	11	5	
Minden,	3,507	431	81	221	32	26	10	
Palatine,	2,823	643	10	122	.....	13	8	
Root,	2,979	688	52	100	10	7	7	
St. Johnsville,	1,923	277	10	224	3	9	5	
Total Montgomery co... .	35,818	6,216	411	3,984	315	173	88	
NIAGARA CO.								
Cambria,	2,099	1,722	2	69	2	10	2	
Hartland,	2,350	564	4	59	2	4	4	
Lewiston,	2,533	1,404	18	117	8	21	4	
Lockport,	9,125	2,433	190	868	26	100	8	
Newfane,	2,372	460	10	61	4	8	3	

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

461

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and engi- neers.		
Niagara,.....	1,277	534	11	92	3	3		
Pendleton,.....	1,098	264	9	17	17	1		
Porter,.....	2,177	396	12	95	4	17		
Royalton,.....	3,549	728	23	176	7	13	3	
Somerset,.....	1,742	431	3	26	.....	6	2
Wheatland,.....	1,057	691	5	30	5	3	1	
Wilson,.....	1,753	389	2	47	.....	3	
Total Niagara co...	31,132	10,016	289	1,657	78	189	27	
<hr/>								
N. YORK CITY & CO.								
First Ward,.....	10,629	10	1,609	703	164	94		
Second Ward,.....	6,394	.....	1,313	914	200	232	1
Third Ward,.....	11,581	91	1,344	2,438	89	293	14	
Fourth Ward,.....	15,770	.....	199	1,616	999	108	
Fifth Ward,.....	19,159	6	28	2,811	164	160	3	
Sixth Ward,.....	17,198	.....	873	1,235	208	88	
Seventh Ward,.....	22,982	6	1,383	2,969	529	145	4	
Eighth Ward,.....	29,073	6	961	4,621	179	323	3	
Ninth Ward,.....	24,795	.....	729	2,945	176	187	8
Tenth Ward,.....	29,026	.....	408	5,311	221	166	3
Eleventh Ward,.....	17,052	.....	32	3,876	49	25	2
Twelfth Ward,.....	11,652	2,488	199	813	27	66		
Thirteenth Ward,.....	18,517	.....	263	2,718	123	107	3
Fourteenth Ward,.....	20,235	19	333	3,449	133	177	2	
Fifteenth Ward,.....	17,755	13	1,412	2,390	137	503	5	
Sixteenth Ward,.....	22,273	25	200	1,518	46	58	2	
Seventeenth Ward,.....	18,619	109	479	3,033	58	197	3	
Total N. Y. city & co	312,710	2,773	11,365	43,390	3,502	2,929	53	
<hr/>								
ONEIDA CO.								
Utica city.	First Ward,.....	1,738	2	24	18	1	26	
	Second Ward,.....	2,392	.....	61	31	1	22
	Third Ward,.....	3,781	5	50	101	.....	30
	Fourth Ward,.....	4,871	30	77	103	2	62	
<hr/>								
Total Utica city,..								
Annsville,	12,782	37	212	253	4	140	3	
Annsville,	1,765	409	2	54	1	9	5	
Augusta,	2,175	505	9	145	3	12	9	
Boonville,	5,519	1,072	23	332	.....	19	5
Bridgewater,.....	1,418	427	7	59	4	8	9	
Camden,.....	2,331	506	12	132	.....	14	6
Deerfield,.....	3,120	310	6	34	2	6	6	
Florence,.....	1,259	326	2	25	8	5	4	
Floyd,.....	1,742	536	1	75	11	3	8	
Kirkland,.....	2,984	599	19	321	10	32	22	
Lee,.....	2,936	703	5	183	13	9	11	
Marcy,.....	1,799	616	6	66	13	2	2	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and engi- neers.		
Marshall,.....	2,251	550	9	115	12	11	3	
New Hartford,.....	3,819	638	23	786	19	14	10	
Paris,.....	2,844	669	20	317	5	19	17	
Remsen,.....	1,638	533	12	61	1	1	4	
Rome,.....	5,680	949	91	462	98	45	23	
Sangerfield,.....	2,251	599	25	196	5	20	9	
Steuben,.....	1,993	734	2	47	1	4	4	
Trenton,.....	3,178	846	27	217	4	14	17	
Vernon,.....	3,043	680	37	280	15	29	13	
Verona,.....	4,504	1,202	51	235	191	16	8	
Vienna,.....	2,530	553	11	115	25	11	11	
Western,.....	3,488	801	9	277	6	9	1	
Westmoreland,.....	3,105	817	10	163	41	13	11	
Whitestown,.....	5,156	680	44	1,279	65	25	9	
Total Oneida co... .	85,310	16,297	675	6,229	557	490	230	
ONONDAGA CO.								
Camillus,.....	3,957	589	30	153	33	15	6	
Cicero,.....	2,464	463	11	169	4	7	1	
Clay,.....	2,852	549	9	119	31	6	3	
De Witt,.....	2,802	684	21	166	29	14	7	
Elbridge,.....	4,647	569	65	339	50	24	3	
Fabiush,.....	2,562	567	16	136	2	15	6	
La Fayette,.....	2,600	680	12	112	.....	12	7	
Lysander,.....	4,306	810	23	264	48	18	9	
Manlius,.....	5,509	956	107	651	112	46	13	
Marcellus,.....	2,726	513	16	198	3	9	13	
Onondaga,.....	5,658	1,050	18	265	6	15	12	
Otisco,.....	1,906	550	11	83	2	8	3	
Pompey,.....	4,371	1,155	34	238	3	24	15	
Salina,.....	11,013	532	251	1,256	177	86	6	
Skaneateles,.....	3,981	697	34	451	1	26	4	
Spafford,.....	1,873	458	7	67	3	4	6	
Tulley,.....	1,663	378	10	104	.....	8	1	
Van Buren,.....	3,021	541	16	159	24	12	4	
Total Onondaga co... .	67,911	11,741	681	4,930	528	349	119	
ONTARIO CO.								
Bristol,.....	1,953	561	7	88	3	11	4	
Canadice,.....	1,341	378	2	41	4	4	1	
Canandaigua,.....	5,652	1,020	79	345	8	81	12	
East Bloomfield,.....	1,986	577	15	113	2	9	5	
Farmington,.....	2,122	734	4	82	2	4	1	
Gorham,.....	2,779	656	12	114	.....	18	10	
Hopewell,.....	1,976	481	4	70	.....	11	3	
Manchester,.....	2,912	643	15	158	18	6	4	
Naples,.....	2,345	558	21	143	.....	9	9	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and en- gineers.		
Phelps,.....	5,563	1,158	53	360	9	31	17	
Richmond,.....	1,937	520	20	123	2	13	7	
Seneca,.....	7,073	1,238	169	511	43	137	11	
South Bristol,.....	1,375	344	7	46	.....	2	9
Victor,.....	2,393	765	5	145	1	18	11	
West Bloomfield,.....	2,094	504	25	168	3	12	4	
Total Ontario co... .	43,501	10,137	438	2,507	95	366	108	
<hr/>								
ORANGE CO.								
Blooming Grove,.....	2,396	569	.....	94	1	3	3
Cornwall,.....	3,925	524	.....	293	34	7	8
Crawford,.....	2,075	1,274	10	101	.....	8	
Deerpark,.....	1,607	623	9	118	68	11		
Goshen,.....	3,889	1,793	33	236	.....	51	
Hamptonburgh,.....	1,379	574	.....	30	.....	3	
Minisink,.....	5,093	2,939	29	381	2	21		
Monroe,.....	3,914	839	.....	209	5	7	6
Montgomery,.....	4,100	1,082	.....	333	1	16	10
Mount Hope,.....	1,565	774	20	119	.....	7	
Newburgh,.....	8,933	1,061	.....	697	47	43	7
New Windsor,.....	2,482	845	.....	119	4	7	7
Wallkill,.....	4,268	2,347	34	370	.....	22	
Warwick,.....	5,113	2,639	32	263	.....	27	45
Total Orange co... .	50,739	17,883	167	3,363	162	233	86	
<hr/>								
ORLEANS CO.								
Barre.....	5,539	1,570	45	281	16	45	13	
Carlton,.....	2,275	690	9	67	.....	4	
Clarendon,.....	2,251	716	4	60	.....	5	4
Gaines,.....	2,268	609	21	95	17	8	1	
Kendall,.....	1,692	474	4	31	1	6	3	
Murray,.....	2,675	712	47	86	25	18	4	
Ridgeway,.....	3,554	848	74	269	.....	22	
Shelby,.....	2,643	651	8	57	.....	6	6
Yates,.....	2,230	565	26	100	.....	8	1
Total Orleans co... .	25,127	6,835	238	1,046	59	122	32	
<hr/>								
OSWEGO CO.								
Albion,.....	1,503	323	3	111	8	2	4	
Amboy,.....	1,070	243	.....	44	6	1	4
Boylston,.....	481	150	.....	3	.....	1	2
Constantia,.....	1,476	253	.....	150	14	.....	3
Granby,.....	2,385	579	47	29	10	2	3	
Hannibal,.....	2,269	648	2	21	4	2	2	
Hastings,.....	1,983	457	.....	50	1	5	3
Mexico,.....	3,729	755	.....	135	18	10	7

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Lcarned profes- sions and en- gineers.		
New Haven,.....	1,738	425	23	37	15	1	1	
Orwell,.....	808	173	.....	16	.....	1	3
Oswego,.....	4,665	448	11	222	31	30	5	
Palermo,.....	1,928	447	.....	63	.....	.....	1
Parish,.....	1,543	285	.....	38	4	1	4
Redfield,.....	507	148	.....	7	.....	1	4
Richland,.....	4,050	774	.....	328	69	14	13
Sandy Creek,.....	2,420	625	.....	67	9	.....	4
Schroepel,.....	2,098	400	.....	85	13	2	1
Scriba,.....	4,051	505	1	150	37	16	1	
Volney,.....	3,155	578	.....	219	47	19	2
West Monroe,.....	918	220	.....	21	4	1	1
Williamstown,.....	842	169	.....	35	1	.....	1
Total Oswego co... .	43,619	8,605	87	1,831	291	109	68	
<hr/>								
OTSEGO CO.								
Burlington,.....	2,154	555	17	138	.....	9	11
Butternuts,.....	4,057	828	21	295	1	14	13	
Cherry Valley,.....	3,923	934	.....	213	.....	30	11
Decatur,.....	1,071	291	.....	43	.....	5	4
Edmeston,.....	1,907	563	9	87	.....	2	9
Exeter,.....	1,423	372	12	68	.....	5	7
Hartwick,.....	2,490	617	.....	169	2	18	13
Laurens,.....	2,173	532	7	95	.....	7	5
Maryland,.....	2,085	472	.....	101	.....	6	3
Middlefield,.....	3,319	756	.....	191	1	15	9
Milford,.....	2,095	442	15	76	.....	7	9
New Lisbon,.....	1,909	581	11	94	.....	7	9
Oneonta,.....	1,936	370	9	122	1	5	6	
Otego,.....	1,919	599	12	79	.....	3	6
Otsego,.....	4,120	838	70	526	.....	26	15
Pittsfield,.....	1,395	344	3	123	.....	.....	3
Plainfield,.....	1,450	438	4	72	.....	5	2
Richfield,.....	1,680	470	12	100	.....	8	9
Springfield,.....	2,382	1,311	10	166	.....	9	17
Unadilla,.....	2,272	475	16	114	.....	4	10
Westford,.....	1,478	369	.....	69	.....	4	7
Worcester,.....	2,390	579	.....	112	.....	23	6
Total Otsego co... .	49,628	12,736	228	3,053	5	212	184	
<hr/>								
PUTNAM CO.								
Carmel,.....	2,263	630	11	87	.....	11	1
Kent,.....	1,830	505	6	57	.....	5	5
Patterson,.....	1,349	410	8	41	1	6	2	
Phillipstown,.....	3,814	550	51	559	38	19	5	
Putnam Valley,.....	1,659	463	11	51	.....	2	3

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

465

NAME OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
Southeast,	1,910	570	13	121	.....	.....	5	4
Total Putnam co... .	12,825	3,128	100	916	39	48	19	
QUEENS CO.								
Flushing,	4,124	739	40	207	27	41		
Hempstead,	7,609	1,550	54	365	80	16		
Jamaica,	3,781	666	34	282	9	30	1	
North Hempstead,	3,891	879	34	235	27	12	1	
Newtown,	5,054	918	52	217	11	24	1	
Oyster Bay,	5,865	1,386	49	306	48	20		
Total Queens co... .	30,324	6,138	263	1,612	202	143	3	
RENSSELAER CO.								
Troy city,	First Ward,	3,234	10	137	261	41	35	6
	Second Ward,	3,778	10	194	452	55	70	
	Third Ward,	2,774	3	192	301	23	59	5
	Fourth Ward,	3,557	1	170	483	45	33	1
	Fifth Ward,	800	35	2	133	1	2	1
	Sixth Ward,	1,326	41	3	250	7	.....	1
	Seventh Ward,	3,037	19	71	326	29	15	2
	Eighth Ward,	828	.....	27	73	6	4	
	Total Troy city, .	19,334	119	796	2,279	208	218	16
Berlin,	1,794	421	10	53	.....	.....	10	6
Brunswick,	3,051	513	15	66	2	4	3	
Grafton,	2,019	369	27	30	1	1	5	
Greenbush,	3,701	743	29	200	12	13	4	
Hoosick,	3,539	657	18	264	.....	14	9	
Lansingburgh,	3,330	108	89	414	26	11	8	
Nassau,	3,236	732	22	278	.....	17	8	
Petersburgh,	1,901	460	7	65	.....	11	6	
Pittstown,	3,784	705	8	218	.....	10	1	
Sand Lake,	4,303	1,072	27	226	.....	18	5	
Schaghticoke,	3,389	491	16	453	1	8	5	
Schodack,	4,125	795	16	142	21	6	4	
Stephentown,	2,753	655	13	99	.....	11	8	
Total Rensselaer co... .	60,259	7,840	1,093	4,787	271	352	88	
RICHMOND CO.								
Castleton,	4,275	192	186	503	139	64	3	
Northfield,	2,745	177	96	137	312	6		
Southfield,	1,619	226	58	120	124	15	1	
Westfield,	2,326	249	6	26	76	5		
Total Richmond co... .	10,965	844	346	786	651	90	4	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
ROCKLAND CO.								
Clarkstown,	2,533	727	17	163	34	11	20	
Haverstraw,	3,449	590	30	537	59	13	4	
Orangetown,	2,771	421	44	267	76	27	11	
Ramapo,	3,222	807	9	187	1	13	5	
Total Rockland co...	11,975	2,545	100	1,154	170	64	40	
SARATOGA CO.								
Ballston,	2,044	378	1	101	4	17	13	
Charlton,	1,933	396	.....	58	3	7	8	
Clifton Park,	2,719	472	.....	142	12	7	9	
Corinth,	1,365	755	8	79	3	5	1	
Day,	942	522	2	18	.....	3	2	
Edinburgh,	1,458	739	10	72	.....	3	9	
Galway,	2,412	467	1	134	6	9	11	
Greenfield,	2,803	799	15	218	5	11	9	
Hadley,	865	508	3	17	.....	.....	4	
Half Moon,	2,631	652	14	152	69	9	1	
Malta,	1,457	332	1	60	3	4	2	
Milton,	3,166	399	.....	244	2	27	14	
Moreau,	1,576	632	11	122	4	3	7	
Northumberland,	1,672	509	11	91	28	7	3	
Providence,	1,507	273	.....	73	.....	2	7	
Saratoga,	2,624	589	28	232	10	11	2	
Saratoga Springs,	3,384	386	70	390	5	46	5	
Stillwater,	2,733	601	15	171	10	15		
Waterford,	1,824	131	55	212	30	28		
Wilton,	1,438	535	4	52	.....	3	4	
Total Saratoga co...	40,553	10,075	249	2,638	194	217	111	
SCHEENECTADY CO.								
Schenectady city, First Ward,	1,509	76	69	169	3	94	3	
	1,557	75	81	216	24	74	8	
	1,242	116	12	138	7	111	3	
	2,476	170	37	374	23	83	6	
Total Schenectady city	6,784	437	199	897	57	362	20	
Duanesburgh,	3,357	918	12	95	.....	23	6	
Glenville,	3,068	853	3	92	2	17	15	
Niskayuna,	693	195	5	31	4	4	1	
Princeton,	1,201	286	.....	51	.....	2	1	
Rotterdam,	2,284	648	4	114	13	9	4	
Total Schenectady co.	17,387	3,337	223	1,280	76	417	47	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
SCHOHARIE CO.								
Blenheim,	2,725	457	.....	109	.....	5	2
Broome,	2,404	444	.....	88	.....	6	2
Carlisle,	1,850	324	.....	40	.....	3	3
Cobleskill,	3,583	629	.....	112	.....	16	9
Conesville,	1,621	252	.....	66	.....	4	1
Fulton,	2,147	382	.....	27	.....	1	4
Jefferson,	2,033	339	.....	36	.....	2	6
Middleburg,	3,843	652	.....	76	.....	12	12
Schoharie,	5,534	881	.....	151	.....	36	14
Seward,	2,088	371	.....	26	.....	1	4
Sharon,	2,520	443	.....	49	.....	7	4
Summit,	2,010	342	.....	29	1	1	4
Total Schoharie co..	32,358	5,516	.....	809	1	94	65
SENECA CO.								
Covert,	1,563	373	2	55	11	3		
Fayette,	3,731	749	4	112	4	1		
Junius,	1,594	427	1	28	.....	.....
Lodi,	2,236	519	17	126	11	11	5	
Ovid,	2,721	472	15	96	3	13	4	
Romulus,	2,235	637	2	18	.....	.....	1
Seneca Falls,	4,281	481	73	468	104	35	6	
Tyre,	1,506	456	2	50	3	4	3	
Varick,	1,971	465	5	85	5	8	2	
Waterloo,	3,036	229	28	186	8	19		
Total Seneca co..	24,874	4,808	149	1,224	149	94	21	
STEUBEN CO.								
Addison,	1,920	516	16	79	.....	11	2
Bath,	4,915	460	27	295	3	33	7	
Bradford,	1,547	284	6	64	2	7	3	
Cameron,	1,359	453	3	45	.....	2	2
Campbell,	852	169	3	51	1	3	6	
Canisteo,	941	341	3	25	.....	2	2
Caton,	797	242	1	21	.....	1	
Conhocton,	2,965	968	4	145	.....	8	9
Dansville,	2,725	660	5	81	.....	5	7
Erwin,	785	173	5	74	.....	8	2
Greenwood,	1,138	384	1	40	1	3	1	
Hornby,	1,048	219	2	42	5	3	2	
Hornellsville,	2,121	645	11	93	.....	15	4
Howard,	3,247	1,189	3	148	3	7	6	
Jasper,	1,187	379	2	30	.....	5	5
Lindley,	638	195	1	28	.....	3	
Orange,	1,824	376	3	71	2	9	2	
Painted Post,	1,674	270	21	257	29	21	2	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and engi- neers.		
Prattsburgh,	2,455	759	12	88	....	6	11	
Pultney,	1,784	592	22	67	12	4	4	
Reading,	1,541	341	9	76	15	10	3	
Troupsburgh,	1,17	407	7	19	....	1	1	
Tyrone,	2,122	401	7	114	9	8	6	
Urbana,	1,884	347	....	124	31	8	7	
Wayne,	1,377	294	6	67	6	4	2	
Wheeler,	1,294	432	....	30	....	1	2	
Woodhull,	827	277	....	29	....	1	2	
Total Steuben co... .	46,138	11,773	160	2,203	119	189	100	
<hr/>								
ST. LAWRENCE CO.								
Brasher,	2,118	381	....	80	....	5		
Canton,	3,465	722	13	165	....	18	8	
De Kalb,	1,531	394	1	38	....	6	1	
De Peyster,	1,074	261	1	23	....	2	2	
Edwards,	956	231	1	37	....	2	2	
Fowler,	1,752	348	4	53	1	5	2	
Gouverneur,	2,538	526	7	77	1	9	5	
Hammond,	1,845	399	7	39	3	4	2	
Hermon.	1,271	310	3	31	....	3	2	
Hopkinton,	1,147	235	....	41	....	3	1	
Lawrence,	1,845	379	....	60	....	8	2	
Lisbon,	3,508	937	4	68	7	9	5	
Louisville,	693	363	....	42	....	1	4	
Madrid,	4,511	1,015	23	207	19	17	11	
Massena,	2,726	568	....	83	....	7	6	
Morristown,	2,809	592	12	83	4	4	5	
Norfolk,	1,728	326	....	101	1	7	9	
Oswegatchie,	5,719	760	123	426	68	43	6	
Parishville,	2,250	489	....	77	....	7	4	
Pierrepont,	1,430	359	1	15	....	....	5	
Pitcairn,	396	95	....	8	....	....	....
Potsdam,	4,473	1,261	20	194	4	24	21	
Rossie,	1,553	195	14	105	2	3		
Russel,	1,373	37	4	21	....	2	6	
Stockholm,	2,995	676	....	67	....	4	8	
Total St. Lawrence co. .	56,706	12,190	238	2,141	110	193	117	
<hr/>								
SUFFOLK CO.								
Brookhaven,	7,050	1,736	77	385	321	62	9	
Easthampton,	2,076	549	8	116	106	7	3	
Huntington,	6,562	1,676	76	454	220	38	3	
Islip,	1,909	478	13	62	130	7	2	
Riverhead,	2,449	637	36	115	101	22	2	
Shelter Island,	379	87	....	8	28	1		
Smithtown,	1,110	518	17	117	56	11	1	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
Southampton,	6,205	1,233	110	294	436	28	6	
Southold,	3,907	1,045	39	176	278	32	4	
Total Suffolk co... .	32,469	7,959	376	1,727	1,736	208	30	
SULLIVAN CO.								
Bethel,	1,483	297	7	55	2	15		
Cochecton,	622	132	2	31	..	..	1
Fallsburgh,	1,782	492	5	138	3	2	3	
Forrestburgh,	433	60	3	73	..	1		
Liberty,	1,569	310	7	68	..	14	6	
Lumberland,	1,205	144	7	103	35	3	2	
Mamakating,	3,418	873	41	251	138	25	9	
Neversink,	1,681	600	3	119	2	1	10	
Rockland,	826	188	2	555	1	5	4	
Thompson,	2,610	755	16	217	6	14	10	
Total Sullivan co... .	15,629	3,851	93	1,110	186	80	45	
TIOGA CO.								
Barton,	2,324	740	18	135	1	5	6	
Berkshire,	956	292	5	72	1	2	7	
Candor,	3,370	985	16	153	..	10	10	
Newark,	1,616	445	10	89	3	8	3	
Nichols,	1,986	492	10	105	..	11	4	
Owego,	5,340	1,316	92	320	3	46	15	
Richford,	939	271	7	51	..	2	4	
Spencer,	1,532	537	10	84	2	9	5	
Tioga,	2,464	696	9	130	..	10	2	
Total Tioga co... .	20,527	5,774	177	1,139	10	103	56	
TOMPKINS CO.								
Caroline,	2,457	410	4	95	2	6	5	
Danby,	2,570	537	5	83	2	9	10	
Dryden,	5,446	1,087	5	240	7	13	12	
Enfield,	2,340	826	2	47	3	6	3	
Groton,	3,618	744	19	220	..	14	16	
Hector,	5,652	1,037	18	147	2	11	4	
Ithaca,	5,650	427	120	449	57	46	1	
Lansing,	3,672	740	..	166	23	14	4	
Newfield,	3,567	760	13	112	..	8	3	
Ulysses,	2,976	492	17	172	9	9	6	
Total Tompkins co... .	37,948	6,560	203	1,731	105	136	64	
ULSTER CO.								
Esopus,	1,930	290	28	89	35	4	3	
Hurley,	2,201	463	10	166	8	3	1	

Names of Cities and Towns.	Total.	No. of Persons Employed in						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and en- gineers.		
Kingston,.....	5,824	752	159	669	138	41	6	
Marbletown,.....	3,813	873	33	284	83	8	11	
Marlborough,.....	2,523	505	17	200	22	14	2	
New Paltz,.....	5,408	144	9	289	37	13	5	
Olive,.....	2,023	455	3	58	.....	3	6	
Plattekill,.....	2,125	524	35	72	.....	10	1	
Rochester,.....	2,674	617	15	125	87	5	6	
Saugerties,.....	6,216	861	42	675	44	17	6	
Shandaken,.....	1,455	340	2	62	3	.....	2	
Shawangunk,.....	3,886	908	6	138	1	9	3	
Wawarsing,.....	4,044	700	70	370	131	7		
Woodstock,.....	1,691	342	8	83	.....	4	1	
Total Ulster co... WARREN CO.	45,822	7,774	343	3,220	590	138	53	
Athol,.....	1,210	197	3	14	.....	1	4	
Bolton,.....	937	150	.....	35	.....	3	8	
Caldwell,.....	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Chester,.....	1,633	202	7	60	1	11	8	
Hague,.....	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Horicon,.....	659	100	1	14	.....	2	2	
Johnsburgh,.....	1,139	167	3	20	.....	4	5	
Luzerne,.....	1,284	242	3	64	14	2	2	
Queensbury,.....	3,789	347	67	171	42	20	5	
Warrensburgh,.....	1,468	187	2	58	.....	8	3	
Total Warren co... WASHINGTON CO.	13,422	1,592	86	436	57	51	40	
Argyle,.....	3,111	754	15	68	6	13	1	
Cambridge,.....	2,005	667	2	55	.....	9	1	
Dresden,.....	679	190	2	15	2	.....	1	
Easton,.....	2,988	937	5	75	5	3		
Fort Ann,.....	3,559	651	38	244	40	13	18	
Fort Edward,.....	1,726	275	13	38	43	5	3	
Granville,.....	3,846	775	31	217	8	29	15	
Greenwich,.....	3,382	802	20	159	15	19		
Hampton,.....	972	236	2	52	.....	5	6	
Hartford,.....	2,164	672	2	64	3	6	2	
Hebron,.....	2,498	638	22	88	2	6	4	
Jackson,.....	1,730	554	1	22	.....	2		
Kingsbury,.....	2,773	494	25	153	12	13	11	
Putnam,.....	784	243	3	11	.....	2		
Salem,.....	2,855	633	33	156	.....	25	10	
White Creek,.....	2,195	610	16	72	3	9		
Whitehall,.....	3,813	548	100	296	143	13	13	
Total Washington co.	41,080	9,684	330	1,785	282	172	85	

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned professions and engineers.		
WAYNE CO.								
Arcadia,.....	4,980	749	48	314	49	26	4	
Butler,.....	2,271	571	.....	49	2	5	6
Galen,.....	4,234	831	.....	241	30	18	5
Huron,.....	1,943	506	.....	43	4	2	6
Lyons,.....	4,302	590	.....	328	39	37	6
Macedon,.....	2,396	394	18	127	6	7		
Marion,.....	1,903	334	2	84	.....	14	2
Ontario,.....	1,889	299	6	100	.....	3	3
Palmyra,.....	3,549	462	70	300	34	39	4	
Rose,.....	2,038	442	.....	87	6	5	2
Savannah,.....	1,718	437	.....	40	4	.....	4
Sodus,.....	4,472	969	.....	169	15	12	5
Walworth,.....	1,734	317	8	83	.....	5	1
Williamson,.....	2,147	228	8	99	3	8	4	
Wolcott,.....	2,481	434	.....	139	.....	11	2
Total Wayne co... .	42,057	7,563	160	2,203	192	192	54	
WESTCHESTER CO.								
Bedford,.....	2,822	545	16	175	.....	12	14
Cortland,.....	5,592	721	.....	731	104	28	4
Eastchester,.....	1,502	259	4	124	9	2		
Greenburgh,.....	3,361	491	37	211	22	29	6	
Harrison,.....	1,139	256	1	17	3	.....	1
Lewisborough,.....	1,619	363	1	131	.....	4	10
Mamaroneck,.....	1,416	249	5	105	7	8		
Mount Pleasant,.....	7,307	731	62	475	95	40	13	
New Castle,.....	1,529	385	.....	78	3	1	2
New Rochelle,.....	1,816	276	7	121	23	37		
North Castle,.....	2,058	362	11	159	10	5	5	
North Salem,.....	1,161	291	2	58	.....	6	3
Pelham,.....	789	125	.....	43	4	7	
Poundridge,.....	1,407	184	7	129	.....	4	13
Rye,.....	1,803	256	33	139	25	19	1	
Scarsdale,.....	255	64	.....	4	.....	.....
Somers,.....	2,082	512	1	101	1	5	1	
Westchester,.....	4,154	787	.....	350	20	27	
White Plains,.....	1,087	176	7	64	.....	26	
Yonkers,.....	2,968	537	3	229	13	26		
Yorktown,.....	2,819	727	3	139	1	15	1	
Total Westchester co... .	48,686	8,297	200	3,583	347	294	74	
WYOMING CO.								
Attica,.....	2,710	445	23	87	.....	18	10
Bennington,.....	2,368	447	.....	65	.....	4	2
Castile,.....	2,833	352	4	119	.....	8	5
China,.....	1,437	271	6	30	.....	2	1

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	TOTAL.	No. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						No. of pensioners for rev. & mil. ser.
		Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and Trades.	Navigating the ocean, lakes, rivers & canals.	Learned profes- sions and engi- neers.		
Covington, *.....	1,219	134	1	53	.....	1	1	
Gainesville,	2,367	530	1	29	.....	7	6	
Java,	2,331	457	5	28	.....	1	4	
Middlebury,	2,445	468	3	48	.....	12	4	
Orangeville,	1,949	432	.....	23	.....	3	5	
Perry,	3,032	287	2	184	.....	11	8	
Sheldon,	2,353	463	9	23	4	6	7	
Warsaw,	2,841	496	6	78	.....	11	8	
Wethersfield,	1,728	370	9	25	.....	2	3	
Total Wyoming co..	29,663	5,152	69	792	4	86	64	
YATES CO.								
Barrington,	1,868	390	2	71	8	5	1	
Benton,	3,911	724	21	322	24	19	6	
Italy,	1,634	297	3	54	.....	2	2	
Jerusalem,	2,935	585	6	137	13	4	4	
Middlesex,	1,439	251	.....	39	.....	4	3	
Milo,	3,986	518	60	434	25	35	1	
Potter,	2,245	282	10	125	1	10	3	
Starkey,	2,426	390	22	193	10	12		
Total Yates co...	20,444	3,437	124	1,375	81	91	20	

* This town was divided on the erection of Wyoming county in 1841; the population, &c. is estimated at one-half the number returned, the other half is put down under the new town of Pavilion, Genesee county.

POPULATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1790.	In 1800.	In 1810.	In 1820.	In 1830.	In 1840.
340,120	586,756	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

In 1790.	In 1800.	In 1810.	In 1820.	In 1830.	In 1840.
3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,068,666

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Exhibiting the aggregate number of each description of persons, as compiled from the official returns of 1840.

NAMES.	White persons.	Free colored persons.	Slaves.	Total.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						
					Mining.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufacture.	Nav. & ocean.	Nav. rivers & lakes.	Learned pro. &c.
Maine,.....	600,438	1,355	.....	501,793	36	101,630	2,921	21,679	10,091	539	1,889
New Hampshire,.....	284,046	537	1	737	13	77,949	1,379	17,826	4,62	198	1,409
Massachusetts,.....	729,030	8,668	.....	737,698	499	87,837	8,063	27,153	3,372	1,640	408
Rhode Island,.....	105,587	3,233	5	108,830	35	16,617	1,348	21,271	1,717	228	462
Connecticut,.....	301,856	8,105	17	309,978	151	56,956	2,743	27,932	2,700	431	1,666
Vermont,.....	291,218	730	.....	291,948	77	73,150	1,303	13,174	41	146	320
New-York,.....	2,378,990	50,327	4	2,428,921	1,898	455,954	28,468	173,193	5,511	10,167	1,111
New-Jersey,.....	351,588	21,044	674	375,306	266	56,701	2,283	27,004	1,143	1,623	409
Pennsylvania,.....	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033	4,603	207,533	15,338	105,883	8,185	3,951	1,251
Delaware,.....	58,561	2,605	5	60,161	5	16,467	4,060	401	401	235	199
Maryland,.....	317,717	62,020	89,496	469,222	313	69,651	3,249	21,325	721	1,619	94
Virginia,.....	740,968	49,542	448,957	1,239,797	1,995	318,771	6,361	54,147	682	2,952	993
North Carolina,.....	484,870	22,732	245,817	753,419	589	217,095	10,734	14,322	327	379	1,086
South Carolina,.....	259,084	8,216	327,038	594,398	51	198,363	1,958	10,325	381	348	1,481
Georgia,.....	407,695	2,753	280,944	691,392	574	209,383	2,428	7,984	262	352	1,250
Alabama,.....	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756	96	177,439	2,212	7,195	256	758	1,514
Mississippi,.....	179,074	1,369	195,211	375,654	14	139,724	4,103	1,33	100	100	63
Louisiana,.....	168,457	25,502	166,452	352,411	.....	79,289	8,549	7,665	1,322	662	1,015
Tennessee,.....	640,627	5,524	183,059	829,210	103	227,739	2,217	17,815	55	302	2,042
Kentucky,.....	590,253	7,317	182,268	779,828	331	197,738	3,448	23,217	44	968	2,487
Ohio,.....	1,502,122	11,342	3	1,519,467	704	272,579	9,201	66,265	212	3,323	663
Indiana,.....	678,698	7,165	3	686,866	233	148,806	3,076	20,590	89	627	2,257
Illinois,.....	472,254	3,595	331	476,183	782	105,337	2,506	13,186	63	310	1,021
Missouri,.....	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702	742	92,408	2,522	11,100	39	1,885	1,409
Arkansas,.....	465	19,935	97,574	41	26,356	215	1,173	3	39	301	24
Michigan,.....	211,560	707	.....	212,267	40	66,521	728	6,890	24	166	904
Florida Territory,.....	21,943	817	25,717	54,477	1	12,117	491	1,177	435	118	204
Wisconsin do.	30,749	185	11	30,045	794	7,047	479	1,814	14	209	259
Iowa do.	42,924	172	16	43,112	217	10,469	356	1,629	13	78	365
District of Columbia,.....	30,657	8,361	4,694	43,712	.....	384	240	2,278	126	80	203
Total,.....	14,189,108	386,245,2	487,213	*17,062,566	15,203,3	717,756	117,575	79,545	56,025	33,067	65,236
											20,797

* Total number of persons on board of vessels of war in the United States naval service, June 1, 1840, 6,100; making the total aggregate population of the United States, 17,068,666.

STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

General Statistics of the State of New-York, compiled from the United States Census of 1840.

	Total Production..	Average price.	Aggregate value.
AGRICULTURE.			
Wheat,.....	12,296,418 Bushels	\$1 20	\$14,743,702
Barley,.....	2,520,068 "	.68	1,713,646
Oats,.....	20,675,847 "	.44	9,097,373
Rye,.....	2,979,323 "	.65	1,936,560
Buckwheat,.....	2,287,885 "	.50	1,143,942
Corn,.....	10,972,286 "	.75	8,229,214
Wool,.....	9,845,295 Pounds.	.35	3,445,583
Hops,.....	447,250 "	.12	53,670
Wax,.....	52,795 "	.25	13,199
Potatoes,.....	30,123,614 Bushels	.25	7,530,903
Hay,.....	3,127,047 Tons.	.10 00	31,270,470
Hemp and Flax,.....	1,130 "	.188 00	212,440
Tobacco,.....	744 Pounds.	.06	.44
Silk Cocoons,.....	1,735 "	.30	.520
Sugar,.....	10,048,109 "	.06	602,886
Wood,.....	3,058,923 Cords.	.4 00	12,235,692
Products of the Dairy,.....			10,496,021
" Orchard,.....			1,701,935
Family-made goods,.....			4,636,547
Wine,.....	6,799 Gallons	1 00	6,799
Total value,.....			\$109,071,416
HORTICULTURE.			
Produce of market gardens,.....			499,126
" nurseries and florists,.....			75,980
Total value,.....			\$575,106
PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.			
Lumber produced,.....			3,891,302
Tar, pitch, turpentine, &c.	402 Barrels.	.2 00	.904
Pot and Pearl Ashes,.....	7,613 Tons.	100 00	761,300
Skins and Furs,.....			15,556
All other productions,.....			143,332
Total value,.....			\$4,812,294
FISHERIES.			
Smoked and dried fish,.....	5 Qnt'lbs.	.2 00	.10
Pickled fish,.....	22,294 Bbls.	.2 50	55,660
Sperm oil,.....	400,261 Gallons	.95	380,238
Whale and fish oil,.....	1,269,541 "	.37	469,730
Whalebone, &c.			344,665
Total value,.....			\$1,260,203
MINES.			
Cast Iron,.....	29,088 Tons.	.30 00	872,640
Bar Iron,.....	53,693 "	.80 00	4,295,440
Lead,.....	670,000 Pounds.	.03	20,100
Other metals,.....			84,564
Salt,.....	2,867,984 Bushels	.25	716,971
Granite and other stone,.....			1,641,480
Total value,.....			\$7,631,195

MANUFACTURES.	Total Production.	Average price.	Aggregate value.
Woollen,			3,537,337
Cotton,			3,640,237
Silk,			2,415
Flax,			46,429
Mixed,			1,497,067
Tobacco,			531,570
Machinery,			2,895,517
Hardware, cutlery, &c.			1,566,974
Cannon,	112	50 00	5,600
Small arms,	8,309	15 00	124,620
Precious metals,			1,106,203
Various do.			2,466,792
Granite, marble, &c.			966,220
Bricks and lime,			1,198,527
Hats and caps,			2,914,117
Straw bonnets,			160,248
Sole leather,	1,252,690	Sides.	5,635,005
Upper "	827,993	"	2,069,952
Other "			6,232,924
Soap,	11,939,834	Pounds.	596,991
Tallow candles,	4,029,783	"	442,286
Sperm and wax candles,	353,000	"	123,560
Distilled liquors,	11,973,815	Gallons	2,993,463
Fermented do.	6,059,122	"	1,211,824
Gunpowder,	1,185,000	Pounds.	142,200
Drugs, paints, &c.			577,816
Turpentine and varnish,			431,467
Glass,			411,371
Earthen ware, &c.			159,000
Sugar,			385,000
Chocolate,			5,000
Confectionary,			386,142
Paper, playing cards, &c.			762,768
Cordage,			792,910
Musical instruments,			472,910
Carriages and wagons,			2,364,461
Flour,	1,861,385	Barrels.	11,168,310
Produce of flour and other mills,			16,953,280
Ships built,			797,317
Furniture,			1,971,776
All other manufactures,			9,615,206
			\$39,955,812

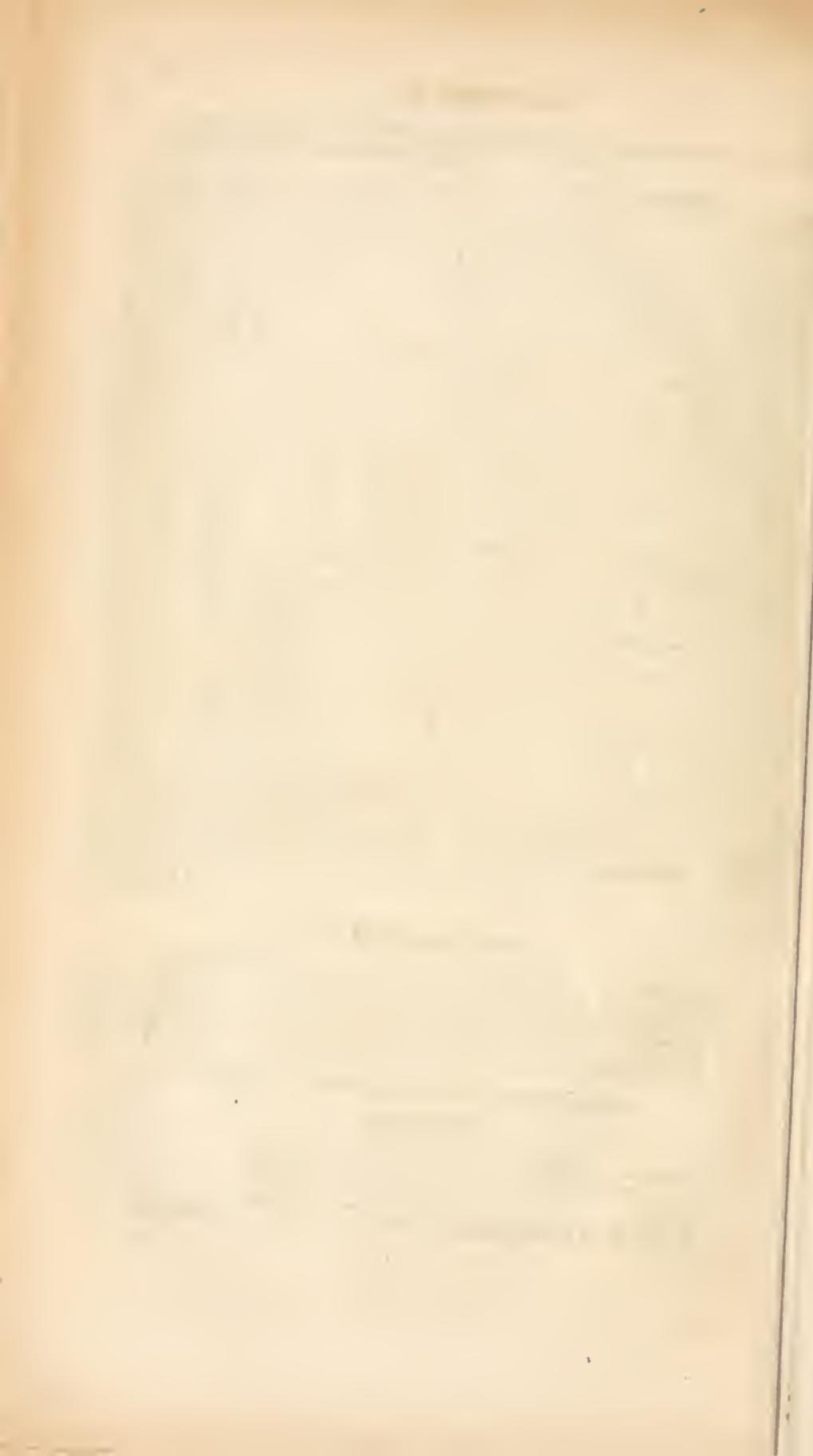
RECAPITULATION.

Agriculture,	\$109,071,416
Horticulture,	575,106
Products of the Forest,	4,812,294
Fisheries,	1,250,203
Mines,	7,531,195
Manufactures,	89,955,812

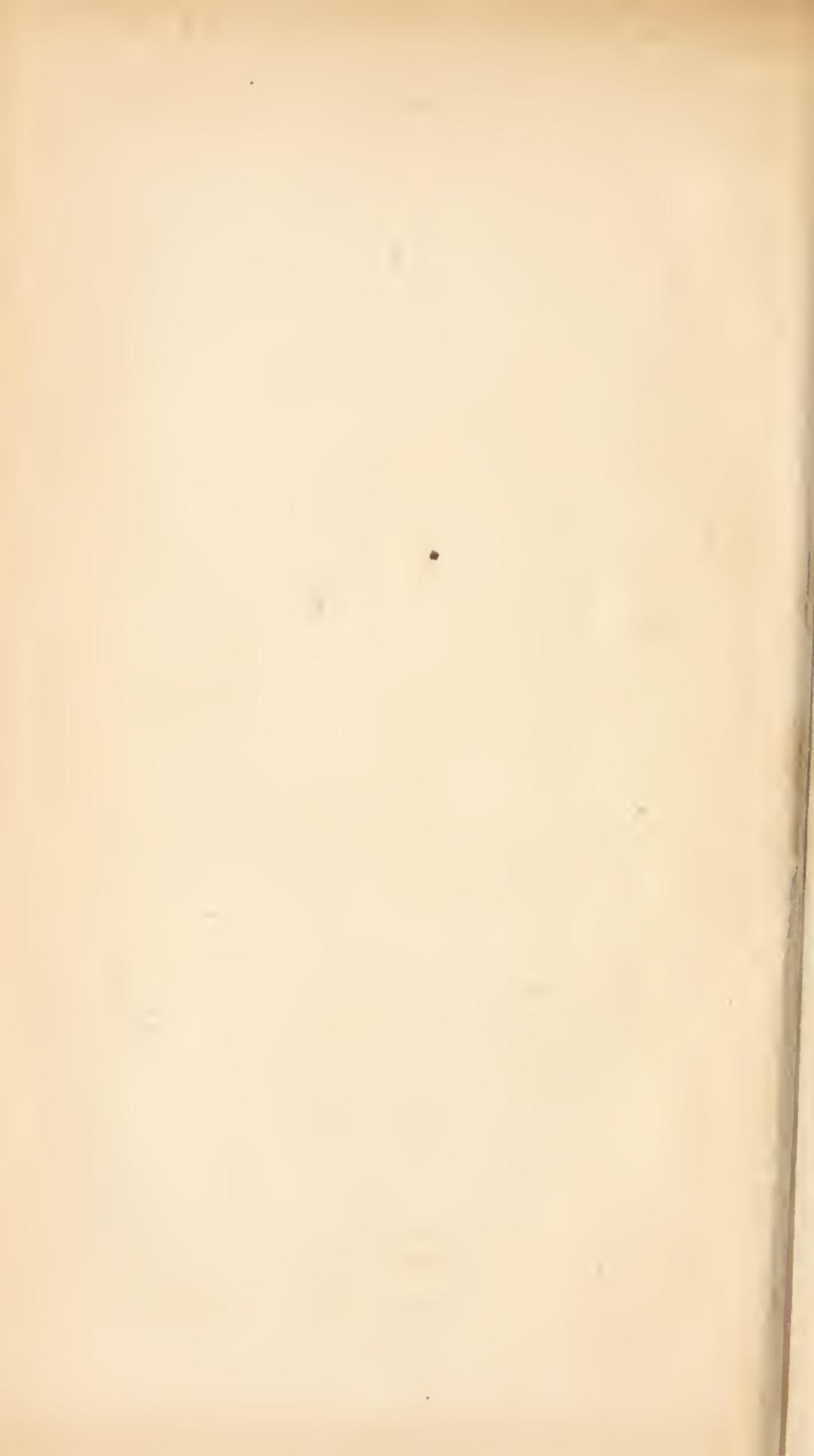
Estimated value of Annual Productions, \$213,196,026

LIVE STOCK.

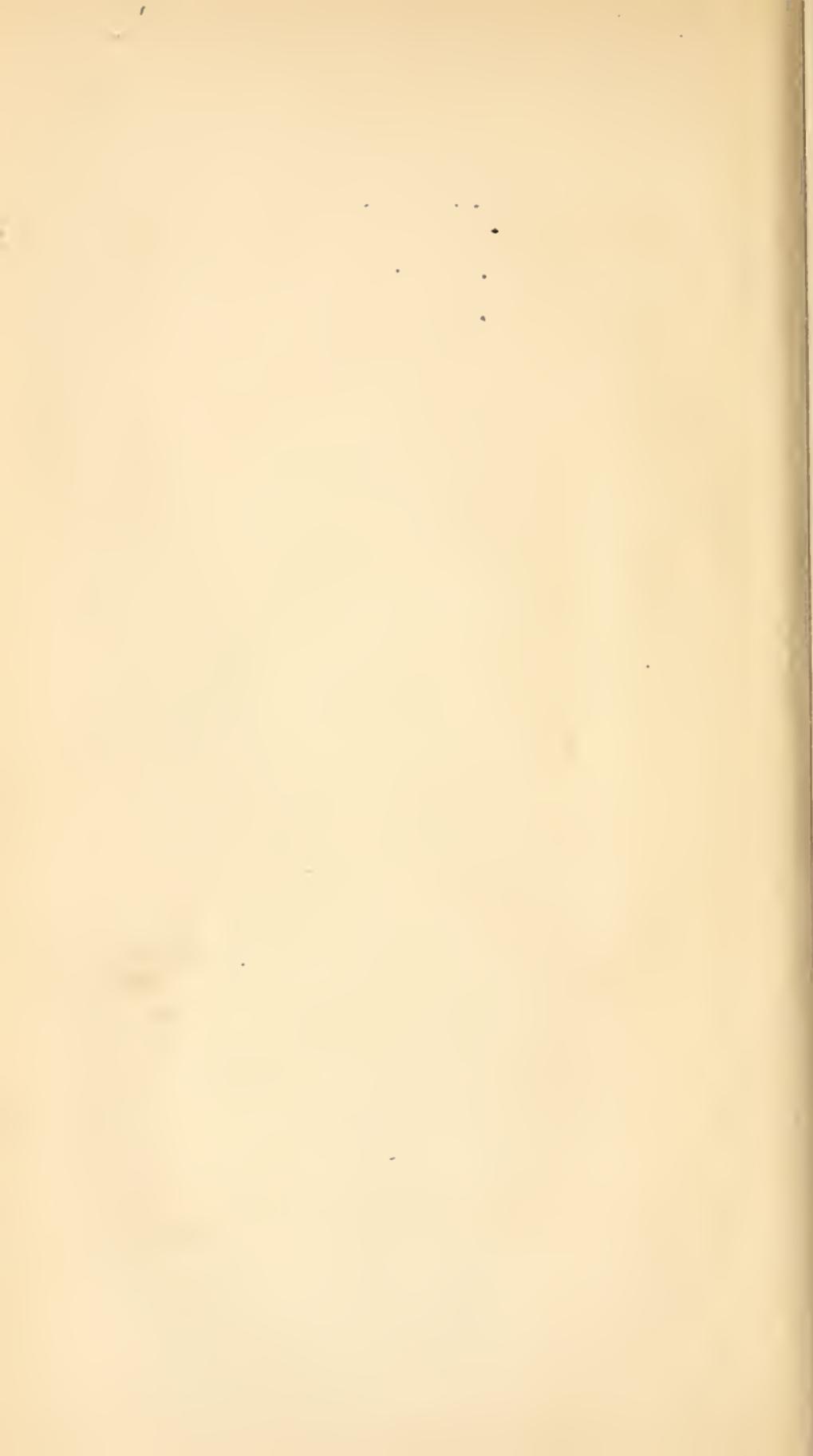
Horses and Mules,	474,543
Neat Cattle,	1,911,244
Sheep,	5,118,777
Swine,	1,900,065
Poultry of all kinds, estimated value,	\$1,153,413











52477 *xxior Gazetteer of the State of New York, 1842.*

HUS
G2894

Title

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY

Do not
remove
the card
from this
Pocket.

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File."
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU

